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NOTICE.

THIS Work, honoured with the patronage, and dedicated by special permission to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, the late PRINCE CONSORT, has been delayed for many years, for want of a transcript of the Ancient Cornish Mysteries, preserved in the Bodleian Library. This was indispensable, as they form the chief portion of what remains of Cornish Literature; and a Dictionary of the Language would have been most incomplete without their being incorporated. These invaluable documents, which shew the language in its purity, and supply a great desideratum in Celtic Literature, have at length been published; being ably edited by Edwin Norris, Esq. The additional matter hence obtained has more than doubled the extent of this Work.

As most of the impression is subscribed for, a limited number only remains for sale. The two remaining Parts are in the press, and will be published together. New Subscribers, by sending a Post Office Order for £1 11s. 6d., to the Editor, at Rhydygroesau, *Oswestry*, (post town,) will receive the whole Work, without further expense; Part 1 now, and the other 2 Parts, when ready.

Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum:

A

DICTIONARY OF THE ANCIENT CELTIC LANGUAGE

OF

CORNWALL,

IN WHICH THE WORDS ARE ELUCIDATED BY

Copious Examples from the Cornish Works now remaining;

With Translations in English.

THE SYNONYMS ARE ALSO GIVEN IN THE COGNATE DIALECTS

OF

WELSH, ARMORIC, IRISH, GAELIC, AND MANX;

SHEWING AT ONE VIEW THE CONNEXION BETWEEN THEM.

BY

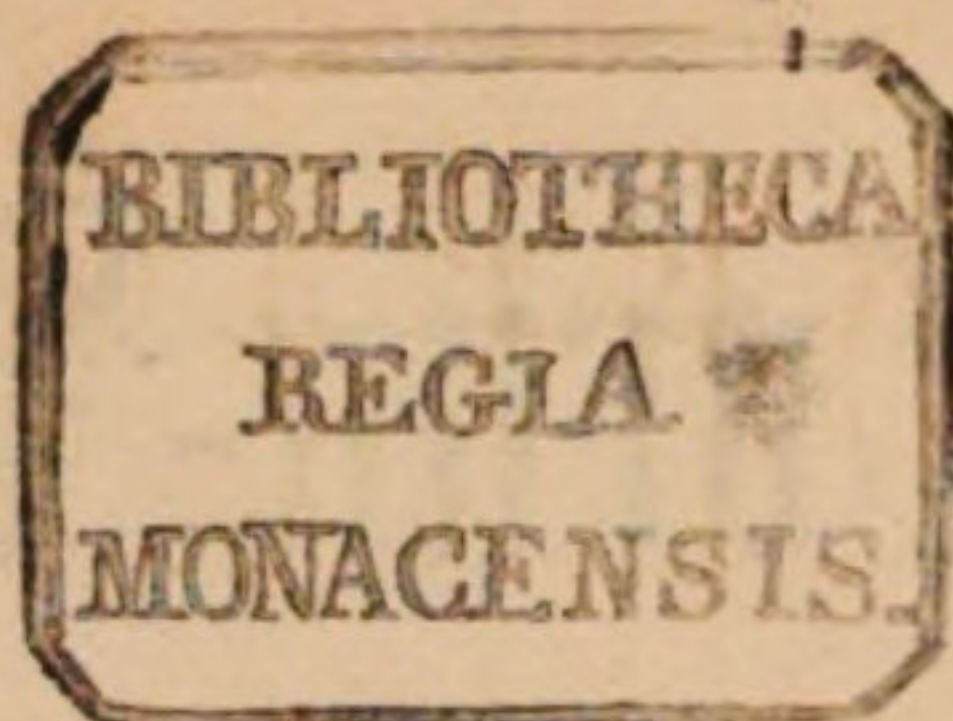
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P R E F A C E.

THE object of the Editor in the compilation of this work was to collect and explain all the remains of the ancient British language of Cornwall, and by comparing the words with the synonyms in the cognate dialects to supply an acknowledged want in Celtic literature. The sources for the supply of material are very few, and may be briefly enumerated. The learned philologist Edward Llwyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, (fol. Oxford, 1709;) first published a Grammar of the Cornish language, as spoken in his time, being then in a state of corruption and decay. He also gave a promise of a Cornish Vocabulary, which he did not live to accomplish. In 1769, Dr. Borlase published a Cornish-English Vocabulary, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, which is chiefly derived from Llwyd. The next work published was the Vocabulary by Dr. Pryce, in 1790, 4to. This is so full of errors that the Editor soon felt satisfied that Pryce was entirely ignorant of the Cornish Language, and had no acquaintance whatever with the Welsh. The discovery of the original manuscript, now in the possession of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, shews the work to have been compiled in 1730, by Tonkin or Gwavas, and disingenuously published by Pryce as his own. These printed works relate to late Cornish, but more important documents existed, which would furnish examples of the language, when spoken in a state of purity, and which it was desirable should be properly elucidated. The earliest is a Vocabulary of Latin words with Cornish explanations, preserved in the Cottonian Library, in the British Museum, and there entitled "*Vocabularium Wallicum*," (Bibl. Cot. Vespas. A. 14.) This was first noticed by Llwyd in the Cornish Preface to the *Archæologia*, (p. 222,) and proved by him to be not Welsh but Cornish. It has been printed in the same order as it is written, and elucidated by Zeuss, in his *Grammatica Celtica*, (2 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1853.) It has since been printed alphabetically by Mr. Norris in his "*Cornish Drama*," with additional illustrations from the cognate dialects. This Vocabulary is of great philological importance. The manuscript was written in the thirteenth century, and may have been a copy of an older original, even of the ninth century, as it closely agrees with the Welsh of that age, and it contains important proofs than the Welsh then more closely approximated to the Cornish than in later ages. The next important document is a Poem, entitled *Mount Calvary*; a manuscript of the fifteenth century; it contains 259 stanzas of 8 lines each in heptasyllabic metre with alternate rhymes. The subject of this Poem is the Trial and Crucifixion of Christ. There are four copies of this manuscript, the oldest being in the British Museum, and the other three appear to be copies taken from it. Two of them are in the Bodleian Library, and in these a translation by John Keigwyn is written on the opposite page. This Poem was published by Mr. Davies Gilbert, in 1826. The typographical errors are so numerous, that Zeuss observes that it does not seem to have been corrected after leaving the hands of the compositor, and eight errors in every stanza are below the average. The Editor had carefully collated the manuscript in the British Museum, with the intention of adding a corrected copy as an appendix to this Dictionary, but the necessity no longer remains, as an excellent edition has lately been printed for the Philological Society under the care of a most able Celtic Scholar, Mr. Whitley Stokes, of Lincoln's Inn, (8vo. 1862.) The text now given is very accurate, and the numerous errors in the translation have been rectified. The only other work accessible was a Drama, called "*The Creation of the World with Noah's Flood*," which was written, as stated upon the manuscript containing it, on the 12th of August, 1611, by William Jordan. Of this Drama the oldest manuscript is in the Bodleian Library, and there is another in the British Museum, with a translation by John Keigwyn, in 1693. This was also printed by Mr. Davies Gilbert, in 1827, and is equally remarkable for its typographical errors. A new and corrected edition, by Mr. Whitley Stokes, was printed for the Philological Society in 1864. This Drama, being of much later date, shews the Cornish language to have become greatly corrupted, and it is full of English words. The above mentioned works comprised all the accessible material for the Dictionary when the Editor

drew out the plan some thirty years ago. Llwyd had mentioned that there were three Dramas preserved in the Bodleian Library, of which he gave the first lines, and the Editor, finding that his Dictionary would be a meagre performance without obtaining a copy of them, in vain endeavoured to meet with a transcriber to supply him. Several commenced, but after a short attempt they gave up the task in despair. This circumstance has delayed the Dictionary for many years, and it would never have been completed, but for the publication of these Dramas in 1859. They turn out to be of much greater importance than could have been supposed; they are of greater amount than all the other remains of the Cornish language taken together, and are most invaluable specimens of it when spoken in great purity. The three are of the same antiquity as the Poem of Mount Calvary. The series represents Scriptural subjects from the Creation to the Death of Pilate, the first being entitled Ordinale de Origine Mundi. 2, Passio Domini Nostri Ihesu Christi. 3, Ordinale de Resurrectione Domini; and they are of the same kind as the old Mysteries, or Miracle-plays, so common in the middle ages. They were published by the University of Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. being most ably edited by Mr. Edwin Norris, who has added a literal translation on the opposite page. He has also added a Sketch of Cornish Grammar, and the early Cornish Vocabulary, with a valuable appendix. By the appearance of these volumes the Editor's difficulties were overcome, and he hastened to complete his cherished work. The whole of the Dramas and other documents are now incorporated in the Dictionary, and copious examples are given for the illustration of the words.

To complete the subject the Editor intends publishing in due time a copious Grammar of the Cornish, compared with the cognate dialects, and an essay on the characteristics of the six Celtic Languages, together with alphabetical tables of words, common to two or more of them. A list of words will also be given of words borrowed from Latin by the Welsh during the stay of the Romans in Britain, which will be found much more extensive than is generally imagined. The whole it is presumed will be found of service, in arriving at the history of the population of the British Isles.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<i>a.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Active.	<i>neg.</i>	...	...	...	...	Negative.
<i>adj.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Adjective.	<i>num.</i>	...	...	...	...	Number.
<i>adv.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Adverb.	<i>obs.</i>	...	...	...	...	Observe.
<i>æol.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Æolic dialect of the Greek.	<i>opt.</i>	...	...	...	...	Optative.
<i>Ang. Sax.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Anglo Saxon.	<i>part.</i>	...	...	...	...	Participle.
<i>Arm.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Armoric or Breton.	<i>pass.</i>	...	...	...	...	Passive.
<i>art.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Article.	<i>pers.</i>	...	...	...	...	Person.
<i>Card.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Cardinal.	<i>pl.</i>	...	...	...	...	Plural.
<i>C. Corn.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Cornish.	<i>pluperf.</i>	...	...	...	...	Pluperfect.
<i>comp.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Compounded.	<i>poss.</i>	...	...	...	...	Possessive.
<i>comp.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Comparative.	<i>prep.</i>	...	...	...	...	Preposition.
<i>conj.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Conjunction.	<i>pres.</i>	...	...	...	...	Present.
<i>D. Du.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Dutch.	<i>pret.</i>	...	...	...	...	Preterite.
<i>dim.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Diminutive.	<i>priv.</i>	...	...	...	...	Privative.
<i>Eng.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	English.	<i>pron.</i>	...	...	...	...	Pronoun.
<i>f.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Feminine.	<i>qd. v.</i>	...	...	...	quod vide,	which see.
<i>Gael.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Gaelic.	<i>rel.</i>	...	...	...	...	Relative.
<i>Gaul.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Gaulish.	<i>s.</i>	...	...	...	...	Substantive.
<i>Gr.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Greek.	<i>Sansc.</i>	...	...	...	...	Sanscrit.
<i>ibid.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	ibidem, in the same place.	<i>sing.</i>	...	...	...	...	Singular.
<i>i. e.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Id est, that is.	<i>subj.</i>	...	...	...	...	Subjunctive.
<i>id. qd.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Idem quod, the same as.	<i>superl.</i>	...	...	...	...	Superlative.
<i>imp.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Imperative.	<i>Teut.</i>	...	...	...	...	Teutonic.
<i>imperf.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Imperfect.	<i>v.</i>	...	...	...	...	Verb.
<i>ind.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Indicative.	<i>Voc.</i>	...	...	...	...	Vocabulary.
<i>inf.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Infinitive.	<i>W.</i>	...	...	...	...	Welsh.
<i>intens.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Intensive.	<i>†</i>	...	...	...	...	Old and obsolete forms.
<i>interj.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Interjection.	<i>‡</i>	...	...	...	...	Late and corrupted forms.
<i>Ir.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Irish.	<i>é</i>	...	...	...	...	Not silent.
<i>irr.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Irregular.	<i>C.W.</i>	...	...	...	...	Creation of the World.
<i>Lat.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Latin.	<i>M.C.</i>	...	...	...	...	Mount Calvary.
<i>m.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Masculine.	<i>O.M.</i>	...	...	...	...	Origo Mundi.
<i>med.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Medieval.	<i>P.C.</i>	...	...	...	...	Passio Christi.
<i>n.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Neuter.	<i>R.D.</i>	...	...	...	...	Resurrectio Domini.

GERLYVYR CERNEWEC.

A

A, THE first letter of the Cornish alphabet, had the same sound as in Welsh and Armoric. When short as in the English words *bar, can, dart*; and when long as in *father, hard, warm*. In this work the long vowels are distinguished by a circumflex.

A, an auxiliary particle used in most tenses before the verb. It softens the initial of the following word, but the rule is not always followed in Cornish. *Mi a wôr*, I know. *Mi a dhanvon*, I will send. *Y a colmas y dhefrech*, they bound his arms. M.C. 76. *Mi a wort*, I will stay. M.C. 49. *Ef a wodhya*, he knew. M.C. 54. It is similarly used in Welsh, Armoric, Irish, and Gaelic. In Welsh, as *pa bêth bynag a wnêl*, whatever he shall do; *mi a welais dhŷn*, I saw a man. In Armoric, *Doue a zo mād*, God is good; *Ho choar a garann*, I love your sister. In Irish, *a deir me*, I say; *A dubhairt se*, he said; *An ait as a ttiocfadh*, the place from which he shall come. Gaelic, *Nuair a thuirt e rium*, when he said to me. When thus employed the relative is often understood, as in Cornish, *Mi a wôr a wheleuch why*, I know (whom) ye seek. R.D. 781. *Yw gwir dhym a leveryth*, is it true (that which) thou tellest me? P.C. 1941. So also in Welsh, as *y dŷn a welais*, the man (whom) I saw. In Gaelic, *An duine a bhuaill mi*, the man (whom) I struck.

A, conj. If. *A pe yn della ve, neffré ne vean fethys*, if it were so, I should never have been taken. M.C. 73. *A pe, ow thús dhewy ny'm delyrsens yn delma*, if it were, my people to you would not have delivered me thus. M.C. 102. *A menné gelwel gyvyans*, if he would call for forgiveness. P.C. 1816. *A nynsósé pryeryn*, if thou wert not a stranger. R.D. 1261. It strictly hardens the following initial, as *a callen (gallen) dôs*, if I could come. C.W. 44. Welsh *o*.

A, poss. pron. His, her, its, their. *A dhillas*, his clothes. *Yn a anow*, in his mouth. *Llwyd*, 231. This is a late form of *y*, qd. v.

A, poss. pron. My. † *A breihow*, my arms. ‡ *Dho a bredar vi*, my brother. *Llwyd*. 255. ‡ *Et a phoccat*, in my pocket. 253. A late form of *ow*, qd. v.

A, prep. From, out of, of, by, with, to, for, on. *A pûp squythens y sawyé*, from all weariness cure him. P.C.

B

A

477. *Gyllys a lema*, gone from hence. C.W. 140. *A dhorn Dew y festa gwrŷs*, by the hand of God that thou wert made. C.W. 24. *Wy a bŷs a lenn golon*, ye shall pray with faithful heart. M.C. 1. *Mear a beyn*, much of pain. 54. M.C. *Curyn a spern*, crown of thorns. R.D. 2554. *Re hyrchys dhywhy a dhôs*, he hath commanded you to come. P.C. 1648. *Ysedheuch a termyn ver*, sit ye for a short time. R.D. 1312. *A hŷs*, at length. O.M. 2759. *A Barth*, on the side. Welsh *â*, with; *o*, of, from. Armoric *a*, of, as *Eunn aval leun a zour*, (Welsh, *aval llawn o dŵr*), an apple full of water. Irish, *a*, in, out of, from. Gaelic, *a*, in, to, out of. Latin, *a*, from.

A, the sign of the present participle, which is formed by placing it before the infinitive mood, as *cusga*, to sleep, *a cusga*, sleeping; *môs*, to go, *a môs*, going. It also changes the initials, when sonants into surds, thus,—*Ma'n dhavas a privia (brivia)*, the sheep bleats. *Llwyd*, 230. *A* is a late form, *ow* being always used in the Ordinalia. In Irish and Gaelic, *a* is used, as *a dusgadh*, awakening. In Welsh *yn*, as *yn cysgu*, sleeping; *yn canu*, singing. In Armoric, *ô*, as *ô cana*, singing. Compare also the English forms, *I was a walking*. *A hunting Chloe went*. *They go a begging to a bankrupt's door*.

A, a particle, used before adjectives to form them into adverbs, when the initial assumes the soft sound, as *desympys*, immediate, *a dhesympys*, immediately. *Yn* is similarly used, as *lowen*, joyful, *yn lowen*, joyfully. In Welsh *yn* only is thus used, as *llawen*, *yn llawen*; *disymmwth*, *yn dhisymmwth*. In Irish *go*, as *maith*, good; *go maith*, well. In Gaelic *gu*, as *maith*, *gu maith*. In Manx, *dy*, as *mie*, good; *dy mie*, well. Compare also the English words, *along, abroad, anew*.

A, adv. Used as the sign of the vocative case, as *A venen*, O woman. *A dâs*, O father. *A gowethé*, O companions. P.C. 1883. It softens the following initial, and the same rule is followed in the other Celtic languages, as Welsh, *O dhŷn*, O man. *O dâd*, O father. Armoric *Ha, ai*. Irish, *A dhuine*, O man. Gaelic, *A ghrian*, O sun. Manx, *Y*, or *O voddee*, O dog.

A, interrogative, used in asking a question. *A na wylta*, dost thou not see? M.C. 120. *A ny wodhas*, knowest

- thou not? M.C. 144. *A glewsyuch why cowethé*, did you hear comrades? O.M. 2727. So also in Welsh, *A wydhosst ti*, dost thou know? *A glywsoch chwi*, did ye hear? Armoric, *ha*; *Ha choui a ielô*, will ye go? Irish, *A bhfuil se ann*, is he there? Gaelic, *A bheil Dia ann*, is there a God?
- A, adverb. Part. forming an absolute sentence. *A Grist ow colhaff mernans, anken y a wodhevys*, Christ suffering death, they endured trouble. M.C. 211. So also in Welsh, *A'r Cymry yn cysgu, rhuthrodd y gelyn am eu penau*, the Cymry being asleep, the enemy fell upon them.
- A, conj. And. More commonly written *Ha*, which see.
- A, v. n. He will go. 3rd pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *môs*. *Mi â genes*, I will go with thee. P.C. 461. *Nyns â dên vyth dhe'n tŷr sans*, not any man shall go to the holy land. O.M. 1878. So also in Welsh, *Nid â dyn vyth i'r tŷr sanctaidh*. *Ev a â gyda thydi*, he will go with thee.
- ABAL, adj. Full. *Crist, arluth merci abal*, Christ, Lord of mercy full. Pryce.
- ABAN, adv. Above, up, upright. Compounded of *a*, on, and *ban*, high. As the *a* softens the initial, *avan* is more correct. *Map Dew an nêf aban*, Son of God of heaven above. P.C. 3080. (Welsh, *i vyny*.) *Yn ban* is another form.
- ABAN, adv. Since, insomuch, when. *Aban na vynta cresy*, since thou wilt not believe. O.M. 241. *Bythqueth aban nêf genys*, ever since I was born. O.M. 1731. *Aban yw e yn della*, since it is so. R.D. 1874. This is compounded of *a*, from, and *ban*, a mutation of *pan*, when. Welsh, *o ban*, *er pan*, since. Armoric, *aba*.
- ABARH, adv. On the side, or part. This is a late form of *abarh*, as spoken in Llwyd's time. † *Gwraz cona abarh an ni*, do sup with us. *Archæologia Brit.* 252. Though the more correct form *abarh* only occurs in all the Dramas, in the earliest document of the Language, the Cornish Vocabulary, *abarh* is found, as *Eviter abarh mam*, an uncle on the side of the mother. *Modereb abarh tat*, an aunt on the side of the father.
- ABARTH, adv. On the part, or side; in the name of. *Abarth dichow ythesé*, on the right side there was. M.C. 198. *Abarth an tās veneges*, in the name of the blessed Father. O.M. 1792. *Mars yw abarh Dew an nêf*, if he be on the part of the God of heaven. R.D. 2103. Compounded of *a*, on, and *barth*, a mut. of *parth*, part or side. Welsh, *o barth*. Armoric, *a barz*, *e-barz*.
- ABAT, s. m. An abbot. Cornish Vocabulary, *Abbas*. Welsh, *abad*. Armoric, *abad*. From the Latin, *abbate*. Irish, *ab*. Gaelic, *ab*.
- ABELL, adv. Afar off. *Pedyr a holyas abell*, Peter followed afar off. M.C. 77. *Prest abell dheworth an gwîr*, very far off from the truth. M.C. 203. *Y fy an deves abell*, the sheep will flee far. P.C. 894. Compounded of *a*, from, and *bell*, a mutation of *pell*. Welsh, *o bell*.
- ABEM, s. m. A kiss. Pryce's Vocabulary.
- ABER, s. m. A confluence of waters; the junction of rivers; the fall of a less river into a greater, or into the sea. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is translated "Gurges," a gulf or whirlpool, and in Welsh besides its primitive meaning, it signifies a port or harbour. Welsh *aber*, in old Welsh *aper*, and more correctly *atber*. being derived from *at*, to, and *beru*, to follow. Armoric, *aber*. The form more peculiar to the Erse dialects is

- inbhear*. Scot. *inver*. *Aber* enters into the composition of numerous names of places, originally inhabited by the Cymry, as *Aberconwy*, *Abergele*, *Aberystwyth*, &c., in Wales; *Aberdeen*, *Aberdour*, *Aberfeldy*, *Aberbrothick*, &c., in Scotland. Note also *Hâvre*, in France.
- ABER, s. m. A servant, an assistant. *My bel aber, dūs dhymmo ketoth an gêr, rág colenwel vōdh ow brŷs*, my fair servant, come to me as soon as the word to fulfil the wish of my mind. O.M. 2271.
- ABER, prep. In, within. An abbreviated form of *aberth*. *Dh'y worré aber an bēdh*, to place him within the grave. R.D. 2108.
- ABERTH, prep. In, within, on, upon. *Rag y vōs war bronteryon mester brās aberth an wlās*, because he was a great master over the priests within the kingdom. M.C. 89. *Pan o dampnys aberth an crows may ferwē*, when he was condemned on the cross that he should die. M.C. 151. *Crēs Dew aberth an chymma*, the peace of God within this house. P.C. 667, 705. *Aberth yn bēdh*, within the tomb. R.D. 311, 514. *Aberth an pow*, in the land. R.D. 609.
- ABERVEDH, adv. In, within, on, upon. *Dūn abervedh desympys*, let us come in immediately. O.M. 1062. *Dreuch an profus abervedh*, bring the prophet in. P.C. 1465. *Abervedh yn crows cregy*, on the cross to hang. M.C. 146. *Whēth mŷr artē abervedh*, yet look again within. O.M. 789. Written also *aperfeth*. It is compounded of *a*, in, and *bervedh*, a mutation of Welsh *pervedh*, the centre, or inward part.
- ABESTELY, s. m. Apostles. The plural of *abostol*. *Pan esé yn mŷsc y abestely*, when he was in the midst of his apostles. M.C. 26. *Du a sonas an bara dhe rag y abestely*, God blessed the bread in the presence of his apostles. M.C. 44. Another plural is *abesteleth*, as *Lem-myn, a Abesteleth, lavarav dheuch newodhow*, now, O Apostles, I speak to ye news. R.D. 893. *Ty a alsé sūr crygy dhe'n Abesteleth*, thou mightest surely believe the apostles. R.D. 1469.
- ABLE, adv. Whence. Compounded of *a*, from, *ba*, a mutation of *pa*, what, and *le*, a place. *Orth Crist ef a wovynnys, te dhén. ablé ota gy*, of Christ he asked, thou man, whence art thou? M.C. 144. Welsh, *o ble*, i. e. *o ba le*.
- ABOSTOL, s. m. An apostle. Plural, *abesteleth*, *abestely*. qd. v. This word is borrowed from the Latin *apostolus*, and is adopted by all the Celtic Languages. Welsh, *apostol*, plural, *apostolion* and *ebestyl*. Armoric, *apostol*, plural, *abostoled*, *ebestel*. Irish, *absdal*. Gaelic, *absdol*. Manx, *ostyl*.
- ABRANS, s. m. Eyebrow. Cornish Vocabulary *super-cilium*. Welsh, *amrant*, eyelid, eyelash. Armoric, *ab-rant*. Irish, *abhradh*, *abhraid*. Gaelic, *abhradh*. Manx, *firroogh*. Sansc. *bhrûs*. Greek, *ὀφθαλμός*. Latin, *frons*.
- ACH, s. f. Offspring, progeny. Cornish Vocabulary, *so-boles*. Stock, or kindred, *Llwyd*. 155. Plural, *achow*, (v. *aho*.) Welsh, *ach*.
- ACHESON, s. m. Accusation, fault, guilt. *Me ny wour bonas kefys yn dên-ma bŷth acheson*, I know not that there was found in this man any guilt. M.C. 141. *Pilat a vynnas screfé a vewnas Crist acheson*, Pilate would write of the life of Christ an accusation. M.C. 187. *Na allons caffus acheson*, let them not be able to find cause. O.M. 1835. This is probably a plural form of a singu-

- lar *achos*. Welsh, *achos*, plural *achosion*. Irish, *cas*, *cos*, *cuis*. Gaelic, *cas*, *cuis*. Latin, *causa*, *casus*.
- AD, comp. pron. Of, or concerning thee; of thy. Compounded of *a*, and the characteristic of the 2nd pers. pronoun. The *a* is sometimes the aux. particle; and sometimes the preposition. *My a'd peys*, I pray thee. O.M. 375. *Ha me a'd wra Arluth brás*, and I will make of thee a great lord. M.C. 16. *Preder a'd enef*, think of thy soul. O.M. 479. *Yn amendys a'd pehosow*, in atonement of thy sins. O.M. 2259. *Dén fúr a'd cusullyow*, a wise man of thy counsels. O.M. 2611. *A'th* is similarly used in Cornish. So also in Welsh, *mi a'th wnáv*, I will make thee. *Mi a'th welais*, I saw thee.
- ADAL, adv. Although. *Pryce*.
- ADEN, s. f. The leaf of a book. Cornish Vocabulary, *folium*. If not a wrong reading of *delen* in the MS. it may be used metaphorically from the Welsh, *aden*, a wing.
- ADLA, s. m. A knave, an outlaw; from which latter word it is formed. *A dhew adla*, O two knaves. O.M. 1499. *Teweuch rák méth dew adla*, be silent for shame, two knaves. R.D. 1495. *Me a gelm scon lovan dha worth conna-bréach an adla*, I will forthwith bind a good rope around the wrist of the knave. P.C. 2762.
- ADOF, s. m. Recollection. *Yn oys me yw yn urma, tri cans, tri ugans, ha wháth pypm mwy, pan és dhym adof, yn gédh hydheuw*, in age I am in this hour, three hundred, three score, and yet five more, when I call it to mind, on this very day. C.W. 152. *Pan és dhym adof*, lit. when there is to me recollection. *Adof* is compounded of *ad re*, and *cof* memory, and ought correctly to be written *adgof*, as in Welsh, *adgov*.
- ADOR, prep. From, out of. *Pryce*.
- ADOTH, s. m. A vow. *Gans brás adoth éth yn dhe chy*, with a great vow went into the house. *Pryce*.
- ADRE, adv. Homewards. *Llwyd*. 248. See *dre*. Welsh, *adrev*, *adre*. Armoric, *adrè*.
- ADRES, adv. Across, abroad. *Adres pow súr palmoryon y a fýdh mûr gowygyon, hag a lever dhe tús gow*, about the country palmers surely are great story tellers, and tell people lies. R.D. 1477. Compounded of *a* on, and *dres*, a mutation of *tres*, across. Welsh, *ar draws*.
- ADRIFF, adv. Purposely, on purpose, to the end that. *Ny gowsyn yn tewolgow adryff tús y'm cawas*, I spake not in the dark, on purpose that men might find me. M.C. 79.
- ADRO, adv. about, around. *Lays es yn pow adrô*, the law is in the country about. M.C. 121. *My a's gor adrô dhodho*, I will put it round it. O.M. 2101, 2500. *Yn crýs an drê, adrô dhe'n temple*, in the middle of the town, about the temple. O.M. *Adrô dhum bryangen*, around my throat. P.C. 1527. *Dhyworthewch mennaf mones adrô yn pow*, from you I will go about in the country. R.D. 1135. *Adrô* is sometimes divided, and *dhe*, *dre* or *der* inserted between, as *ow doon an pren a dhe drô*, carrying the tree about. O.M. 2820. *Hag a'th whyp war an wolok, may whylly gurychon ha mók dhe dhewlagas a dre drô*, and whip thee on thy face, that thou mayest see sparks and smoke round about thy eyes. P.C. 2102. *Golsowoch a der drô orthaf ve, myns es omma*, hearken round about unto me, all that are here. C.W. 104. *Gwins adrô*, a whirlwind. In later Cornish occur the phrases ‡ *an heves adro y gein*, the shirt on his back: ‡ *An lydrow adro'z garro*, the stockings on your

- legs: ‡ *An esgisow adro'z treiz*, the shoes on your feet: ‡ *An manac adro'z dorn*, the glove on your hand. *Llwyd*, 250. Compounded of *a* on, and *dro* a mutation of *tro*. Welsh, *ar dro*. Armoric, *tro*.
- ADRUS, adv. Across. *Tresters dredho ty a pyn adrus, rag na vo degees*, beams through it thou shalt nail, that it may not be opened. O.M. 964. Compounded of *a* on, and *drus*, a mutation of *trus*, across. It is the same as *adres*.
- ADHAN, comp. prep. From under. *Llwyd*, 249.
- ADHELHAR, comp. prep. After, behind. This is a corrupt form of the Armoric *a dilerch*, and occurs only in late Cornish, as ‡ *adhelhar dhyn remenat*, behind the rest. *Llwyd*, 123, 249.
- ADHEWORTH, comp. prep. From by, from. *Llwyd*, 249. Welsh, *odhiwrth*. Armoric, *diwar*. Irish, *ua*. Gaelic, *ua*. Manx, *veih*.
- ADHORT, comp. prep. From by, from. ‡ *Adhort an drê*, from the town. *Llwyd*, 249. This is only a more recent form of *adhe worth*.
- ADHYRAGOF, pron. prep. Before me. *My re welas ym hunrus adhyragof el dyblans*, I have seen in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1955. Compounded of *a*, and *dyragof*, qd. v.
- ADHYRAGON, pron. prep. Before us. *A les ol y wolyow adhyragon pan guylsyn*, all his wounds disclosed when we saw before us. R.D. 1332. *An arluth adhyragon torth vara ef a torras*, the Lord before us a loaf of bread he broke. R.D. 1490. Compounded of *a*, and *dyragon*, qd. v.
- ADHYRAGOS, pron. prep. Before thee. *Me a's doro pûr anwhek adhyragos*, I will bring them very roughly before thee. P.C. 2333. Compounded of *a*, and *dyragos*, qd. v.
- ADHYRAGOUCH, pron. prep. Before ye. *Adhyragouch me a pýs*, before you I pray. P.C. 1414. *Ysedheuch a termyn ver, adhyrageuch me a ter torth a vara*, sit ye for a short time, before you will break a loaf of bread. R.D. 1313. Compounded of *a*, and *dyragouch*, qd. v.
- ADZHAF, subs. I am. Written also *adzhav*, by *Llwyd*. This is the most recent and corrupt form of *ythof*, or *ossof*, 1st pers. sing. pres. tense, of the verb substantive *bôs*. Welsh, *ydwyv*.
- ADZHAN, v. irr. I know, perceive, recognize, or am acquainted with. ‡ *My ty adzhan*, I know thee. This and *azwen*, are late corruptions of *aswon*, qd. v.
- ADZHYI, adv. Within. *Llwyd*, 249. A late corruption of *yn chy*, in the house.
- AERAN, s. m. Plums, prunes. This is a plural aggregate. Welsh, *aeron*, *airin*. Armoric, *irin*. Irish, † *airune*.
- AF, v. subs. I am. 1st pers. pres. of *bôs*. Welsh, *wyv*. More commonly written *ôf*, qd. v.
- AF, v. n. I shall go. 1 pers. f. s. fut. of irr. v. *môs*. *Neffrê dhe drê nyns âf*, ever to the town I will not go. R.D. 811. *Ple tóf na ple yth âf, ny won*, where I shall come, or where I shall go, I know not. R.D. 1665. *Dhe'n kêth plás-na dhyuch yth âf*, to that same place to you I will go. R.D. 2400. Welsh, *âv*.
- AFFO, v. a. He may pardon. A mutation of *gaffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gâfé*, qd. v. *Mersy war Dew agan tás may affo an pechosow*, mercy of God our Father that he may pardon our sins. O.M. 1866.
- AFLYDHYS, adj. Unfortunate, miserable, wretched. *Del leveryth a vjdh gwrys dhe'n plosek gwás a flydhys*, as

- thou sayest, it shall be done to the foul wretched fellow. P.C. 451. Welsh, *avhwydh*, misfortune, whence *avhwydhog*, unfortunate.
- AFLYDHYGYON**, adj. Wretches. *Powesouch aflydhygyon rāg marow yw an voron*, rest ye, wretches, for dead is the maid. O.M. 2745. This is a corruption of *aflydhysyon*, the plural of *aflydhys*.
- AG**, conj. And. More frequently written *hag*, qd. v.
- AGA**, pron. poss. Their. *Nyns yw aga Dew pleysys genes gy*, their God is not pleased with thee. O.M. 1562. *Dhe wethyl aga mynnas yn della ef a vynné*, to do their purpose, so he would have it. M.C. 70. It aspirates the following initial. *Gansé y an hombronkyas, yn prŷs hanter nōs, bŷs yn aga fryns Annas*, with them they him led, at the time of midnight, even to their prince Annas. M.C. 76. *Avel olow aga threys*, like the prints of their feet. O.M. 760. *Aga hynwyn*, their names. O.M. 35. *Aga hân*, their song. O.M. 310. *Aga sona ny a wra*, bless them we will. O.M. 143. *May hyllyf aga hedhes*, that I may reach them. O.M. 202. Welsh, *eu*. Gaelic, *aca*.
- AGAN**, pron. poss. Our. *Gwyn agan bŷs*, happy our lot. O.M. 411. (W. *gwyn ein byd*.) *Lemyn ef yw agan gwās*, now he is our fellow. O.M. 910. *Agan gorhyl a wartha gans glaw ef a vŷdh cudhys* our ark, from above, with rain it will be covered. O.M. 1063. *An re-ma yw oberys del vynsyn agan honan*, these are wrought as we ourselves would wish. O.M. 16. *Gans y gŷg agan perna gwyn agan bŷs*, with his flesh to redeem us, happy our lot. M.C. 4. *Hen o dhodho calys feyn, agan pēch ny ow prenē*, this was to him greivous pain, atoning for our sin. M.C. 196. *Lemyn agan sona gwra*, now do bless us. O.M. 1721. *An kēth mǎp ol agan grūk*, the same son (who) made us. R.D. 1975. Welsh, *ein*, (*eidho-ni*.) Gaelic, *again*. Manx, *ain*. Compounded of *aig*, with, and *sinn*, us.
- AGARY**, s. m. An enemy. *Dhe Cesar és agary*, to Caesar is an enemy. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Compounded of *a*, neg, and *cary*, to love.
- AGAS**, pron. poss. Your. Written indiscriminately also *ages*, *agis*, *agos*, *agys*. *Mēsk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agos godhaf*, among my people I will not any longer endure you. O.M. 1595. *An tās an nēf a danvon dheuch agos whans*, the Father of Heaven will send you your desire. O.M. 1806. *Gwir yw agas cows*, true is your speech. P.C. 1345. *Olouch rag agis flechys ha ragouch ages honon*, weep ye for your children and yourselves. M.C. 169. *My agas pŷs*, I pray you. O.M. 2346. Welsh, *eich*. Armoric, *och*, *hó*. Manx, *eu*.
- AGE**, v. a. To leave. A mutation of *gagé*, a corrupt form of *gasé*, qd. v. *Anodho dycheth vye y wokyneth na agé ha'y muscochneth*, of him it were a pity his folly not to leave, and his madness. P.C. 1989.
- AGENSOW**, adv. A while since, lately. *A wylsta ken yn torma ys del egé agensow*, dost thou see more now than what there was just now. O.M. 796. *Agensow my a'n gwelas*, lately I saw him. R.D. 911. Written also *agynsow*.
- AGERY**, v. a. To open. Part. *agerys*; preterite *agores*, qd. v. More generally written *egery*, qd. v. Welsh, *agori*, *egori*. Armoric, *egori*.
- AGES**, conj. Than. *Me a'n dreha arté kyns pen trydydh teké ages kyns y van*, I will build it again, before the end of three days, fairer than it stood before. P.C. 347. *Gwel yw un dēn dhe verwel ages ol an bobyl lēl dhe vōs kyllys*, better it is that one man die than all the faithful people to be lost. P.C. 447. *Ythesé gynef moy ages mŷl vŷl enef*, there are with me more than a million souls. R.D. 141. Written also *agis*. *Gweth agis cronek*, worse than a toad. M.C. 47. *Moy agis gavel tredden*, more than the hold of three men. M.C. 237. *Ys* is another mode of expressing *than*, of which *agis* is an amplified form.
- AGESOS**, comp. pron. Than thou. *Arluth, kepar del wrusys pŷp tra, nag ūs ken Dew agesos*, Lord, like as thou hast made every thing, there is not another God than thou. R.D. 2477. Compounded of *ages* and *ti*.
- AGESOUCH**, comp. pron. Than ye. *A pe vōdh Dew yn della, ken agesouch venytha ny zenzen*, if the will of God were so, otherwise than you ever we do not consider. O.M. 2357. *Yn certan gonesugy ken agesouch why ny's ty, rāg sotel ouch yn pŷp creft*, certainly, workmen, others than ye shall not cover it, for subtle ye are in every craft. O.M. 2490. Compounded of *ages*, and *chwi*.
- AGESSO**, comp. pron. Than he. *Ken Arluth agesso ef ny'n gordhyaf bŷs venary*, other Lord than him I will not worship for ever. O.M. 1789. Compounded of *ages* and *o*.
- AGOLAN**, s. f. A whetstone, a hone. *Llwyd*, 16. Welsh, *agalen*, *calen*, and *hogalen*, from *hogi* to whet. Armoric, *igolen*.
- AGORES**, v. a. He opened. *An scriptor dhyn agores pŷr wŷr a dhalleth, Moyses ha lyes profus aral*, the scripture he opened to us truly from the beginning, Moses and many other prophets. R.D. 1483. This is the preterite of *agery*, qd. v. Welsh, *agores*, *agorodh*.
- AGOS**, adj. Near. *En agos, near, Llwyd*, 248. More frequently written *ogas*, qd. v. Welsh, *agos*. Armoric, *egos*. Irish, *agus*, † *acus* + *ocus*, *fogus*. Gaelic, *fogus*. Manx, *aggys*, *faggys*.
- AGY**, adv. Within. *Agy dhēn yet gor dhe ben*, within the gate put thy head. O.M. 743. *Aves hag agy yn ta gans pēk bedhens stanchurys*, without and within, well with pitch let it be stanchied. O.M. 953. *Y tŷs ūs trygys agy dheth wlās*, his people which are dwelling within thy country. O.M. 1483. *My a fystyn agy*, I will hasten within. O.M. 2319. *Agy dhe ewhé an geydh*, within the evening of the day. R.D. 275. Compounded of *a* in, and *chy* a house. Welsh, *yn ty*. Armoric, *e-ti*.
- AGYNSOW**, adv. A while since, lately. *Jhesu dasserchys a'n bēdh, me a'n gwelas agynsow*, Jesus is risen from the grave, I saw him lately. R.D. 896. Written also *agensow*.
- AH**, interj. Ah, alas. Welsh, *A!*
- AHANAF**, pron. prep. From me, on me. *Ahanaf kymer mercy, on me have mercy*. P.C. 306. *Yn gylwys mǎp Dew yn prōf, ahanaf may pertho cōf pan deffē dh'y wlas-cor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he would keep remembrance of me when he should come to his kingdom. R.D. 272. *Arluth pan dyffys dhet pow predery ahanaff gwra*, Lord, when thou comest to thy country, do think of me. M.C. 193. Welsh, *ohonov*. Armoric, *ahanoff*. Compounded of *ahan* and *mi*.
- AHANAN**, pron. prep. From us; of us. *Ty re'n ladhes, hag ef ahanan mar gēr*, thou hast killed him, and he so beloved of us. O.M. 612. *My a's dyllo ahanan, ny dhue*

- arté my a greys*, I will send it from us, it will not come again I believe. O.M. 1101. *Euch alemma ahanan*, go hence from us. P.C. 151. It is also used adverbially, like Arm. *ahanen*, to signify *hence* only. *Awos Dew dún ahanan dh'y gerhas dhe dré*, for God's sake let us come away to bring it to the town. O.M. 2564. *Sevyn yn ban, dún ahanan scon alemma*, let us stand up, and go away soon from hence. P.C. 1029. Compounded of *ahan* and *ni*. Welsh, *ohonom*, *ohonam*. Armoric, *achanomp*.
- AHANAS**, pron. prep. From thee, of thee. *Marth ahanas a'n gefes*, he wonders at thee. O.M. 1484. *Yma marth dhyn ahanas*, there is to me wonder at thee. P.C. 2415. *Ahanas marth yw gené*, I have wonder of thee. R.D. 2565. Written also *ahanes*; *Dhyso ef a veyth besy, hag ahanes a dheffo*, to thee it shall be indeed, and that which shall come out of thee. O.M. 406. Compounded of *ahan* and *ti*. Welsh, *ohonot*. Armoric, *achanot*.
- AHANE**, pron. prep. From me, of me. Used for *ahanaf*, *metri causâ*. *Arluth Cryst me ath pyssé a pryderly ahané pan vysé yn dhe wlasor*, Lord Christ, I would pray thee to think of me, when thou shalt be in thy kingdom. P.C. 2907.
- AHANOUGH**, pron. prep. From ye, of ye. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom yskerens*, one of you this night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 736. *Ahanouch nêb yw mochyâ*, he who is greatest of you. P.C. 792. *Kyn leverry gwÿrf dên fyth ahanouch ny vyn cregy*, though I speak truly, any man of you will not believe. P.C. 1482. *Yma dhymmo gorgys brâs ahanouch yn pûr deffry*, there is to me a great distrust of you in pure earnest. R.D. 1500. Compounded of *ahan* and *chwi*. Welsh, *ohonoch*, † *ohonawch*. Armoric, *achanoch*.
- AHAS**, adj. Hateful, detestable, dreadful. *Oté cowes pûr ahas*, see a shower very dreadful. O.M. 1081. *A Pedar ty a'n nahas râk bôs y peyn mar ahas*, O Peter thou deniedst him, because his pain was so dreadful. R.D. 1352. *An laddron an dyalas dre lyes torment ahas*, the thieves mocked him, by many hateful torments. R.D. 1427. *Ma'n geffo peyn mar ahas*, that he may have such dreadful pain. R.D. 2049. Compounded of *a* intens. and *câs*, hatred. Welsh, *achas*.
- AHO**, s. m. Pedigrees. *Pryce*. More correctly *ahow*, i.e. *achow*, plur. of *ach*.
- AHOZON**, s. m. Occasion, opportunity. *Pryce*. Plural *ahozonow*, from the English *occasion*.
- AHUCH**, adv. Above. *My a set ahuch an gweydh yn creys an ebron avan*, I place them over the trees in the midst of the sky above. O.M. 37. Compounded of *a* on, and *uch* high.
- AHUEL**, s. m. A key. A late form of *alwedh*. qd. v.
- AI**, comp. pron. *Mi ai didhiwys dhodho*, I promised it to him. *Llwyd*, 242. (Welsh, *mi ai adhwais idho*.) *Ev ai dÿg dhym*, he brought it to me. *Llwyd*, *ibid*. *Mi ai gwerha*, I will sell it. *Llwyd*, 246. Though agreeing with the Welsh, this form is only found in late Cornish. The more classical being *a'n* and *a's*.
- AIDHLEN**, s. f. A fir tree. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *aidlen*, abies. This word is doubtful in reading, and of uncertain derivation. The Welsh is *faw-ydhen*, of which it is possibly a corruption.
- AÏL**, s. m. An angel. This is the form in the Cornish Vocabulary, *angelus*. In later writings *él*, which see.
- AIROS**, s. m. The poop or stern of a ship. Cornish Vocabulary, *puppis*. Armoric, *aros*. Irish, † *eross*.

- ALEMMA**, adv. Hence, from this place. *Yn mës alemma ty â*, out of this place thou shalt go. O.M. 83. *Fystyn alemma duwhans*, hasten thou hence quickly. O.M. 169. *Dún alemma*, let us come hence. O.M. 446. *My a vyn môs alemma*, I will go hence. 1003. *Alemma bys gorfen bÿs*, henceforth to the end of the world. P.C. 1704. Compounded of *a* from, *le* a place, *ma* here.
- ALENA**, adv. Thence, from that place. *Ha ny ow tós alena*, and we coming from thence. O.M. 714. *Kyns ys dones alena*, before coming from thence. O.M. 791. *Ty a wra gorre an tús alena*, thou shalt bring the people thence. O.M. 1428. Compounded of *a* from, *le* place, *na* there.
- ALES**, adv. Abroad, *An dour a uger alés*, the water will open widely. O.M. 1666. Compounded of *a* on, and *lës* breadth. Welsh, *ar léd*.
- ALLA**, v. n. He will be able. A mutation of *galla*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*. qd. v. *My a wra y ascusié mar ver del alla dên vÿth*, I will excuse him as soon as any man can. P.C. 2212. *Rak mar clâf yw ow dulé, my alla handle toul vÿth*, for my hands are so sore, I cannot handle any tool. P.C. 2678. *Mara keller y wythé a chy, na alla yntré dhe'n darasow*, if he can be kept from the house, that he may not enter the doors. P.C. 3059.
- ALLAF**, v. n. I shall be able. A mutation of *gallaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gally*. qd. v. *Dal ôf, ny allaf gweles*, I am blind, I cannot see. O.M. 2007. *Ny allaf pella trega*, I cannot longer stay. O.M. 2190. *Pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, what can I do. O.M. 194. *My ny allaf gûl kenter dhywhy*, I cannot make a nail for you. P.C. 2676.
- ALLAN**, v. n. I may be able. A mutation of *gallan*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v. *Ow dynluef colm hâ'm garrow gans louan fast colmennow na allan sevel a'm sâf*, my hands bind and my legs with a rope fast knots, that I may not stand up. O.M. 1348.
- ALLAS**, v. n. He was able. A mutation of *gallas*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *gally*, qd. v. *Rak ny allas dên yn beys anodho gûl defnyth vâs*, for no man in the world has been able to make a good use of it. P.C. 2547. *Ef a allas dyor-gel sawyê bewnens tús erel*, he could indeed save the life of other men. P.C. 2873.
- ALLO**, v. n. He may be able. A mutation of *gallo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. (Welsh, *allo*, *gallo*.) *Prederys fettyl gorfenné*, thinking how it can end. O.M. 228. *Pûp dên ôl degyns ganso y pÿth, an mên a allo*, let every man take with him his things, all that he can. O.M. 1592. *Kelmeuch warbarth y dhywvrech na allo dyank*, bind ye his arms together that he may not escape. P.C. 1180.
- ALLONS**, v. n. They may be able. A mutation of *gallons*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *gally*. (Welsh, *allont*, *gallont*.) *May rollo dour dhe evê dhedhé y, na allons cafus kên dhe dhyscrysy*, that he may give water to drink to them, that they may not find cause to disbelieve. M.C. 1825. *Gwreuch y pûr fast ma na allons yn pryveth y laddra a'n bêdh*, make ye them very fast, that they may not privily steal him out of the tomb. R.D. 34.
- ALLOS**, s. m. Power. A mutation of *gallos*, qd. v. *Dew a allos*, God of power. R.D. 331. *Rak luen ôs a humel-der hag a hallus kekeffrys*, for thou art full of greatness, and of power likewise. R.D. 425. *Ef yw arluth a allos, hag a prynas gans y wôs pobel an beys*, He is the Lord of power, and he has purchased with his blood the people of the world. R.D. 1183.

ALLOSTI, comp. v. Art thou able. ‡ *Pan na hwél allosti guíl*, what work canst thou do. *Llwyd*, 251. This form is only found in late Cornish. It is compounded of *allos*, a mutation of *gallos*, 3 pers. pret of *gally*, and the pron. *ti*. The characteristic of the 2 pers. s. pret. *st* may be contained in it.

ALLOYS, s. m. Power. A mutation of *galloys*. *Mear o an peyn dar ken vâb Duw*, *mear y alloys*, much was the pain inflicted on the son of God, much his power. M.C. 135.

ALLYF, v. n. I may be able. A mutation of *gallyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v. *Mars ôs Dew a nêf golow, dysqua lemman marthusow may allyf vy y weles*, if thou art the God of bright heaven, show now miracles that I may see them. P.C. 83. Welsh, *gallwyv*, a *allwyv*.

ALS, s. f. A cliff, an ascent, the seashore. Cornish Vocabulary, *litus*. Welsh, *allt*, † *alt*, a cliff, a hill. Irish, *aill*. Gaelic, *all*. Manx. *alt*. Sanscrit, *alitas*, increased; from *al* to fill. Latin *altus*.

ALSE, v. n. He had been able. A mutation of *galsé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *Tekké alter yn nêp pow ny alsé dén aspyé*, a fairer alter in any country, a man could not see. O.M. 1178. *Ef a alsé bôs yn ta, hanter dén ha hanter Dew*, he might have been well, half man and half God. P.C. 1740. *An pren yw terrys da, ny alsé vjth bones gwell*, the tree is well cut, it could never be better. P.C. 2569. Welsh, *gallasai*, *allasai*, *all'sai*, *all'sé*.

ALSEN, v. n. I had been able. A mutation of *galsen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *Laka mester ny alsen y dhyerbyn*, a worse master I should not be able to meet. P.C. 2276. Welsh, *gallaswn*, *allaswn*, *all'swn*.

ALSENS, v. n. They had been able. A mutation of *galsens*, 3 pers. pl. plup. of *gally*. *Y a alsens*, they might. *Llwyd*, 247. Welsh, *gallasent*, *allasent*, *all'sent*.

ALSEST, v. n. Thou hadst been able. A mutation of *galsest*, 2 pers. pl. plup. of *gally*. *Ti a alsest*, thou mightest. *Llwyd*, 247. An amplified form of this occurs in *alsesta*. *A'n guelesta adhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos?* If thou shouldst see him, couldst thou know him. R.D. 862.

ALTER, s. f. An altar. *Yn onour Dew gurén un alter ték ha da*, in the honour of God, let us make an altar fair and good. O.M. 1170. *Tekké alter yn nêp pow ny alsé dén aspyé*, a fairer altar in any country a man could not see. O.M. 1177. *Bûch offrynné my a vyn wharé war an alter-na*, a cow I will offer forthwith upon that altar. O.M. 1146. This is written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *altor*. Welsh, *allor*. Armoric, *altor*, *aoter*. Irish, *altair*. Gaelic, *altair*. Manx. *altar*. All from the Latin *altare*.

ALTROU, s. m. A stepfather. So defined in the Cornish Vocabulary, *victricus*. In later Cornish *aultra* meant a godfather, *Llwyd*, 159, which agrees with Welsh *all-traw*. In the British dialects the etymology is not obvious, but in Irish *altrannus* signifies nursing. *Athair altrannus*, a foster-father. Irish, *altra*, foster-father. Gaelic, *altrach*.

ALTRUAN, s. f. A stepmother. Cornish Vocabulary, *noverca*. In later Cornish *altruan* meant a godmother, *Llwyd*, 159. So Welsh, *elldrewn*.

ALWEDH, s. m. A key. Written also *alwedh*; pl. *alwedhow*, *alwedhow*, *alwheow*. *Yn dan naw alwedh gur-euch y pûr fast*, under nine keys make you them very

fast. R.D. 31. *Naw alwedh agas pryson*, the nine keys of your prison. R.D. 89. *Ro dhym dhe alwedhow*, give me thy keys. R.D. 84. *Yn mës duech why, hep terry chy, ha hep alwedh*, come ye out, without breaking house, and without a key. R.D. 324. *Otté omma alwedhow*, see here the keys. R.D. 631. *A nynygesé alwheow warbarth yn ages gujth why?* were not the keys together in your keeping. R.D. 650. Welsh, *allwedh*. Armoric, *alchouez*, *alhues*.

AM, pron. poss. My, mine. *Yn nêf y fethaff tregis an barth dychow gans am câr*, in heaven I shall dwell, on the right side with my father. M.C. 93. *A Dheow gorwyth am ené*, O God, keep my soul. O.M. 1356. Welsh, *ym*, as *yn ym ty*, in my house. Gaelic, *am*, as *ann am thigh*.

AM, prep. pron. With my, of my. *A dâs, ty re dhrôs dhymmo ascorn a'm kÿk ha corf*, O father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body. O.M. 112. *Gulân ef re gollas an plas a'm luf dhychyow a wrussen*, clean he has lost the place, which with my right hand I had made. O.M. 921. *Out warnas harlot pen cok scon yn mës quyk a'm golok*, out upon thee, rogue, blockhead, immediately out of my sight. O.M. 1530. *Gordhyans dhe'n tās, arluth nef, a'm luen golon my a bÿs*, worship to the father, Lord of heaven, of my full heart I pray. O.M. 2088. *A'm leff dychow pan wrussen*, with my right hand when I had made. C.W. 160. Compounded of *a* of, and *am*. Welsh, *a'm*.

AM, (a and me,) *Govyn orto mar a'm bÿdh*, ask him if there will be to me. O.M. 693. *Dew a'm danfonas dhyso dhe wofyn*, God has sent me to thee to ask. O.M. 1480. *Yn wêdh dewdhek warnugans a virhas my a'm be*, likewise thirty two daughters I have. C.W. 144. *An kysa benfys a'm been*, the first benefice I have. O.M. 2613. *Te a'm gwêl ve devethys*, thou seest me come. C.W. 141. *Am* with the verb substantive is frequently used to denote possession. *Marth a'm bues a'th lavarow*, wonder is to me of thy words. P.C. 2392. *Mûr varth a'm bus dyogel*, a great wonder is surely come to me. O.M. 371. *Own a'm bus vy*, fear is on me. O.M. 1452. *Ha'n maystri brâs ôl a'm bo*, and all the great power that was mine. P.C. 148. So also in Welsh, *gwedy y parch a'm buai*, after the respect I experienced. *Llywarch Hên*, 78. *Brodyr a'm bwyad a dhûg Duw rhagov*, brethren I have had whom God hath taken from me. *Ll. Hên* 96. *Brodyr a'm bwyad innau*, brothers also I have had. *Ll. Hên*, 100. *Pedwar pwn broder a'm buant*, four brothers of a fruitful stock to me there were. *Ll. Hên*, 103. *Aur mal a'm bu*, the pure gold was my recompense. See also *bus*, *nimbus*.

AM, s. m. A kiss. *Pryce's Vocabulary*.

AMAN, adv. Up, upwards. ‡ *Dho dereual aman*, to raise up. *Llwyd*, 69. ‡ *Sâv aman, kebmer dha li, ha ker dha'n hâl*, get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor. *Pryce*. This is late Cornish, and incorrectly used for *avan*.

AMBOS, s. m. A contract, covenant, promise. Pl. *ambosow*. *My a wra dhys ambos da*, I will make a good promise to thee. O.M. 1232. *Yn dan ambos ytheses*, under agreement thou wert. P.C. 2259. *Ambosow orth tryher gureys annedhé nynses laha*, promises made by the mighty, of them there is not law. O.M. 1235. *Lell ôs ha trêst, ha stedfast y'th ambosow*, faithful thou art and trusty, and steadfast in thy agreements. P.C. 949. Welsh, *ammod*.

AMBOSE, v. a. To promise. Pret. *ambosas*. *Ha gynef y tanfonas, y te dheuch, pare veuch wâr, kepar ha del ambosas*, and by me he sent, that he would come to you, as ye may be aware like as he promised. R.D. 915. Welsh, *ammodi*.

AME, v. a. To kiss. Written also *ama*, *amma*, *ammé*. Pret. *amas*. Governing the dative. *Enef Judas ny allas dôs y mës mar y annow, rag y annow a amas dhe Jhesus*, the soul of Judas could not come out from his mouth, for his mouth kissed Jesus. M.C. 106. *Am lemyñ dhe'n gwellynny a barth an tās veneges, hag y a wra eredy a pûp cleves dhys jehes*, kiss now the rods on the part of the blessed father, and they will cause surely from every disease to thee a cure. O.M. 1794. *Me a ra dhe Christ amé may hallouch y aswonvos*, I will kiss Jesus, that you may know him. M.C. 63. *My a vyn dyso amma*, I will kiss thee. O.M. 2191. *Me a vyn dheth treys ammé*, I will kiss thy feet. P.C. 480. *Dhym ny dhogouth ammé dheth pen*, it becomes me not to kiss thy head. R.D. 872.

AMENEN, s. m. Butter. This and *emenin*, are the old forms preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. In late Cornish *amman*. Welsh, *ymenyn*, † *emmenin*. Armoric, *aman*, *amanen*. Irish, *im*. Gaelic, *im*. Manx. *ceym*.

AMES, adv. Without, out of doors, in the field. See *vës*, and *mës*.

AMOUNT, v. irreg. It concerns. *Pandra amount dhyn gonys*, what avails it to cultivate. O.M. 1223. *Ny amount man*, it avails nothing. O.M. 2791. This is a foreign word borrowed from the English.

AMPYDGNYAN, s. m. The brains. *Ragtha te a vjdh ledhys, a fals lader casadow squattiys yw dhe ampydgnyan*, for this thou shalt be slain, thou false foul thief, struck out are thy brains. C.W. 124. This is a corruption of *empynyon*.

AMSER, s. m. Time. It occurs in the Cornish Vocabulary, corruptly written *anser*. Welsh, *amser*. Armoric, *amzer*. Irish, *aimsir*, † *aimser*. Gaelic, *aimsir*. Manx. *emshir*. Sanscrit, *amasa*.

AMSEVY, v. a. To raise up, to excite. *En marrek-na amsevys ol yn ban y gowethé, ha dhedhé a leveryys a Jesus fatell vye*, that soldier stirred up all his companions, and to them said of Jesus how it was. M.C. 245. Compounded of *am*, id. qd., *em* and *om*, reflective particle, and *sevel*, to raise.

AN, definite article. The. When the substantive is feminine the initial assumes the secondary or soft sound. *Dén a man*, *an dén* the man. *Tre*, f. a town, *an dre*, the town. *Tra*, f. a thing, *an dra*, the thing. *Del ve helheys war an bÿs avel carow*, so was hunted on the world like a deer. M.C. 2. *Cusil an tās*, the counsel of the father. O.M. 188. Written also *en*, qd. v. In Welsh *yr*, and *y*, are now used but anciently *ir*. In Armoric, *ann* before vowels, and words beginning with *d*, *n*, *t*. Before other consonants *ar* is used, and *al* before *l*. The Irish use *an*, *na*. Old Irish *in*, *inna*, *na*. Gaelic, *an*, *na*. Manx. *y*, *yn*.

AN, (a prep. an art.) From the, out of the, on the. *A'n uchelder may thesé dhe'n bÿs pan deyskynnas*, from the height that he was to the world when he descended. M.C. 4. *Hag a'n grows, del o prÿs, corf Jesus a gemeras*, and from the cross, as it was time, the body of Jesus they took. M.C. 230. *A'n neff y fe danvenys dheworth*

an tās eleth dy, from heaven there were sent from the father angels to him. M.C. 18. *Ty a saw a'n trôs dhe'n pen*, thou shalt be healed from the foot to the head. O.M. 1762. *A'n lóst kemer dhedhy yn ban*, by the tail take it up. O.M. 1454. *A'n barth clédh nêb o cregis*, on the left side, he that was hanged. M.C. 191. *Ladh e, ladh e, mernens an grows desympys*, kill him, kill him, the death of the cross immediately. M.C. 142.

AN, (a aux. 'n him.) Him, it, them. *Nep a'n gordhyé, gwyn y veys*, who worships him, happy his lot. O.M. 1938. *Hay dhyscyplys a'n sewyas*, and his disciples followed him. M.C. 52. *Why a'n clewas*, ye have heard him. M.C. 95. *A dorras an aval ték, hag a'n dug dhym*, who plucked the fair apple, and brought it to me. O.M. 268. *Ny a'n kyrch dhys*, we will bring him to thee. O.M. 548. *Me a'n gor*, I will put him. O.M. 1289. *Kemmys a'n gwrello*, as many as do them. O.M. 605. *Me a'n te dhys*, I swear it to thee. O.M. 2124.

AN, pron. poss. Our. *An bewnans ny regollas*, we have lost our life. M.C. 246. *Nans ón lafuryys ganso, hag an yssyly pûr squyith*, now we are oppressed with it, and our limbs are very weary. O.M. 2824. *An Tās ny és yn nêf*, our Father which is in heaven. Pryce. The more common form is *agan*. Welsh, *ein*.

AN, (a aux., an our.) Us. *Rag ef o tebel edhen, nêb a glewsys ow cané, hag a'n doro dhe anken*, for he was an evil bird, whom thou didst hear singing, and will bring us to sorrow. O.M. 225. (So also in Welsh, *ag a'n dygo i angen*.) *Cûth gweles y dhewedh, fe namna'n dallas*, a grief to see his end it was, it almost blinded us. R.D. 42.

ANAF, s. m. An evet, or newt. Cornish Vocabulary, *stellio*. Armoric, *anv*, a blind worm.

ANAL, s. f. The breath. *Ber anal*, short breath. Welsh, *anal*, *anadl*. Armoric, *anal*. Irish, *anal*. Gaelic, *anail*. Manx. *ennal*. Sanscrit, *anila*, from *an* to breathe.

ANCAR, s. m. An anchorite, or hermit. Cornish Vocabulary, *anachorita*. From the Latin.

ANCAR, s. m. An anchor. Cornish Vocabulary, *anchora*. Welsh, *angor*, and *heor*. Armoric, *heor*. Irish, *angaire*, *anncoire*, † *ingor*. Gaelic, *acair*. Manx. *aker*.

ANCEN, s. m. Grief, sorrow, trouble, pain. *Hag a'n doro dhe anken*, and will bring us to sorrow. O.M. 225. *Dhe vós denladh yw anken*, to be a mankiller is greivous. O.M. 2335. *Mara quelyn dhys anken*, if we see grief to thee. P.C. 733. *Ma an glows dre ow colon rák galarow hag anken*, there is a pang through my heart for sorrow and grief. P.C. 1148. *Ty a fÿth cawal anken*, thou shalt have full pain. P.C. 2530. *Nyn sparyaf awos anken*, I will not spare it because of trouble. P.C. 2566. *Anken ha tristys*, grief and sorrow. R.D. 204. *Whÿs hag anken*, sweat and sorrow. R.D. 245. Welsh, *angen*. Armoric, *ancen*. Irish, *gann*, *eigean*. † Gaelic, *eigin*, † *gann*.

ANCENEC, s. m. An elegy, a penitential hymn. *Ow conselar whék yth pesaf, dÿsk dhymmo un ankenek rág ow fehas*, my sweet adviser, I pray thee, teach me a penitential hymn for my sins. O.M. 2256. From *anken*, grief.

ANCENSY, s. m. Vexation, trouble. *Pûr ankensy gans dornow dhodho war an scovornow reuch boxesow trewysy*, very vexation, with fists to him on the ears give sad blows. P.C. 1360. Written also *ankynsy*. *Mear ankynsy dhe Christ may fe crehyllys oll y gorf hay esely*, much vexation to Christ, that was crushed all his body and limbs. M.C. 184.

ANCEVY, v. a. To forget. Part. *ancevys*. *Gans y ny vŷdh ankevys an murder bŷs venary*, by them will not be forgotten the murder for ever. C.W. 98. *Gans pēb me yw ankevys, nyn aswon, na me re adues*, by every one I am forgotten, I neither know them, nor they me. C.W. 108. *Pŷp tra oll yn bŷs-ma screphys y ma yn ryma, dout na vōns y ankevys*, every thing all in this world is written in these, lest they should be forgotten. C.W. 158. Compounded of *an* neg. and *cōf* memory. Welsh, *anghovio*, to forget.

ANCLEDHY, v. a. To bury, inter. Imp. *ancladh*. Part. *ancladhys, ancladhysys, ancladhys*. *Ancladhys* is also used for the infin. *May hallo bōs ancladhys yn bēdh mēn*, that he may be buried in a stone tomb. P.C. 3115. *Hag yn bēdh mēn ancladh e, y cafus aban vynyth*, and in a stone tomb bury him, since thou wilt have him. P.C. 3131. *Jhesu a fue ancladhys*, Jesus who was buried. R.D. 1. Written also *ancladhys*. *Me a wrūk y ancladhys*, I did bury him. R.D. 439. *Wogē y vōs gurŷs marow, tūs yn bēdh a'n ancladhys*, after he was put to death, people buried him in a tomb. O.M. 1269. *Droga galar ew dhymmo y ancladhys mar uskys*, worst sorrow it is to me, his being buried so immediately. O.M. 869. *Encledhys* is another form, qd. v. Welsh, *anghladhu*, to bury.

ANCLEDHYAS, s. m. A burial, a funeral. Written also *ancladhys*. *An keth oynement a scollyas warnaf rāk ow ancladhys*, that same ointment she poured on me for my burial. P.C. 548.

ANCOW, s. m. Death. Also sorrow, or grief. *Na moy scony ny vynnas, rag own caffos y ancow*, no more would he not shun, for fear of finding his death. M.C. 174. *Mar dha yw genef a vrŷs merwel kyns dōs drōk ancow*, as well it is in my opinion to die before evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1230. *Awos godhevel ancow ny nahas hy lavarow*, though suffering death, she retracted not her words. O.M. 2760. *Rāk y-ma yn ow enef trystys fast bŷs yn ancow*, for there is in my soul great sadness even unto death. P.C. 1023. *Pār oges yw dhe ancow*, very near is thy death. P.C. 2660. *Why a's bydh ages ancow*, you shall have your death. R.D. 612. Welsh, *angau*, † *angheu*, † *ancou*. Armoric, *ancou*, *ankeu*. Irish, *eag*, *gus*. Gaelic, *aog*, *eug*. Sanscrit, *ghus*, to kill.

ANCREDOUR, s. m. A pirate, or robber on the sea. This word occurs in the Cornish Vocabulary, *ancredvur mōr*, *pirata*. It must be the Welsh *anrheithiwr*, a spoiler or robber, from *anrhaith*, pillage. Cf. also Irish, *ancride*, wrong.

ANCRES, s. m. Disquiet, grief. *Wogē bōs yn lowenē ty dhe dōs, drōk yw gynē, dhe vŷr ancrēs*, after being in joy, I am sorry that thou shouldst come to great disquiet. R.D. 208. Compounded of *an* neg. and *crēs* quiet.

ANDELLA, adv. So, thus. *Andella re bo*, so be it. Written also *yn della*, which see.

ANDYLLAS, v. a. To forgive. *Pryce*. Properly, *a'n dyllas*. *Gwrēn grassē dh'agen maker, agan lavyr yn bysma ny a'n dyllas, ha moy*, let us give thanks to our maker, our labour in this world that he remit to us and more. C.W. 94. See *Dylly*.

ANEDHE, prep. Of them, from them. Written also *anethē, annethē*. *Hag anedhē na wra vry*, and of them that he made not account. M.C. 26. *Y wrēg dhe re anedhē mōs dhē'n drē*, he caused some of them to go to

the town. M.C. 27. *Anedhē ty a wylfŷth tŷr gwedhen tevys wharē*, from them thou wilt see three trees grow presently. O.M. 827. *Haga flechys vynytha a dheffo anedhē y*, and their children afterwards who should come from them. O.M. 2835. *Na'n Edhewon ny wodhyē an prenyer py fēns keffis dhe wuthyll crows anedhē*, nor did the Jews know the sticks where they could be found to make a cross thereof. M.C. 151. Welsh, *ohonynt*, † *onadunt*. Armoric, *anezo*.

ANEDHY, prep. pron. Of, or from her, or it. Written also *anethy, annethy*. *May rollo brēs anedhy*, that he might give judgment of her. M.C. 32. *Gwerthens y hugk dhe brennē anedhy dhodho cledhē*, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 923. *Ef a wrūk ow husullyē frut anedhy may torren*, he did advise me that I should gather fruit from it. O.M. 218. *Me a ysten an scoran, cymmar an frūt anedhy*, I will reach the bough, take the fruit from it. C.W. 50. Welsh, *ohoni*, † *ohonei*. Armoric, *anezi, anezy*.

ANETH, adv. To-night. *Saw bytygyns cresouch why an corf-na dhe dhasserchy kyns yw aneth*, but nevertheless believe ye, that body to rise again before it is to night. R.D. 1302. More correctly *haneth*, qd. v.

ANFUGY, s. m. Correction, punishment, harm, mischief. *Y a's tevyt anfugy*, punishment shall come upon them. O.M. 2328. *Dūs yn rāk dheth anfugy*, come forth to thy punishment. P.C. 1472. *Scon ty a fŷdh anfugy*, soon thou shalt have punishment. P.C. 2044. *Pŷr vrās a anfugy, mara gwrēs ow dyskyvera*, very great harm (will be to thee) if thou wilt discover me. C.W. 42. Written also *enfugy*, qd. v.

ANFUGYK, adj. Hypocritical, mischievous. *My a ŷl bōs cuthygyk ow bones mar anfugyk dreys pŷp dēn ōl ŷs yn beys*, I may be ashamed being so wicked above all men that are in the world. P.C. 1424. Another form of *anfussyg*, (g for s.)

ANFUR, adj. Imprudent, unwise. Cornish Vocabulary, *imprudens*. Compounded of *an* neg., and *fŷr* wise. Welsh, *anfur*.

ANFUS, s. m. Wickedness, punishment. *Dŷn ganso er y anfus, dhe Pilat agan Justis*, let us come with him for his wickedness to Pilate our Justice. P.C. 1501. *Es bŷdh deydh brues mŷr a anfues, nēb a'n gwerthas*, he shall have on the day of judgment much punishment, who sold him. P.C. 2940. *Arluth, yn trok a horn crēf, yn dour tyber ef a sēf er y anfeus*, Lord, in a box of strong iron, in the water of Tiber he shall stay for his wickedness. R.D. 2137. Welsh, *anvoes*, wickedness; *anfawd*, misfortune.

ANFUSYK, adj. Wicked, hypocritical. *Thomas, ty yw dyscrygyk, pŷr wŷr, ha mŷr anfusyk*, thou art unbelieving, and very wicked. R.D. 1520. Plur. *anfussygyon*. *A treytors, anfesugyon, euch abervedh lemmyn scon*, O traitors, hypocrites, go in now immediately. R.D. 85.

ANGHESPAR, adj. Unequal, unlike. *Llwyd*, 55. Welsh, *anghymhar*. See *Cespar*.

ANHEDHY, v. a. To inhabit, to dwell in. Part. *anedhys*. *Awot omma onan da ragon ordenys parys, lemmyn agan sonē gura kyns ys bones anhedhys*, behold here a good one (tent) intended for us ready; now bless us before it is inhabited. O.M. 1722. From *annedh*, a habitation. Welsh, *annedhu*. Armoric, *anneza*.

ANIACH, adj. Infirm, unhealthy, unwell. Cornish Vocabulary, *infirmus*. Compounded of *an*, neg., and *iach*, healthy. W. *aviach*.

ANNEDH, s. f. A habitation, house, dwelling. *Crês Dew aberth yn annedh, ha'm benneth ragas bo whêth*, the peace of God be in the house, and my blessing also be upon you. P.C. 705. W. *annedh*. Arm. *annez*, which now means the furniture of a house.

ANNES, adj. Wearied, ill at ease. *Lavar annes ow vôs vy a'm bewnens, my dh'y bysy a leverel gwyronedh*, say, being wearied of my life, that I pray him to say the truth. O.M. 700. I consider this word to be the same as the Armoric *anez*, id. qd. *diez*, uneasy.

ANNETHE, prep. pron. Of them. See *Anedhe*.

ANNEYLY, v. n. To go apart, to retire. Pryce's Vocabulary.

ANNEZ, s. m. A cold. *Llwyd*, 28. A corruption of *anwos*, qd. v.

ANODHO, prep. pron. Of or from him, or it. (*Anodho*, *Llwyd*, 244.) Written also *annotho*. *Anodho mar 'thês preder, worth y wythyes govynnê*, of him if there is to thee a care, ask him of his keeper. O.M. 608. *Anodho ef grêns del vyn, pan gleufô y lavarow*, with him let him do as he will, when he hears his words. P.C. 371. *An bara-ma kymereuch, hag anodho ol dybreuch*, this bread take, and of it all eat. P.C. 763. *Kymereuch, eveuch an gwijn, râg ny evaf bÿs dëdh fÿn geneuch annodho na moy*, take, drink the wine, for I will not drink till the last day with you of it any more. P.C. 725. *Lavar dhymmo pandra yw ôl an gwyryonedh pan geusyth mûr annodho*, tell me, what all is the truth, since thou speakest much of it. P.C. 2030. W. *ohono*, † *ohonaw*. Arm. *anezeff*, *anezhann*.

ANOTHANS, prep. pron. Of them. This form occurs in the later Drama by Jordan, *anedhé* only being found in the Ordinalia, it must not however be considered a corruption, but a colloquial form of great antiquity, as it agrees with the Welsh *ohonynt*, † *onadunt*. *Awos henna ny wrâf vry, na anothans y bÿth voye me ny settyaf gwail gala*, of that I will not make account, nor (of) them will I value the stalk of a straw. C.W. 98. *Ny sparyaf anothans y, malbew onyn a vo tég*, I do not spare of them in any wise one that is handsome. C.W. 106. *Hag a vyn gans ow sethow ladha part anothans y*, and I will with mine arrows kill some of them. C.W. 108.

ANOW, s. m. The mouth. A mut. of *ganow*. *An try sprus yn y anow, my a's gor, hep falladow*, the three grains into his mouth, I will put them without fail. O.M. 870. *Yn y anow bos gorrys*, in his mouth be put. O.M. 876. *Dhe enef plos casadow ny vyn dôs dre dhe anow*, thy soul, dirty villain, will not come through thy mouth. P.C. 1535. W. *enau*, *genau*; *yn ei enau*, in his mouth.

ANOW, s. m. A name, appellation. *Dên vÿth ny ÿl leverel war anow ôll mÿns peynys a'n gevê kyns ys y vonas marrow*, no man can tell by name all the pains he had before that he was dead. M.C. 59. *Kepar del ve dhe'n Justis dÿn leveryn war anow*, as it was to the Justice let us come and tell by name. M.C. 247. In the other Dramas it is written *hanow*, qd. v. W. *enw* and *henw*. Arm. *hanô*. Ir. *ainm*, *ainm*. Gael. *ainm*. Manx, *en-nym*. Sanscrit, *naman*. Gr. *ὄνομα*. Lat. *nomen*. Pers. *nam*. Mæso-Gothic, *namo*.

ANTELL, s. m. A hazarding, venture a bold attempt,

danger. *Ha satnas gans y antell, hay scherewneth, Crist, y demtyê pan prederys*, and Satan with his bold attempt and his pride, Christ, to tempt him when he thought. M.C. 19. *Na hombrenc ny en antel, mës gwÿth ny dhe-worth drôk*, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Pryce. W. *antur*.

ANTERHUCH, s. m. A flitch of bacon. *Llwyd*, 5. Literally half a hog, being compounded of *anter*, for *hanter*, half, and *huch* a hog. So Welsh, *hannerob*, from *hanner* half, and *hób* a pig.

ANTROMET, s. m. The sex. It only occurs in the Cornish Vocabulary, and its etymology is unknown. It is probably corrupt.

ANTYMAN, adv. On this side. Compounded of *an* on, *ty* or *tu* side, and *man*, or *ma* here.

ANVAB, adj. Childless, barren. *Llwyd*, 154. Compounded of *an* neg. and *mâb* a son. W. *anvab*.

ANVABAT, s. m. Sterility, barrenness. Cornish Vocabulary, *sterilitas*. From *anvab*.

ANVODH, s. m. A displeasure, a displeasing, a disliking. *Ef a dhûk an grows gansê, pûr wÿr henno a y anvodh; ny wrêns y na hên seyle, lymmyñ sawyê aga bôdh*, he carried the cross with them; very truly that was against his will, they gave no other reason but followed their will. M.C. 175. Compounded of *an* neg. and *bôdh* the will. W. *anvodh*.

ANUAN, s. f. An anvil. Written *anwan* by *Llwyd*, 15, 69. W. *eingion*, *einion*, † *eingon*, † *ennian*. Arm. *annean*. Ir. *inneoin*, † *indein*. Gael. *innean*, *innein*. Manx, *ingan*.

ANUEIN, adj. Weak. Cornish Vocabulary, *invalidus*. Compounded of *an* neg. and *guein*. W. *gwain*, lively. Arm. *guên*; or W. *en* intens. and *gwan*, weak; like Gael. *anfann*, (*an* intens. and *fann* weak.)

ANUESEC, adj. Particular. *En anuesek* in particular. Pryce. W. *enwedig*, *yn enwedig*.

ANWHEC, adj. Unsweet, unpleasant, rough. *Cachaf yben pûr anwhek*, I will seize the other very sharp. O.M. 2816. *Me a's doro pur anwhek adhyragos*, I will bring them very roughly before thee. P.C. 2332. *My a ÿl bôs morethek, gwelas ow máp mor anwhek dychtys del yw*, I may be mournful, seeing my son so roughly treated as he is. P.C. 3188. Compounded of *an* neg., and *whêk* sweet.

ANWOS, s. m. A cold, a chill. *Rag fout gwêsc ha goscotter namna vyrywyn râg anwos*, for want of clothes and shelter I am almost dying from cold. O.M. 362. *Rag, rum fey, râk ewen anwos ny glewaf yender dhum troys*, for by my faith, from very chilliness, I do not feel the cold to my feet. P.C. 222. W. *anwyd*. Arm. *anoued*.

ANYDHA, prep. pron. Of or from them, thence. *Llwyd*, 244, 248, writes *annydha*. id. qd. *anedhé*. qd. v.

ANYSYA, v. a. To preserve, secure. *An bêdh me re anysyas, warnodho y ma mên brás dros ol an mÿn*, I have secured the tomb, upon it there is a great stone, above all the stones. R.D. 399.

AO, adj. Ripe, mature. W. *haw*. Arm. *ao*, *haô*.

AOR, s. f. The earth. An abbreviated form of *daor*, as *an daor*, *an naor*, *an 'aor*. See *Doar*.

APELEH, adv. Whence, from what place. *Llwyd*, 258. (*A* from, *pa* what, *le* place.)

APERFETH, adj. Within. Another form of *abervedh*. qd. v.

APERT, adj. Open, unconcealed, perfect. *Pûr apert hag yn golow y leverys ow dyskas*, very open and in light

- I spake my doctrine. M.C. 79. *An bedhow yn lower le apert a ve egerys*, the graves in many places abroad were opened. M.C. 210. *Den apert ha mear y rās, golow cleyr ow tewené*, a Man perfect and much his grace, a light clear shining. M.C. 243. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedhewon*, openly I ever taught my doctrine to the Jews. P.C. 1252. From the Latin *apertus*.
- APOSTOL, s. m. An apostle. This is the form given in the Cornish Vocabulary, and is also used in Welsh. The *p* should strictly have been softened into *b*, that is *abostol*, from which the plurals *abestely*, *abesteleth*, are formed; which see.
- AR, prep. Upon, on. More commonly written *war*, qd. v. W. *ar*. Arm. *ar* and *war*.
- AR, s. f. Slaughter, battle. Written also *hār*. *Llwyd*, 45. W. *aer*, *hār*, *†air*, *†hair*. Ir. *aer*, *†ar*, *†ur*. Gael. *ar*, *†iur*. Gr. *ἀρῆς*. Cantabrian, *hara*. Dan. *ar*, a wound.
- ARADAR, s. m. A plough. Cornish Vocabulary, *aratum*. *Dén aradar*, a ploughman. Written also *ardar*; *dorn ardar*, the plough-tail or handle. *Llwyd*, 155. *†Gora an ohan en arder*, put the oxen in the plough. *Pryce*. W. *aradr*, *arad*. Arm. *arar*. Lat. *aratum*.
- ARADERUUR, s. m. A ploughman. *Araderuur* arator, Cornish Vocabulary. Compounded of *aradar*, a plough, and *gour*, a man. W. *aradwr*. Arm. *arer*. Gael. *aradair*, *aoirain*, *arear*. Manx, *erroo*.
- ARADOW, s. m. Commandments. *An dek aradow*, the ten commandments. *Pryce*. This is an abbreviated form of *arhadow*, plur. of *arhad*.
- ARAG, adv. Forward, in front, before. *Dūs arág*, come forth. *Kemer dhe welen a-rag an debel bobyl*, take thy rod in presence of the wicked people. O.M. 1843. *Aspy ahas ha glu a-rag hag a denewen*, watch continually and listen, forwards and sideways. O.M. 2063. (*A on, rag* before.)
- ARALL, adj. Other, another. Plur. *erell*. *Taw, gans Christ me a'd welas, guréc arall a levery*, be silent, with Christ I thee saw, another woman said. M.C. 84. *Dhe'n leyff arall pan dothyans war an grows rág y fasté*, to the other hand when they came on the cross to fasten it. M.C. 180. *En Edhewon betegyns gúl toll arall ny vynné*, the Jews nevertheless make another hole would not. M.C. 180. *An Barth arall*, on the other side. M.C. 198. *Pan dethens y bñs an bédh, yth éth on marrek dh'y ben hag arall dh'y dreys*, when they came to the grave, there went one soldier to his head, and another to his feet. M.C. 242. *War aga dewlyn ythe perag Christ re erell*, on their knees there went before Christ some others. M.C. 195. W. *arall*, pl. *eraill*. Arm. *arall*. Ir. *aroile*, *†araill*.
- ARAS, v. a. To plough, to till. *Dho aras tir*, to plough land. *Aras an kensa an ton*, plough first the lay. *Pryce*. W. *aru*. Arm. *arat* and *ara*. Ir. *ar*. Gael. *ar*. Gr. *ἀρῶ*. Lat. *aro*. Goth. *aria*. Lith. *aru*. Russ. *oria*. Sanscrit *arv*, to break or cleave. Teut. *aeren*. Etrurian *arfer* and *ar*. Old English, *ear*. Egyptian, *er* or *ert*, ploughing.
- ARBEDNEC, adj. Usual, customary. *Pryce*. This is a later form of *arbennec*. W. *arbennig*. Ir. *†airchinnech*.
- ARCH, s. f. A chest or coffer. Pl. *archow*. qd. v. W. *arch*. Arm. *arch*. Ir. *arg*. Gael. *airc*. Manx, *arg*. Lat. *arca*. Sanscrit *ark*, to enclose.
- ARCHA, v. a. To command, charge, enjoin. 2 pers. s. imp. *arch*; 3 pers. s. fut. *yrch*, or *erch*; part. and pret. *erchys*, and *yrchys*, commanded. *Me a yrch, me a hyrch*, I will command. *Serafyn, dhe Adam ke, hag arch dhodho growedhé dre ow gorhemmyndadow*, Seraph to Adam go, and enjoin him to lie down, by my commands. O.M. 635. *Mars ós máp Dew awartha, dysempys arch a lavar dhe'n cals meyn-ma bós bara*, if thou art the son of God above, forthwith command and say to these stones that they become bread. P.C. 61. *Yn ér-na dhe'n mynydhyow why a erch warnouch codhé*, in that hour to the mountains ye shall call on you to fall. M.C. 170. *Dhys y'th archaf, a dyreyth, gás Adam dheth agery*, I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. O.M. 381. W. *arch*, command thou, *erchi*, *†erchim*, to command.
- ARCHAD, s. m. A command, commandment. Pl. *archadow*. The aspirate was softened into *arhad* and *arhas*; pl. *arhadow*, and *aradow*. *Arludh cúf dhe archadow y wruthyl rés ew dhymmo*, dear Lord, thy injunctions need is to me to do them. O.M. 998. *A dás benyges del ós, dhe aradow me a wra*, O Father, blessed as thou art, thy commands I will do. O.M. 1034. *Me á genes yn lowen ha'm dyscyblyon kettep pen dheth arhadow*, I will go with thee joyfully, and my disciples every head at thy commands. P.C. 463. *Y a ruge a dhesympys ol war lyrch y arhadow*, they did immediately all after his commands. M.C. 247. W. *arch*, a command, a request. Ir. *iarraigh*, *artha*, *†ortha*. Gael. *iarr*. Manx, *aghin*. Sanscrit *artha*, a prayer, from *arth* to ask.
- ARCHAIL, s. m. An archangel. Cornish Vocabulary, *archangelus*. Compounded of *arch*, chief, and *ail*, an angel.
- ARCHANS, s. m. Silver. *A lena yn hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh, ha dhodho y tysquedhas owr hag archans, gwéls, ha gwédh*, from thence he led him high on the top of a mountain, and to him he shewed gold and silver, grass and trees. M.C. 16. *Ena Judas, pan welas Christ an bewnans na sawyé, an archans a gemeras, rag corf Jesus dhe ryssevé, ef a's tewlas dre sor brás dhe'n Edhewon yntredhé*, then Judas, when he saw Christ his life should not save, the silver he took, (which) for the body of Christ he received, he cast it with great wrath to the Jews among them. M.C. 103. This is also the form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. It is also written *arhans*, or *arrans*, the *h* taking the place of the guttural. *Avel arhans*, like silver. O.M. 771. *My a vyn vós garlont gureys a arhans adrê dhedhé*, I will that a garland be made of silver around it. O.M. 2097. *Awos cost arhans nag our gureuch y tenné mës a'n dour*, for the cost of silver and gold drag him out of the water. R.D. 2231. W. *ariant*, *arian*, *†argant*. Arm. *archant*, *†argant*. Ir. *airgid*. Gael. *airgiod*. Manx. *argid*. All from the Lat. *argentum*, and that from the Greek *ἀργεννός* candidus, from the root *ἀργός* white; *ἀργυρος* silver. Sanscrit, *rajatan*, from *raj*, or *ranj* to shine.
- ARCHESCOP, s. m. An archbishop. Cornish Vocabulary, *archiepiscopus*. W. *archesgob*. Arm. *archescop*. Ir. *ardeaspog*, *†ardepscop*. Gael. *ardeasbuig*. Manx. *ardaspick*. Lat. *archiepiscopus*.
- ARCHOW, s. m. A treasury. *En arhans me a gymer, hag a's gwýth kettep dyner rák an termyn; ny goth aga bos gorrys yn archow rak bos prennys ganse mernans dyn bryntyn*, the money I will take, and keep it every penny for the time; they ought not to be put into the treasury

because that there was bought with them the death of a noble man. P.C. 1541. *Archow* must be the plural of *arch*. W. *arch*, a chest or coffer.

ARD, adj. High, lofty. *Pryce*. W. *hardh*. Ir. *ard*. Gael. *ard*. Manx, *ard*. Lat. *arduus*. Gr. *ἀρδην*. Sanscrit, *ardh* to rise.

ARDAC, s. m. A choking, strangling. *Ol dheth vódh ow arludh kêr, dynythys ón hep danger bÿs dÿs omma hep ardak*, all to thy wish, dear Lord, come we are without delay, to thee here without demur. P.C. 1870. From *ar* on, and *taga* to choke.

ARDAR, s. m. A plough. This is a late form of *aradar*, qd. v. *Dén ardar*, a ploughman. *Llwyd*, 43.

AREDY, adv. Immediately, forthwith. *Me a vyn un dén formya rag colenvel aredy an le may toth anetha*, I will form a man to fill up immediately the place that he went from. C.W. 26. Written also *eredy* and *yredy*. qd. v.

ARETH, s. f. A speech, oration. *Heyl volaneth volaneth, uthyk mûr yw dhe areth leman worth agan gylwel*, hail, high priest, high priest, very loud is thy speech now calling to us. P.C. 954. W. *araeth*. Ir. *araid*, *oraid*. Gael. *oraid*. à Lat. *oratio*.

ARFETH, s. m. Wages, hire. *Pryce*. *Ow arfeth byth na whyla, ahanas gy un demma my ny sensaf yn torma*, my hire I have never seen, of thee one halfpenny I do not hold at this time. P.C. 2262. As W. *arvaeth* means a purpose, or design, the above will bear the following interpretation, "My attention do thou never seek, I do not value thee a halfpenny at this time."

ARGILA, v. n. To recoil. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *argilio*. Arm. *argila*. From *ar* on, and *cil* a retreat.

ARGRAPHY, v. a. To print, impress. *Dho argraphy*. *Pryce*. Part. *argraphys*. W. *argraphu*. Gr. *γράφω*.

ARGRAPHYS, s. m. An impression. *Pryce*. W. *ar-graphiad*.

ARHAD, s. m. A command. Pl. *arhadow*, *aradow*; a later form of *archad*. qd. v.

ARHO, s. m. A goad, a prick. *Llwyd*, 154. This may be a corruption of *garthon*. qd. v. W. *ierthi*.

ARLOTES, s. m. A lordship, manor, jurisdiction. *Le-vereuch dhymmo wharé mars yw dén a Galylé, hag a gallos Erodes, me a wra sùr y dhanfon dhe'n turont Erod yn scon mars yw e a'y arlottes*, tell me directly, if he is a man of Galilee, and of the dominion of Herod, I will surely send him to the tyrant soon, if he is of his jurisdiction. P.C. 1604. From *arloth*, a lord. W. *arlwydh-iaeth*.

ARLUDHES, s. f. A lady. This is occasionally written *arlodhes*, *arluthes*; and in the Cornish Vocabulary *arludes*. *Arlodhes kêr, me a wra agas nygys fystyné*, dear lady, I will hasten your errand. P.C. 1965. *Ow arlodhes gyné agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus*, my lady by me prayed you, that ye do not unjustly slay the prophet. P.C. 2194. *Ty a vÿdh rewardys hag arludhes a vÿdh gurys war mûr a tÿr*, thou shalt be rewarded, and shalt be made lady over much land. R.D. 1701. W. *arglwydhes*, *arlwydhes*.

ARLUIDH, s. m. A lord, a ruler. This is variously written *arludh*, or *arluth*, and sometimes *arloth*; in the Cornish Vocabulary, *arluit*. Pl. *arludhi*, *Llwyd*, 128, and *arlydhy*, or *arlythy*. *An tás Dew Arluth a-van re'm gorré dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 857. *Dhe volungeth yn pûp le Ar-*

luth uhel my a wra, thy will in every place, O high Lord, I will do. O.M. 1166. *Arloth Dew an néf, an tás*, Lord God of Heaven, the Father. O.M. 105. ‡ *Padar an Arluydh*, the Lord's prayer. *Pryce*. *Pa na vynné gor-thyby a dhyrak an arlythy*, when he would not answer before the lords. P.C. 1821. *Arlythy caradowyon, dreuch dhym ow máp, cúf colon*, dear lords, bring to me my son, wise of heart. P.C. 3163. *Gylwys o why, pen arlythy, gortheuch an bédh*, ye are called, chief lords, honour the tomb. R.D. 325. W. *arglwydh*, and *arlwydh*. The etymology is not very obvious, but perhaps it is compounded of *arch* chief, (Ir. *arg* noble, *airech* first.) and *llywydh* a ruler. Ir. *iarfhlath*, † *ardlath* (*ardflath*). Gael. *iarfhlath*.

ARMAS, v. a. He cried. A mut. of *garmas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *garma*. qd. v. *Arludh Du, y a armas, pu a ÿl henna bonas*, Lord God, they cried out, who can that be. M.C. 42.

ARMOR, s. m. A surge, or wave of the sea. *Llwyd*, 176. W. *armor*, the sea-side, maritime. Arm. *armor*, and *armor*. From *ar* upon, and *môr* sea; hence the name of *Armorica*.

ARNA, adv. Until. ‡ *Ty a dhebbar yn dha wheys dheth vara pûr wyr nefra, arna veys arta treyles an keth doer, kyns a wrugaf*, thou shalt eat in thy sweat thy bread in very truth for ever, until thou art again turned to the same earth, when first I made thee. C.W. 70. This is a late form of *erna*. qd. v.

ARROW, s. m. Legs. A mut. of *garrow*, pl. of *gar*, qd. v. *Josep dhe Gryst a ewnnas y arrow, hay dheffrech whék, yn vanner del yn whas, hag a's ystynnas par dék*, Joseph to Christ disposed of his legs, and arms sweet, in the manner as they used, and extended them very fairly. M.C. 232.

ARSE, v. a. He had commanded. An abbreviated form of *archsé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *archa*, qd. v. *War lyrch Christ enef dhe ry pûb onan ol dhe gelé, Jowan y vam a sensy Marya, Christ del arsé*, after that Christ his soul yielded every one to one another, John for his mother accounted Mary, as Christ had commanded. M.C. 199.

ARTE, adv. Once more, again. *Te a ÿl sevell arté*, thou mayest rise again. M.C. 22. *Christ a wovynnys arté orth an Edhewon wokky*, Christ asked again of the churlish Jews. M.C. 69. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyllly, dhe'n dôr ty a dreyl arté*, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 54. It is written as often *arta*. *Ena Christ a's gasas, hag êth arta dhe besy*, there Christ left them, and went again to pray. M.C. 56. *Cayphas arta a gewsys, yn hanow Dew te lavar*, Caiaphas again said, in the name of God do thou speak. M.C. 93. W. *etto*, *etwa*.

ARTH, adj. High, lofty. The same word as *ard*, qd. v.

ARTHELATH, s. m. Lordship. *A'n tressa degree a wolas, me a wra try order moy; Arthelath, order pûr vrás deuch a-rág omma dhe vee*, of the third degree below I will make three orders more, Lordship, an order very great, come forth here to me. C.W. 6. If not a corruption of W. *arlwydhiaeth*, it may be connected with W. *ardhel-wad* an averment, or *ardhyled* incumbency. Cf. also W. *ardalaeth*, a marquise.

ARUROU, adv. Now and then, sometimes. *Llwyd*, 72. Compounded of *ar* on, and *urow*, pl. of *ûr* an hour.

ARV, s. f. A weapon, dart. Pl. *arvow*, arms, armour. *Jesus a gewsys arté, why a dhéth dhym yn arvow, gans boclers ha cledhyow*, Jesus said again, you came to me in arms, with bucklers and swords. M.C. 74. *An princis esa yn pow gans Judas a dhanvonas tús ven gveskis yn arvow*, the princes that were in the country with Judas sent trusty men, clad in armour. M.C. 64. *Why re dhueth dhym gans arvow, gans fustow ha cledhydhwyow*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves and swords. P.C. 1171. *Arvow lour dhynny yma, ha gvesyon stout yn torma*, arms enough to us there are, and stout fellows at this time. P.C. 614. W. *arv*, pl. *arvau*, † *arm*. Arm. *armel*. Ir. *arm*, *armail*. Gael. *arm*. à Lat. *arma*.

ARVETH, v. a. To plan, design, to plot against. *Arludh, ny a dhy wharré, rak ny yllyn yn nép tre trygé dres nós, del ús an Yedhewon whéth púp úr worth agan arveth hag ow koddros*, Lord, we will go to it directly, for we cannot in any town dwell over night, as the Jews are still always plotting against us, and annoying us. R.D. 2497. W. *arvaethu*.

ARVEZ, adj. Ripe, mellow. *Llwyd*. W. *adhved*. Ir. *abaidh*. Gael. *abiuch*. Manx. *appee*. Gr. *ώπατος*.

ARVIS, adj. Early, in the morning. *Llwyd*, 87.

AS, pron. poss. Your. An abbreviated form of *agas*. *Rag as lafur why a's bedh Behethlan ha Bosaneth*, for your labour ye shall have Bohellan and Bosaneth. O.M. 2766. *Az*, is similiary used in Armoric. *Rêd eo rei kelen d'az mipien*, it is necessary to give instruction to thy children.

AS, pron. pers. Him, her, it, you, them. This is compounded of the auxiliary particle *a*, and 's, which is used when the personal pronoun is the object of a verb, in which case it precedes it. The *s* denotes three different persons. *Ha'n wolok a's kemeras mar dyn may clamderas hy arté*, and the sight took her so sharp that she fainted again. M.C. 171. *My a's henow Vyrago*, I name her Virago. O.M. 114. *An Tás Dew gorthyys re bo, a's ordnys dhym rag ow lís*, the Father God be worshipped who has appointed her to me for my advantage. O.M. 116. *My a's dyllo ahanan*, I will send it from us. O.M. 1101. *My a's gweres pup huny, mar mynnyuch perfyth cresy*, I will cure you, every one, if you will believe perfectly. O.M. 207. *Mar a's ladtre dheworto*, if he steal it from him. O.M. 2232. *Rag mar a's gwél, efa wra mós dhe cudhé*, for if he sees you, he will go to hide. P.C. 1003. *An try sprus yn y anow my a's gor hep falladow*, the three grains in his mouth I will place without fail. O.M. 870. *Pyw ytho a's hembronk dhy*, who then will lead them to it. O.M. 1874. *As* for *agas* is also in frequent use with the verb substantive to denote possession. *Mar ny fystyn púp huny why a's býdh dróg vommennow*, unless every one hastens, ye shall have bad blows. O.M. 2324. *An tekter a's bedheuch why*, the enjoyment you will have. P.C. 33. *Pahan cheyson a's bues why erbyn Jhesu*, what accusation have ye against Jesus. P.C. 1971. *Kén dhe olé why a's býdh*, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2644. *Why a's býdh ages ancow*, ye shall have your death. R.D. 612. *As* was formerly used in Welsh in the same manner, as † *Gwedi as caffo ef en llegredic*, when he shall have found her polluted. *Welsh Laws*. † *Yr nas gwelsei eiryoet*, although he had never seen her. *Mabinogion*,

ij. 277. † *Ti a allut dywedut pei as mynhut*, thou couldst have said, if thou hadst wished it. j. 249.

AS, comp. pron. (If-it.) *Arludh, lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nôth y fyen*, Lord, now if I take it off, before you naked I should be. R.D. 1941. In this case *as* is compounded of *a* if, and 's, it.

AS, a. He will leave. A mutation of *gás*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gasé*, qd. v. *War paradys my a'th ás*, over paradise I leave thee. O.M. 65. *Rág sythyn wosé hemma dew ugens dýdh my a ás glaw dhe godhé awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1027. *Me a adhyow dhum tás, yn confort dhyuch my a ás an Spyrys Sans*, I go to the right of my Father, in comfort to you I will leave the Holy Ghost. R.D. 2371.

ASAS, v. a. He left. A mutation of *gasas*, pret. of *gasé*, qd. v. *Nagonan ef ny asas hep uré á'y esely*, not one he left, without perfuming of his limbs. M.C. 235.

ASCALL, s. m. A wing. Pl. *asgelli*, *escelly*. *Rum fay, lemmyn a'n caffen, er an ascal y'n toulsten yn creys an tán*, by my faith, now if I caught him, by the wing I would cast him into the midst of the fire. R.D. 290. † *Kenefra edhan gen ascall worlér e kenda*, every bird with a wing after its kind. M.C. 94. W. *asgell*, pl. *esgyll*. Arm. *ascal*, pl. *escel*, and *ascellou*. In the three British languages *asgell* means a wing, but *Pryce* also gives it the meaning of *armpit*, (see *cesal*), which alone is held by the Erse dialects, as Ir. *asgal*. Gael. *asgall*. Lat. *axilla*. Gr. *μ-ασχαλ-η*, Fr. *aisselle*. Germ. *achsel*. A bat was called in Cornish *asgelli grohen*, lit. wings of skin, so also in Arm. *askel-grochen*, and the bat is now called in Devonshire a leather-wing. So also in Irish, *ialtog leathair*.

ASCALLEN, s. f. A thistle. Pl. *ascall*. *Llwyd*, 46. Cornish Vocabulary, *askellen cardus*. W. *ysgallen*, pl. *ysgall*. Arm. *ascolen*, pl. *ascol*. Dr. Owen Pughe derives this word from W. *call*, that which is knotty, or of irregular growth, whence *callawdyr*, rough stalks of plants; *called*, stalks of thistles. Legonidec erroneously derives *ascol*, from *as*, for *azen*, an ass, and *caol* cabbage, or nerb in general.

ASCEN, v. a. To ascend, to go up. *A Jhesu, mychtern a néf, ty re glewas agan léf yr ascen dhys*, O Jesus, king of heaven, thou hast heard our voice ascending to thee. R.D. 175. This is borrowed from the Latin *ascendo*. So also W. *esgyn*. Ir. *ascnaim*, *easgnaim*. Gael. *ascnadh*.

ASCOR, s. f. Offspring. *Pryce's Voc*. W. *esgor*.

ASCORN, s. m. A bone. Pl. *escarn*, *yscarn*, qd. v. *A dás, ty re dhrós dhymmo ascorn am kýk, ha corf, o par may fo ow howethes*, O Father thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body, it was meet that she should be my companion. O.M. 112. *Pan fue purpur war skuych kychýs dhe vés gan dyw dhorn, wortó y glynes hardlych ran an kýc bys yn ascorn*, when the purple was on a sudden snatched away with hands, to it stuck closely a piece of the flesh even to the bone. R.D. 2598. *Ascorn an hein*, the backbone. *Llwyd*, 53. W. *asgwrn*, † *ascurn*, pl. *esgyrn*. Arm. *askourn*, and *askorn*, pl. *eskérn*. Sansc. *asthi*.

ASE, v. a. To leave. A mutation of *gasé*, qd. v. *Bythqueth re bue ús geneuch war pask my dhe asé dheuch un prysner, ha'y dhelyffre*, there has always been a custom with you, on the passover, that I should leave to you a prisoner, and liberate him. P.C. 2035.

ASEDH, s. f. A seat, a habitation. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thás, may hallouch môs dh'y asedh; ha na vedhouch temptyys dygnas gans gow ha gans scherewneth*, watch ye and pray my Father, that ye may go to his habitation; be not tempted to aggrieve with a lie and wickedness. M.C. 52. (The verbal forms are *esedhé*, and *ysedhé*, qd. v. W. *eistedh*, †*estid*, sedile. Oxf. Gloss.)

ASEDHVA, s. f. A sitting place, a seat. *Own a gachyas an Justis pan glewas cows yn della, rág hena a dhesympys y trylyas dh'y asedhva*, fear seized the justice when he heard a speech of that sort, therefore he turned immediately to his seat. M.C. 143. Compounded of *asedh* a seat, and *ma* a place. W. *eistedhva*.

ASELY, s. m. Limbs. This is the plural form of *asel*, which is written in the Cornish Vocabulary *esel*, qd. v. *Corff Jesus hay asely y dhe denna mar velen, neb a vynné a yllý nevera oll y yscren*, the body of Jesus, and his limbs they drew so brutally, who wished might count all his bones. M.C. 183.

ASEN, s. f. A rib. Pl. *asow*. It is written *asen* in the Cornish Vocabulary, and by *Llwyd* and *Keigwyn*, as vulgarly pronounced in their days, *asan*. *Adam, cúsk dha ge lemyñ, ahanas tenaf asan, me a vyn a'th tenewan*, Adam sleep thou now, from thee I will draw a rib, I will from thy side. C.W. 30. *Dha henna yma gureicty benyn, yw henwys Eva, gwryes ay asan y fe hy*, to him there is a wife, a woman, is named Eve, fashioned from his rib was she. C.W. 34. *Yn corff Jesus caradow en gew lym a bechyé, pur ewn yn dan an asow, dre an golon may'th esé*, into the body of Jesus beloved the sharp spear he thrust very right under the ribs, through the heart that it went. M.C. 218. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow*, forthwith with one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal. O.M. 99. W. *asen*, pl. *asenau*, and *asau*. Ir. *asna*. Gael. *aisinn*, *aisne*. Manx. *asney*.

ASEN, s. m. An ass. *Asen guill*, a wild ass. Cornish Vocabulary, *onager*. *Ens Dew a'm dyscyblyon dhe'n castel ús a ragon, ena why a gúf asen hag ebel yn un golmen*, let two of my disciples go to the village which is before us, there ye will find an ass and foal in a halter. P.C. 176. *My a genes yn lowen hag a dhoró an asen genen, han ebel keffrys*, I will go with thee gladly, and bring the ass with us, and the foal likewise. P.C. 192. *Otté an asen omma*, behold the ass here. P.C. 200. W. *asyn*, †*assen*, m; *asen*, f. Arm. *azen*. Ir. *asal*. Gael. *asal*. Manx. *essyl*. Anglo-Sax. *asal*. Germ. *esel*. Belg. *esal*. Dan. *aesel*. Croat. *ossal*. Dal. *oszal*. Pol. *osiel*. Boh. *ossel*, *wossel*. Lus. *wosel*. Goth. *asilus*. O. H. G. *esil*. Lith. *asilas*. Gr. *óvos* for *ósvos*. Lat. *asinus*. It. *asino*. Sp. *asno*. Fr. †*asne*.

ASENS, v. subs. They are. A reduplicate form of *ens*, 3 pers. pl. pres. of *bód*.

ASGORNEC, adj. Bony. *Llwyd*, 110. From *ascorn*, or *asgorn* a bone. W. *asgyrnog*. Arm. *ascournec*.

ASO, v. subs. Ye are. An abbreviated form of *asouch*, a reduplicate form of *ouch*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of *bós*. *A Dhu aso why bylen, ow ladhé gwryyon hep kén*, O God ye are wretches, killing the innocent without cause. P.C. 2624. *A anfesugyon, euch abervedh, lemmyn scon, a Dhew aso why gocky*, O hypocrites, go in now immediately, O God, ye are fools. R.D. 87.

ASPER, adj. Bold. *Ty inwédh my a'd pýs may fy asper, avel marrek fyn yrvys*, thou also, I pray thee to be bold,

like a horseman well armed. O.M. 2203.

ASPYE, v. a. To spy, look out, watch, examine. Imp. *aspy*, look thou; *aspyouch*, look ye. *Hag yn nós oll aspyé, ha gwythé tam na guskens*, and by night all to look out, and guard that they slept not a jot. M.C. 241. *Aspy yn ta púp echen*, examine well every particular. O.M. 747. *Hy a wra aspyé mars ús dór séch yn nép pow*, she will look if there be dry land in any country. O.M. 1115. *Ha why aspyeuch yn ow cossow pren dhe gýst*, and do ye seek in my forests a tree for a beam. O.M. 2558. *Ens púp dhe tré hag aspyouch yn pup le mar ceus dén výtth er ow fyn*, let all go to the town, and see ye in every place if any man speak against me. R.D. 1918. *Cowyth, growedh an nýl tu hag aspy ahas, ha glu*, comrade, lie on one side, and look out continually and listen. O.M. 2062. W. *yspio*. Arm. *spia*. Ir. †*spioth*. Gael. *spioth*. Manx. *speek*. Sans. *spasa*, a spy; from *pas*, to spy.

ASSAF, v. a. I will leave. A mutation of *gassaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gasé*, qd. v. *Popel Ysral ny assaf nas gorren y dhy whýl créf*, the people of Israel I will not allow that I put them not to hard work. O.M. 1489.

ASSE, v. a. He may leave. A mutation of *gassé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gasé*. *Jhesu assé yllyn ny lemmyn kymeras múr joy*, may Jesus permit that we may now receive great joy. R.D. 1201.

ASSEVYE, v. subs. It would be. A reduplicate form of *vye*. *Ow arludh kér caradow, mychtern ós war ol an býs, assevyé plygadow genef gruthyl bódh dhe vrýs*, my dear beloved Lord, king thou art over all the world, it would be a pleasure to me, to do the will of thy mind. O.M. 2115.

ASSO, adv. Then, though. *Arludh, assyw varthusek, pan dhueth dh'agan myras, ha leverel dhynny crés, asso fast ytho dyges agan daras*, Lord it is wonderful, when thou, comest to look at us, and to speak peace to us, though fast our door was shut. R.D. 1181.

ASSO, v. subs. He was. A reduplicate form of *o*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *bós*. *Asso múr tyn ow passyon, pan éth dreyn yn empynnyon, a púp parth dre an grogen*, very sharp was my suffering, when the thorns went into the brain, on all parts through the skull. R.D. 2556.

ASSOGE, v. subs. Thou art. A reduplicate form of *ogé*, qd. v. 2 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *Taw, assogé gocky*, be silent, thou art foolish. R.D. 2897. *A asogé mús ha goky*, thou art mad and foolish. R.D. 971. *Hessogé (ha assogé) goky, mar asos fúr ty a tew*, and thou art foolish, if thou art wise thou wilt be silent. R.D. 983.

ASSOMA, v. subs. I am. A reduplicate form of *oma*, 1 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *A Dew kér assoma squyth, prynnyer derow ow trehy*, O dear God, I am weary, cutting oak sticks. O.M. 684, 1009.

ASSON, v. subs. We are. A reduplicate form of *ón*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of *bós*. *Asson whanseck ól dhe pysy, lettrys ha lék, war Dhu mersy*, we are desirous all to pray, lettered and lay, to God for mercy. P.C. 37.

ASSOS, v. subs. Thou art. A reduplicate form of *ós*, 2 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *A venen assos goky*, O woman thou art foolish. O.M. 173. *A Urry assos gentyl*, O Uriah thou art excellent. O.M. 2153. *Mar asos fúr ty a tew*, if thou art wise thou wilt be silent. R.D. 984. *Warlerch Cryst mar asos trést, lemmyn púr lowenek fest bós ty a ýl*, after Christ if thou art grieved, now very joyful indeed thou mayest be. R.D. 1417. W. *ydwytt*.

- ASSOSA, v. subs. Thou art. A reduplicate form of *osa*, 2 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *A Thomas assosa fól*, O Thomas thou art foolish. R.D. 953. W. *ydwyt ti*.
- ASSOTA, v. subs. Thou art. The same as *assosa*, of which it is an earlier form. *Asota gokky, an voran re gewsys gow, na preder kén*, thou art foolish, the girl has told a lie, do not think otherwise. R.D. 1043. W. *ydwyt ti*.
- ASSYW, v. subs. He is. A reduplicate form of *yw*, 3 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *Assyw whék an hún myttyn*, sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2074. *Mar asyw dhynny eun hys*, if it is to us a just length. O.M. 2563. *Du asyw emskem-unys*, black is he accursed. P.C. 3091. *Assyw varthusek*, it is wonderful. R.D. 1177. *Asyw joy gynef godhfos*, it is a joy with me to know. R.D. 2608. W. *ydyw*.
- ASTEL, s. f. A board, a plank. A stage of boards in a mine is still called *astull*. W. *asdel*. Ir. *sdiall*, †*astal*. Gael. *sdiall*.
- ASTEL, v. a. To attempt, endeavour, begin. *An mychtern a worhemmyn may fóns y ganso myttyn, omma dhe wíl an temple a rúk y dás dhe astel*, the king commands that they be with him in the morning, here to build the temple which his father attempted. O.M. 2426. *Dún alemma cowethé, y weles me a garsé owth astel ymdhre-hevel*, let us go hence comrades, I should like to see him endeavouring to raise himself. R.D. 395. W. *ystelio*.
- ASUGY, v. subs. He is. A reduplicate form of *ugy*, qd v. *Rak mar asugy yn wlás, me a vyn mós dhe vyras ow hon-an*, for if he is in the country, I will go to see myself. R.D. 1368. *Mar asugy yn bys-ma púr wýr dhe'n mern-ans ef á*, if he is in this world, very truly to death he shall go. R.D. 1758.
- ASWON, v. a. To know, recognize, be acquainted with. Preter. *aswonys*. *Yn púr wýr Dew a aswon volungeth ol dhe colon*, very truly God knows all the wish of thy heart. C.M. 1375. *A pýth yw an keth Dew-na, y aswon ny wráf*, what is that same God, I will not acknowledge him. O.M. 1488. *Pedyr arta a gowsas bythqueth me nýn aswonys*, Peter again said, I never knew him. M.C. 84. *Kettel tersys an bara, aswonys Cryst a gara*, as thou breakest the bread, I knew Christ whom I loved. R.D. 1319. *Rag ganso y ma mur a'y tus dhodho haval na aswonyn an profus*, for with him there are many of his people like to him so that we cannot know the prophet. P.C. 970. W. *adwaen*, †*atwen*. Arm. †*ezneo*. Ir. *aithnim* †*adciam*. Gael. *aithnich*. Manx. *enney*. Sans. *átman*, the soul.
- ASWONVOS, v. a. To know, recognize, be acquainted with. *Me a ra dhe Christ amé may hallouch y aswonvos*, I will kiss Christ that you may know him. M.C. 63. *Lavar cowyth del os, fatel yllyn aswonvos en harlot yn mysk y tus*, say good fellow as thou art, how we may know the knave among his people. P.C. 966. *Nas ervys na nyn aswonfys yn fas*, I have not served nor have I known him indeed. P.C. 1412. *Why a wra y aswonvos*, ye will acknowledge it. P.C. 1495. *A alsesta y aswonfos*, couldst thou know him? R.D. 862. This is compounded of *aswon*, and *bós*. W. *adnabod*, †*amgnaubot*, in Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *anaout*. Sansc. *anabhúti*.
- ATAL, s. m. Refuse, waste. *Adam, a ól dhe drevas an degves ran dhymmo gás whéth in atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy tillage leave the tenth part to me, still to remain waste. O.M. 427. W. *adhail*, refuse. Vid. Davies's Welsh Dictionary. 1632.) By this name, vulgo, *attle*, the tinners call the doads or castaways, raised out of the mines. *Atal Sarazin*, the offcasts of the Saracens, old works supposed to have been wrought by them. (Kei-gwyn, quoted by Pryce, in his Cornish-English Vocabulary.)
- ATH, com. pron. (*a* aux. and *ty*, thine.) *A Dás Dew Ar-ludh huhel, my a'th wordh gans ól ow nel*, O Father God, high Lord, I worship thee with all my strength. O.M. 510. *My a'th wheres orth y dhón*, I will help thee to bring him. O.M. 893. *Yn hanow Dew, ty mór glán, me a'th wýsk gans ow gwelan*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1676. *Dheth bobil, ha'n epscobow kekyffrys, a'th drós býs dhymmo omma*, thy people, and the bishops also, have brought thee even to me here. P.C. 2006. *A'd* is similarly used in Cornish; and *a'th* in Welsh, as *mí a'th welais*, I saw thee. In Arm. *az*, as *me az gwel*, I see thee.
- ATH, comp. pron. (*a* prep. and *ty* thine.) Of thy, from thy. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow*, forthwith, from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal. O.M. 99. *Noe my a worhemmyn dhys, ke yn mës a'th gorhel scon*, Noah I command thee, go out of thy ark immediately. O.M. 1158. *Er-dhe-byn cousaf cawal, marth a'm bues a'th lavarow*, I speak against thee entirely; wonder is to me of thy words. P.C. 2392. *My ny wodhyen a'th vernans, na vjth moy a'th daserchyans, pan y'th whylsyn devethys*, I knew not of thy death, nor ever of thy resurrection, when I saw thee come. R.D. 2545. W. *o'th*, as *un o'th asau*, one of thy ribs.
- ATH, pron. adj. Thy, thine. *O me, dha vós ledhys en ath dowlé ena lemyr*, O me, to be killed in thy hands here now. C.W. 120. W. *yth*, used after vowels, as *búm gyda 'th dád*, I have been with thy father.
- ATHYRAGOF, prep. pron. Before me. See *adhyragof*.
- ATTAMYE, v. a. To redeem. *Ha war an pren fruit degis may fe, dhagan sawyé, may téth fruit may sén kellys rág Adam dhe attamyé*, and on the tree a fruit borne that he might be, to save us, that he became a fruit where we were lost for Adam to redeem. M.C. 153. The first part *ad* is the Cornish particle equivalent to *re*, and *tamyé* seems formed from *deem*, in *redeem*.
- ATTEBRES, a compound of *a*, if, and *tebres*, thou atest. *Attebres ty ha'th werty a'n wedhen ha'y avalow y fyeuch yn surredy yn úrna avel dewow*, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits, ye would be of a surety, in that hour like Gods. O.M. 175.
- ATTOCK, s. m. A shock, or sheaf of corn. Pryce. Ir. *adag*. Gael. *adag*.
- ATTOMA, adv. See here, behold. Compounded of *att* for *atte*, behold, and *omma* here. *Attoma hagar vyadge, may hallaf kyny ellas*, lo here is a foul voyage, that I may sing alas. C.W. 66. *Attoma tayr sprusan dryes mës a Baradis dhe why*, behold here three kernels brought out of Paradise for you. C.W. 140. It is also written *attomma*. *Adam, attomma dyllas, hág Eva, dh'ages quetha*, Adam, here are clothes, and Eve, to cover you. C.W. 72. *Meyr, attoma tair sprusan, a dheth mës an aval-ma*, see here are three kernels (that) came out of this apple. C.W. 134.
- AUCH, adv. Above, over, on high. *Colom whék, glás hy lagas, ke nýg a-uch lues vow*, sweet blue-eyed dove, go

- fly over much country. O.M. 1136. Compounded of *a* on and *uch* high.
- AULTRA, s. m. A godfather. A late form of *altrou*, qd. v.
- AULTRUAN, s. f. A godmother. A late form of *altruan*, qd. v.
- AUR, s. m. Gold. More frequently written *our*, qd. v. W. *aur*.
- AV, v. n. I will go. 1 pers. s. fut. of *môs*. Though this form is given by *Llwyd*, 247, it is always written in the Ordinalia *af*; it was pronounced probably as in W. *av*.
- AVA, v. a. To forgive. A mutation of *gava*, qd. v. *Moy ew ow fehasow es tell ew dha vercy, Dew, dhym ava*, more are my sins than so is thy mercy, God, to forgive me. C.W. 86.
- AVAIN, s. m. An image. *Imago vel agalma*, Cornish Vocabulary, where only it is found. It is regularly formed from the Lat. *imagine*, by the mutation of *m* into *v*, and *g* into *gh*, which is mute, and disappears. Ir. *imhaigh*. Gael. *iomhaigh*.
- AVAL, s. m. An apple. It also signifies all manner of tree fruit of a similar kind, as *pomum* was used by the Romans. *Aval saban*, a pine cone. Pl. *avalow*. *An ioul dhe Adam kewsis a'n aval te kemer tam*, the devil to Adam said, of the apple take thou a bit. M.C. 6. *Honna yw ôl dhe vlamye, a dorras an aval têk*, she is all to blame, who plucked the fair apple. O.M. 267. *Kemmer tyrr sprûs a'n aval, a dybrys Adam dhe dâs*, take three kernels of the apple which Adam thy father ate. O.M. 823. *Pan dorrasa an aval, an arludh a fue serrys*, when he had plucked the apple, the Lord was angry. O.M. 879. *Attebres ty ha'th worty a'n wedhen ha'y avalow*, if thou didst eat, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits. O.M. 176. W. *aval*. Arm. *aval*. Ir. *abhall, ubhall*. Gael. *abhal, ubhal*. Manx. *ooyl*. Lat. *malum*. O. Germ. *effel*. M. Germ. *apfel*. Lith. *apfal*. Serv. *iablo*. Styria and Corinthia, *iablan*. Bohem. *gablon*. Isl. *eple*. Runic *eple*. Little Tartary *apel*.
- AVALLEN, s. f. An apple tree. Cornish Vocabulary, *malus*. *Nans avallen*, the valley of apple-trees: *nomen loci*. W. *avallen* † *aballen*. Arm. *avalen*. Cf. nom. loci in Gaul, *Aballone*.
- AVAN, adv. Up, above, on high. Compounded of *a* on, and *ban* high. *Aga hynwyn y a vîdh an houl ha'n lôr ha'n steryan, my a set ahuch an gwedh yn creys an ebron avan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars; I place them over the trees in the midst of the sky above. O.M. 38. *An Tâs Dew, Arludh avan, rêm gorré dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 857. Written also less correctly *aban*.
- AVAR, adv. Early. *Yn keth dîdh-na, par avar, ha'n houl nowydh drehevys, Maré a dhêth dhe'n vêdh leverys*, in that very day, very early, and the sun newly risen, Mary came to the grave mentioned. M.C. 252. *Kemys drûk ûs ow codhé, ha dewedhes hag avar*, so much evil is falling both late and early. O.M. 629. *An gwary yw dywydhys, ha deuch avar avorow, my agas pîs*, the play is ended, and come ye early tomorrow, I pray you. P.C. 3239. This is compounded of *a* in, and *bar*. W. *bore*, morning, (*yn vore*, early.) Or *mar*, Arm. *mare*, season.
- AVAS, v. a. He forgave. A mutation of *gavas*, preter. of *gava*, qd. v. *Eddrec mear a'n kemeras rag an ober re wressé, Jesus dhodho a avas pan welas y edregé*, sorrow much seized him for the work he wrought, Jesus for-

gave him, when he saw his sorrows. M.C. 220.

- AVEL, adv. Like to, similar, as. *Del ve helheys war an beys avel carow*, so was hunted on the world like a deer. M.C. 2. *Y fyeuch yn surredy yn ûr-na avel dewow*, ye would be of a surety in that hour like gods. O.M. 178. *My a'd pîs may fy asper avel marrek fîyn yrvys*, I pray thee to be bold, like a horseman well armed. O.M. 2204. *Bîth nyns yw ragos, dhe arludh avel ôs gy*, never is it for thee, for a lord as thou art. R.D. 1931. *Kyn fo mar pôs avel mên*, though it be so heavy as stone. R.D. 2274. *An eledh omma yw gwyn, avel an houl pan dhywhyn*, the angels here are white, like the sun when it shines. R.D. 2533. This the is same word as W. *mal, val, vel*. Arm. *ma, evel*. Ir. *mar, amhail, † amal*. See also *Haval*.
- AVERTU, adv. On either side. *Lavar lemyn pa'n drôk vo yn avertu a dhysquydhysta dhynny, pan wreta mar coynt fara*, tell now what evil is there on either side, which thou shewest us, when thou actest so rudely. P.C. 338.
- AVES, adv. Without, out, abroad. *Raghenna fystyn ke gura gorhel a blankos playnyys; hag agy yn-ta gans pêk bedhens stanchurys*, therefore hasten, go, make a ship of planed planks; without and within, let it be well staunched with pitch. O.M. 953. *Oll monas y a vyné bîs yn Mount a Galvary, avés dhen dré ythesé menedh uchel yredy*, all would go even to the Mount of Calvary, without the town it was a mountain high indeed. M.C. 162. Compounded of *a* in, and *vés*, a mutation of *mês*, qd. v. W. *ymaes, i-vaes*. Arm. *e-meaz*. Ir. *a-magh*. Gael. *muigh, a-muigh*. Manx. *cheu-mooie*.
- AVLAVAR, adj. Speechless, dumb, mute. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *aflavar*, *mutus*, *mab aflavar*, *infans*, a child that does not speak. *ibid.* Compounded of *an* neg. which changes into *av* or *af*, before *l*, and *lavar* speech. W. *avlavar*. Arm. *dilavar*. Ir. *amhlabhar, †amlabar*.
- AVLETHYS, adj. Facetious, witty. *Pryce. Cooth yw év hag avlethys, pan na ylla omweras*, complaisant he is and witty, when I could not prevent him. C.W. 84. It must be connected etymologically with *aflythys*, qd. v.
- AVON, s. f. A river. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *auon*, *amnis*. W. *avon, †amon*. Arm. *avon*. Ir. *abhan, amhan*. Gael. *abhuinn, amhainn*. Manx. *awin*. Sansc. *apnas*, liquid, from *ab* to go, or move. (W. *au*.) Lat. *amnis*. Swed. *aen, au*. Germ. *am*. Eng. † *afene*.
- AVOROW, adv. Tomorrow. *Me a wra dhe worhemmy, hag a warn dhe vysterdens avorow dhys may teffens yn ketep pen*, I will do thy command, and will warn the architects, that they come to thee tomorrow, every one of them. O.M. 2417. *Ow kelwel dhe vysterdens dhys a dhe avorow pûr dyogel*, calling to thy architects that they come to thee tomorrow, very surely. O.M. 2432. *Gwetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crîs an dré*, take care to be tomorrow working in the middle of the town. O.M. 2300. *Kyns avorow hanter dédh*, before tomorrow mid-day. P.C. 722. *Ha deuch avar avorow*, and come ye early tomorrow. P.C. 3240. W. *yvory, †avoru*.
- AVY, s. m. The liver, ill-will, spite, enmity. Cornish Vocabulary, *auí, jecur*. *Pan welas an Edhewon bós Christ ow cuthyl mestry, ow caré edhomogyon, hag anedhé na wre vry, rag henna an vusgogyon orto a borthas avy*, when the Jews saw that Christ was doing his mastery; loving the beggars, and of them made no account, for that cause the fools against him bore malice. M.C. 23.

Ytho bedhyth mylyges, pŵr wŷr drys ôl an bestes, a gerdho war an nôr veis, ha nefrê y fŷdh avey yntrê dhe lynneth dhesy, ha lynneth benen pŵp preys, now be thou accursed, very truly above all the beasts which walk on the face of the earth; and ever shall there be enmity between thy offspring, and the offspring of woman always. O.M. 314. W. *avu, au*. Arm. *avu, au, eu*. Ir. *aodh, ao, toa, too*. Gael. *adha, atha*. Manx. *aane*.

AWAN, s. m. A river, torrent, landflood. *Llwyd*, 22. *Ternewan an awan*, bank of a river. *ibid.* A late form of *avon*, qd. v.

AWARTHA, adv. Above. *Dhyso gy y levaraf, mars ôs mŵp Dew awartha, dysempys arch ha lavar dhen cals meyn-ma bôs bara*, to thee I say, if thou be the Son of God above, forthwith command, and say to these hard stones to become bread. P.C. 60. *An meyn esa awartha hy a'n gwelas drehevys*, the stones that were above she saw them raised. M.C. 253. (*a on*, and *warthav*. W. *warthav, gwarthav*, the top or summit.)

AWATTA, interj. Behold, lo. *Awatta, ef a gowsas, agis migtern ple mevé, ol warbarth y a'n nachas, hag a yrchys y ladhé*, behold, he said, your king where he is, altogether they denied him, and charged him to kill him. M.C. 147. This is also written *awetta*, and *awetté*. *Heil volaneth, a wetta ny devedhys warbarth ha'n kensa galow*, hail, priest, behold us come together with the first call. P.C. 2050. *Awette vy dheuch dyvythys*, see me come to you. R.D. 1612. It is a contracted form of *a-wel-di*, dost thou see, behold thou. W. *a weli di*. Manx, †*awatta*, ho brave!

AWAYL, s. m. A tragedy. *Puppenak ma fo redys an awayl-ma tavethlys hy a vydh pŵr wyr nefrê*, wherever may be read this tragedy, much talked of she shall be, very truly, ever. P.C. 550. *Reys yw vôs gwŷr an awayl*, need is that the tragedy be true. P.C. 924.

AWEDH, adv. In like manner, also. *Llwyd*, 249. id. qd. *yn wêdh*,—W. *un wêdh, gwêdh*, a manner, or fashion.

AWEL, s. f. A breeze, wind, weather. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *auhel*, aura: *an auhel*, procella. *Awel vâs, tég awel*, good weather, a calm; *hagar awel*, bad weather, a storm. *Llwyd*, 84, 161. *Bôs séch ha tég an awel, dhe Dew y côth dhyn grassê*, that the weather is dry and fair, it is incumbent on us to thank God. O.M. 1147. *A dhesympys gwreuch tân da, râk yeyn fest yw an awel*, make immediately a good fire, for very cold is the weather. P.C. 1209. W. *awel*. Arm. *awel*, †*auel*. Gael. *aile*. Gr. *ἄελλα*. Lat. *æolus*.

AWEYL, adv. In the sight of, openly. *Aweyl ôl dhe'n arlythy, me a's pe yn surredy dhyso wharé*, in the sight of all the Lords I will pay it surely to thee forthwith. P.C. 1558. *Hag yn wêdh why dew ha dew a pregoth yn aweyl grew yn ôl an beys*, and also you, two and two, preach openly in all the world. R.D. 2464. *Aweyl dheuch yth yskennaf a dhesempys yn pŵr wŷr yn ban dhe'n nef*, in your sight I shall ascend immediately, very truly, up to heaven. R.D. 2482. Arm. *a-wêl*. The radical form is *gwêl*, a view, qd. v.

AWHER, s. m. Sorrow. *Ow mam whêk ha'm kerengé, me re dhûth dhêth confortyé, nak na vy gy yn awher*, my sweet mother and my love, I am come to comfort thee, that thou be not in sorrow. R.D. 474. *Na gows un gér, navyth navyth yn awher, ny sevys nês*, do not speak a word, never never unhappily, he has not risen again. R.D. 1020. See *Wher*.

AWHESYTH, adj. Tender. *Dhe'n tās Dew yn mŵr enor war y alter my a wor grugyer tēk hag awhesyth*, to the Father God in great honour, upon his altar I will put a partridge fair and tender. O.M. 1203.

AWOS, adv. Because of, on account of, for, notwithstanding, for fear of. *Awos bôs clâf y dhewlé, toche vŷth gonys ef na ŷll*, because his hands are sore, he cannot work ever a stroke. M.C. 158. *Awos an Tas Dew an nêf, gura y worhemmynnadow*, because of the Father God of heaven, do his commands. O.M. 480. *Ty a drŷg nefrê, awos ôl dhe wŷr dhegé, yn tewolgow brâs*, thou shalt dwell ever, notwithstanding all thy true tithe, in great darkness. O.M. 557. *Awos me dhe gows dhedhe*, notwithstanding that I spake to them. O.M. 1437. *Ny vynyth dhe pobel Dew gasé crês dhyn yn nêp tu, awos tryga yn pow-ma*, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side, for the purpose of dwelling in this country. O.M. 1599. *Awos Dew dŷn ahanan*, for God's sake, let us come away. O.M. 2564. *Awos own bones ledhys*, for fear of being killed. P.C. 886. This is the same word as W. *achos, o achos*.

AWOT, interj. Lo! behold! *Awot omma onan da ragon ordenys parys*, behold here a good one, intended for us ready. O.M. 1719. This is an abbreviated form of *awatta*.

AYR, s. m. Air, sky. Written by *Llwyd*, 41, *awyr*. Cornish Vocabulary, *auuit*, aer, (cf. W. *chwylth*, a gale, and Arm. *aezen*, a gentle breeze.) *Hag a lever y vones mŵp Dew, nêb a dhue dh'agan brugy yn ayr dēdh brŷs pŵb huny*, and says that he is the Son of God, who will come to judge us in the sky at the judgment day, every one. P.C. 1669. *Yta an puskas, edhen yn ayr, ha bestas, kekeffrys yn tŷr ha môr*, behold the fishes, birds in air, and beasts, both in land and sea. C.W. 30. W. *awyr*, (*wy-ê*.) Arm. *ear, er*. Ir. *aidheoir*, †*aer*. Gael. *athar*. Manx. *aer*. Gr. *ἄῆρ, αἰθήρ*. Lat. *aer, aether, aura*. Sansc. *aghira*, from *ag* to go.)

AYUH, adv. Above, over. *Llwyd*, 249. *Ayuh y ben*, over his head. id. qd. *auch*, qd. v.

B.

B, has the same sound in the Celtic languages as in English.

It is both a radical or primary consonant, and a secondary. When radical it changes into *v*, as *bara*, bread; *y vara*, his bread. W. *bara, ei vara*. Arm. *bara, he vara*. In common with Armoric, the Cornish also changes the sonant *b* into the surd form *p*, as *bewé* to live, *ow pewé*, living; *be* he was, *a pe*, if he were. Arm. *breûr*, a brother, *hō preûr*, your brother; *bioch*, a cow, *pemp pioch*, five cows. This mutation does not occur in Welsh initials, but is found in other positions, as *gwypo*, he may know, from *gwybod*; *cyfelyb* like, *cyfelypach*, more like. The nasal mutation of *b* into *m* is only known to the Welsh, Irish, and Manx dialects: thus, W. *bara*, bread, *vy mara*, my bread. Ir. *brón*, sorrow, *ar mrón*, our sorrow. Manx. *bea*, life, *nyn mea*, our life. (Cf. also Gael. *bean*, a woman, gen. *mna* of a woman.) In the Erse dialects the mutation is the same, for though written *bh*, it is pronounced as *v*. Thus Irish

- and Gaelic *brathair*, a brother, *a bhrathair*, his brother. In Manx, *v* is used as in Welsh, thus, *braar*, a brother, *e vraar*, his brother. When secondary *b* is a mutation of *p*, as *pen*, a head, *y ben*, his head. So also in Welsh, as *pen*, *ei ben*. And Armoric, as *penn*, *he benn*. Irish, *pian*, pain, *ar bian*, our pain; *peacaighe*, *muna beacaighe se*, if he does not sin. Manx, *padjer*, a prayer, *nyn badjer*, our prayer; *pian* pain, *nyn bian*, our pain.
- BA, pron. adj. Which, what. A mutation of *pa*. *Llwyd*, 134. *Ba dhen*, what man? The light sound being used in asking a question.
- BAAL, s. m. A spade, or shovel. This word, more correctly written *bál*, is a mutation of *pál*, qd. v. *Adam, cummyas scon a fýth, hýs dhe baal luen dhe drehy*, Adam, permission forthwith shall be, to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 380.
- BABAN, s. m. A babe, a child. W. *baban*. This is a mutation of *maban*, diminutive of *máb*, a son; but used primarily in Cornish and Welsh, as is the case in other instances. Ir. *baban*. Gael. *bab*. Manx, *bab*, *baban*. Eng. *babe*.
- BACHE, v. a. To deceive, lay snares. *Luen tregereth me a pýs, del ús Yethewon púp prýs omma worth agan baché*, abundant mercy I pray, as the Jews are always here laying snares for us. R.D. 1150. W. *bachu*, from *bách*, a hook.
- BAD, adj. Foolish, stupid, insane. *Euch whyleuch dhymmo Pilat, godhfedheuch ma na veuch bád, tús óch a brýs*, go seek Pilate for me, see that ye be not foolish, ye are men of account. R.D. 1774. *Whét, cerchouch dhymmo Pilat, yn y geuer del fuef bád, y fýf tollys*, again bring Pilate to me, in respect of him as I was foolish, I was deceived. R.D. 1886. This word is not extant in this sense in Welsh, but is preserved in the Armoric, *bad*, stupidity.
- BADNA, s. m. A drop. A late corruption of *banna*, qd. v.
- BADUS, s. m. A lunatic. Cornish Vocabulary, *lunaticus*.
- BAEDH, s. m. A boar, a male pig. This is written in the Cornish Vocabulary *bahet*, *aper*, *vel verres*. W. *baedh*. This word is preserved only in Cornish and Welsh. *Houch-tourch*, (W. *hwch-twrch*), being the term used in Armoric, and in Irish and Gaelic, *torc*. (W. *twrch*.) Sansc. *bahusú*, a sow; *varáhas*, a boar.
- BAGAS, s. m. A bush, a cluster. *Bagas eithin*, a furze bush. *Pryce*. This is the same word as *bagat*, with a later termination.
- BAGAT, s. m. A multitude, an assembly, council, consultation. *Llwyd*, 50. W. *bagad*. Arm. *bagat*. Gael. *bagaid*.
- BAH, s. m. A hook, a hinge. Pl. *bahow*. *Bahow an darras*, the hinges of the door. *Llwyd*, 46. The final *h* here represents the earlier guttural *ch*, as in Welsh, *bách*. Arm. *bách*. Ir. *bacan*, †*bacc*. Gaelic, *bacan*.
- BAIOL, s. m. Elecampane. Cornish Vocabulary, *enula*. Unknown to the other dialects.
- BAL, s. f. A plague, or pestilence, *an val*, the plague. *Llwyd*, 119. Cornish Vocabulary, *pestis*. Welsh, *ball*, *y vall*, eruption, plague. (Irish, *ballach*, freckled; from *ball*, a spot. Gael. *ballach*, id.) Ang. Sax. *bealu*. Eng. †*bale*.
- BAL, s. m. A spade, or shovel. *Cafes moy dhys aban rés, try heys dhe bál kemery*, since it is necessary for thee to have more, take three lengths of thy spade. O.M. 392. This is a mutation of *pál*, qd. v. A parcel of Tinworks in Cornwall is now called a *Bal*, and *Bal du*, black mine, is the name of a village.
- BALAS, v. a. To dig, to delve. *Adam ké yn mēs a'n wlás, troha ken pow dhe vewé, ty dhe honyn dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, Adam go out of the country, towards another land to live; thou thyself to dig, thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 345. *Mós dhe balas my a vyn rág sustené vewnans dhyn*, I will go to dig to sustain life to us. O.M. 681. *Balas* is a mutation of *palas*, qd. v.
- BALLIAR, s. m. A hogshead, tun, barrel. *Llwyd*, 55. W. *baril*. Arm. *barazik*. Gael. *baraill*. Manx, *barrel*. Fr. *baril*. Eng. *barrel*.
- BALY s. m. Satin. *Hedhouch cercot a baly, dhodho me a vyn y ry, rág ef dhym dhe lafuryé*, reach a surcoat of satin, to him I will give it, for he did deceive me. P.C. 1784. A mutation of *paly*, qd. v.
- BAN, s. m. That which is high, a height, mountain, summit. It is also used as an adjective. *Gans henna a'n Edhewon onan yn ban a sevys*, thereupon one of the Jews stood up. M.C. 81. *Ena pan sevys yn ban hy a gewsys del ylly*, there when she stood up she spake as she could. M.C. 166. *Ow gwarak a fydh sethyys yn ban yn creys an ebren*, my bow shall be set up in the midst of the sky. O.M. 1245. W. *ban*. It enters into the names of many mountains in Wales. *Banuchdeni* in Breconshire. *Tal-y-van* in Glamorganshire, and Arvon. Ir. *beann*. Gael. *beann*. Manx, *beinn*. Gr. *βουνός*. Sanscrit, *pinda*. Germ. *bann*, *pinn*. Latin, *pinna*, *pinacula*.
- BAN, adv. When. A mutation of *pan*. *Ny strechyaaff pell a ban nag és a wodhfé dheuch parys a's gurellé gwéll*, I will not tarry long, insomuch that there is not ready for you one that knows to do them better. M.C. 158.
- BAN, s. m. A drop. *Llwyd*, 154. An abbreviated form of *banna*, qd. v.
- BANAL, s. m. Broom. This is a late form. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *banathel* *genista*. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Bannel*, *Banathlek*, *Bennathlick*, *Bennalack*. W. *banadyl*, *banal*. Arm. *banal*, *balan*. Gael. *bealaidh*. Fr. *balai*.
- BANC, s. m. A blow. *Pryce*. This is the same word as *bynk*, qd. v.
- BANCAN, s. m. A bank, a dyke, a dam. W. *banc*, *bonc*. Gael. *bank*. Eng. *bank*. It. *banca*.
- BANEN, s. f. A woman, female. *Llwyd*, 95. More frequently written *benen*, qd. v.
- BANER, s. m. A banner, or ensign. *My a'd pýs dóg manerlich ow baner, del vynny bós rewardyys*, I pray thee, carry valiantly my banner, as thou wishest to be rewarded. O.M. 2200. *Dyspleytys yw y vaner, ha kelmys worth an grows pren*, displayed is his banner, and bound to the cross tree. P.C. 3044. *Ganso crows worth y baner wharré ef a dhyspleytyas*, with him a cross on his banner soon he displayed. R.D. 527. *Ganso del fethas yw cás worth crows baner*, by him thus the cause is gained through the banner of the cross. R.D. 580. W. *baner*, *baniar*. Arm. *bannier*. Fr. *banniera*. It. *bandiera*. Span. *bandera*. Germ. *fahne*, *panier*. Dutch, *vaan*, *vaandel*. If a Celtic term, the root must be *ban*, high; but if foreign, cf. Goth. *fana*, cloth. Sax. *fana*. Lat. *pannus*. Ir. *fuan*, id.
- BANEU, s. f. A sow. Cornish Vocabulary, *sus*. W. *banw*, m. a barrow pig, *banwes*, f. a barrow sow. Arm. *banó*,

- banv. f. Ir. banabh, banbh. Gaelic, bainbh. Manx, bainniu, a pig.*
- BANNA**, s. m. A jot, the smallest portion of any thing, a drop of liquid. *Gans quéth y ben y quedhens, gwelas banna na ylly*, with a cloth his head they covered, so that he could not see a jot. M.C. 96. *Dal o, ny wely banna, ef rebea dén a brýs*, he was blind, he saw not a glimpse, he was a man of account. M.C. 217. It is written also indiscriminately *banné*. *Ni wyllys gansé banné*, I have not seen a drop with them. P.C. 398. (This is the same idiom as the French *ne voir goutte*.) *Ny gósk un banné*, he does not sleep a bit. P.C. 1078. *Ny clew banné*, he does not hear a bit. P.C. 2321. Arm. *banne,† bannech. Ir. bain. Gael. bainne. Manx, bine.*
- BANNETH**, s. f. A blessing. Pl. *bannethow. Ow banneth*, my blessing. *Dhe vanneth*, thy blessing. *Dhe vanneth dhym mûr a blék, ha banneth ow mam inwédh*, thy blessing to me is most delightful, and the blessing of my mother likewise. O.M. 455. *Ny lettys saw un lam, ow casus banneth ow mam, ha banneth ow thás kefrys*, I stopped only a space, getting the blessing of my mother, and the blessing of my father likewise. O.M. 471. *Ow banneth dheuchwy*, my blessing on ye. O.M. 911. *Banneth an Tás ragas bo*, the blessing of the father be upon thee. O.M. 1723. *Ow banneth dhyuch why kyfrys; ry dhym agas bannethow*, my blessing on you also; give me your blessings. O.M. 464. Written also *benneth*, and *bannath*. W. *bendith. Arm. bennaz,† bennoez. Ir. bean-nacht. Gael. beannachd. Manx, bannacht*. These are all derived from the Lat. *benedictio*.
- BANNOLAN**, s. f. A broom, a besom. *Llwyd*, 240. This is the singular form of the plural aggregate *banal*. W. *banadlen. Arm. banalen.*
- BAR**, s. m. The top or summit, a branch. *Bar an pen*, the crown of the head. *Llwyd*, 172. *Bargus*, the top of the wood, in Gwennap. *Rôs bargus*, in Gorran. It enters into the names of several mountains in Wales, as *Bryn Barlum*, the bare-topped hill, in Glamorgan. *Mynydd Berwyn*, the white-topped mountain in Merioneth. W. *bar. Arm. bar. Ir. barr. Gael. barr. Manx, baare.*
- BAR**, s. m. A beard. *Llwyd*, 44. An abbreviated form of *barf*, qd. v.
- BARA**, v. a. To bolt, or bar. *Me a bar daras an yet, na gercho alemma chet*, I will bar the door of the gate, that he may not carry a friend hence. P.C. 3049. W. *bario*, to bar, from *bar,† barr*, a bolt or bar. Arm. *barren. Ir. barra. Manx, barrey.*
- BARA**, s. m. Bread. *Bara can, bara gwyn*, white bread. *Bara gwaneth*, wheaten bread. *Bara haiz*, barley bread. *Bara kerh*, oaten bread. *Mars ôs mab Du, a'n veyn-ma, gura bara dhys*, if thou art the son of God, of these stones make bread for thee. M.C. 11. *Arch ha lavar dhe'n cals meyn-ma, bós bara*, command and say to these hard stones to become bread. P.C. 62. *Hep ken ys bara*, without other than bread. P.C. 65. *An bara-ma kymereuch dheuch yn kettep pen*, this bread take to you every head. P.C. 761. *Mars euch lemyr mes a dré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, if you go now from home, never will I eat bread. O.M. 2186. W. *bara. Arm. bara. Ir. aran,† bairgen. Gael. aran. Manx, arran. Gr. βopà. Cf. also Heb. bar, bara, corn, food. Basque, bar.*

- Goth. *bari. Old Sax. bere. Scotch, bear, barley. Isl. burt. Germ. brot. Belg. broot. Eng. bread.*
- BARDH**, s. m. A bard, poet, player, mimic, buffoon. In Corn. Voc. written *barth*, *mimus vel scurra. Barth hirgorn*, Corn. Voc. *tubicen*, a trumpeter, a player on the long horn. W. *bardh. Arm. barz. Irish, bard. Gaelic, bard. Manx, bardagh. Gr. βάρδος. Lat. bardus.*
- BAREN**, s. f. A branch, or bough of a tree. Pl. *barennow*. The root is *bar*. *Ha hy warbarth dyruskys, kefrys ben ha barennow*, and it was altogether without bark, both the stem and the boughs. O.M. 788. *Hýr gans mûr a scorennow, hag yn creys hy varennow un flóch maylys gan lysten*, tall with many boughs, and in the middle of its branches a child swathed with napkins. O.M. 838. W. *baren.*
- BARF**, s. f. A beard. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *barf, baref. W. barv,† baryf. Arm. barf, barv. Lat. barba. Ir. bearbh, and Gael. bearr, to shave.*
- BARFUS**, s. m. A cod-fish. Pl. *barfusy. Y rôf hynwyn dhe'n puskes, syllyes, lenesow, ha barfusy*, I give names to the fishes, congers, ling, and cod. O.M. 138. Another form is *barvas*. qd. v.
- BARGES**, s. m. A kite, or puttock. *Llwyd*, 241. Written also *bargos. Hôs, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vydh hynwys*, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle, further by me are named. O.M. 133. W. *barcud. Arm. barced, barged.*
- BARH**, prep. On the side of, on. This is another form of *barth*, qd. v. It occurs in the earliest Cornish document, the Cornish Vocabulary, as *Euter a barh mam*, an uncle on the mother's side. *Modereb a barh mam*, aunt on the mother's side. *Modereb a barh tat*, aunt on the father's side. *Barh* was also the form in the latest Cornish, as *diz barh a ni*, come with us; *eus barh a ni*, go with us. *Llwyd*, 252.
- BARLYS**, s. m. Barley. *† Da chardge ge a vjdh war kerch, barlys, ha gwaneth, dha wethyl dega leal*, thy charge shall be over oats, barley, wheat, to make true tithe. C.W. 78. This seems to be a pure Welsh term, and derivable from *bara*, bread, and *llys*, a plant. Cf. also Ang. Sax. *bere. Lat. far. Gr. πυρός*. But the common name of *barley* in Welsh, is *haidh*, in Cornish *haidh*. qd. v.
- BARNE**, v. a. To judge. *Dhe barné. W. barnu. Arm. barna.*
- BARNER**, s. m. A judge. W. *barnwr. Arm. barner, and barnour. Ir.† barn. Pryce* gives also the form *barnyz*, a judge. W. *barnydh.*
- BARRI**, v. a. To part, or divide. Another form of *barhy*, a mutation of *parhy*. qd. v.
- BARTH**, s. f. A side, a part. This is a mutation of *parth*, qd. v. *Yn nêf y fedhaf tregis an barth dychow gans am câr*, in heaven I shall dwell on the right side with my father. M.O. 93. *A barth an Tás pebouch wharé*, in the name of the Father, pipe ye immediately. O.M. 2845. *Pepenag vo a'n barth wjyr*, whoever is of the true side. P.C. 2025. *Pyw a'n gwyskys an barth clédh*, who struck him on the left side. P.C. 1380. *A barth dyow dhe'n tás*, on the right side of the father. P.C. 1487. *Y ma ef a dhyow barth*, he is on the right side. R.D. 928. *Me re clewas tús ow cows mûr a barth brás*, I have heard people speaking in great part. R.D. 1232. *Bós tra an par-na gwelys yw dhymmo vy mûr a barth*, that a thing

- like that should be seen is to me of much value. R.D. 1725.
- BARTHESEC**, adj. Wonderful. *Arluth créf ha gollosek, hag yn battyl barthesek*, Lord, strong and powerful, and in battle wonderful. R.D. 109. Written also *barthusec*, an irregular mutation of *marthusek*, id. qd. *marthys*, qd. v.
- BARVAS**, s. m. A cod-fish. *Pen barvas*, a cod's head. This is the same word as *barfus*, and derived from *barf*, or *barv*, a beard. *Barvog*, and *barvogyn*, are names given to fish in Welsh from the same root, viz., to the finfish, and barbel.
- BAS**, adj. Shallow. *Bás-dhour*, a ford. *Llwyd*, 169. Lit. shallow water, (W. *bás-dhwr*.) W. *bás*. Arm. *baz*. Fr. *bas*, low. It. *basso*. Sp. *baxo*. Eng. *base*.
- BASCED**, s. f. A basket. *Basced dorn*, a hand basket. *Llwyd*, 51. W. *basged*, *basgod*, †*bascaut*, from *basg*, plaiting of splinters, basket-work. Ir. *basceid*. Gael. *bascaid*. Manx, *baskaid*. Fr. †*bascod*. Lat. *bascauda*. *Barbara de Pictis venit bascauda Britannis*. Martial.
- BASNET**, s. m. Shame, disgrace. This word is thus given only in *Pryce*, probably incorrectly. It occurs for a helmet in R.D. 2581. *Yn le basnet war ow fen curyn a spern lym a glew*, instead of a helmet on my head a crown of thorns sharp and stiff.
- BASSE**, v. n. To fall, lower, abate. Part. *basseys*. *Gallas an glaw dhe vês gulan, ha'n dour, my a greys, basseys*, the rain is clean gone away, and the water, I believe, abated. O.M. 1098. *Nans yw an lyfow basseys; pan ūs gweydh ow teshé, yn mēs whêth dylleuch tryssé*, now the floods are abated; when the trees are drying, send outside yet a third. O.M. 1127. *Bassé* is also written *bashé*. *Ro dhodhans aga henwyn, y a dhêth gorhemmyn, saw na bashé*, give to them their names, they will come to thy command, rise, do not fall. C.W. 30. W. *basu*, from the root *bás* shallow.
- BASTARDH**, s. m. A bastard. *Llwyd*, 100. W. *bastardh*. Arm. *bastard*. Ir. *basdard*. Gael. *basdard*. Fr. *bâtard*, †*bastard*. Span. and Port. *bastardo*. Dutch, *bastard*. The Welsh alone furnishes the etymology, *bás* low or base, and *tardh* issue.
- BAT**, s. m. A dormouse. *Pryce*. W. *bathawr*.
- BATH**, s. m. A coin, money. Cornish Vocabulary, *bat*, numisma. W. *báth*. *Th* being a secondary letter, the original root was *bat*, and is preserved in the mediæval Latin *battare*, *battere*, *battire*. (See Du Cange.) Fr. *battre*, to beat, to coin. Cf. also Arm. *baz*, a stick. W. *pastwn*; and Arm. *bazata*, to beat.
- BATHOR**, s. m. A banker, an exchanger of money, a coiner. Cornish Vocabulary, *trapezeta*, vel *nummularius*. *Guas bathor fur*, sollers. id. *Fur* alone means *sollers*, *guas* being a servant. W. *bathwr*, derived from *báth* a coin.
- BATTYS**, s. pl. Staves. *Gueytyeuch bôs tús parys gans battys ha clydhydhynow*, take care that the men be ready with staves and swords. P.C. 269. This is the plural of *bat*, borrowed from the English.
- BAW**, s. m. A foot, a paw. A mutation of *paw*. qd. v. *Kymereuch er an dhyw baw, ha gorreuch ef yn dór down*, take ye (him) by the two feet, and put him in deep ground. R.D. 2078.
- BAY**, s. m. A kiss. Pl. *bayow*. *Llwyd*, 110. *Bythqueth bay dhym ny ryssys, ha homma vŷth ny sestyas*, never a kiss to me didst thou give, and she has never ceased. P.C. 522. *Jesus a gewsys par dék, Judas, ow ry te a vyn, dre dhe vay a reyth mar whék dhe néb am tormont mar dyn*, Jesus spake very mildly, Judas, thou wilt give me, by the kiss thou gavest so sweet, to those who will torment me so sharply. M.C. 66. Cf. Lat. *basium*. Fr. *baiser*.
- BAYE**, v. a. To kiss. *Kettyl yn geffo a'n bay*, when he finds him, he shall kiss him. P.C. 986. *Kensa bledhan byzla ha bayé*, the first year hug and kiss. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Lat. *basio*. Fr. *baiser*.
- BE**, v. subs. He was. 3 pers. s. pret. of *bôs*. It changes in construction to *ve*, *fe*, and *pe*. qd. v. *Warnedhy pren ve tewlys, oll an pows pyw a'n gyffé*, on it a lot was cast, all the coat who should have it. M.C. 190. *Degis na ve*, was not taken. M.C. 23. *Ty a ve*, thou wast. C.W. 18. *An prennyer a ve kerhys, en grows scon dythglis may fe*, the sticks were fetched, that the cross might be formed immediately. M.C. 153. It is also written *bue*. qd. v. W. *bu*.
- BE**, v. subs. He may be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Tryhês ow fâl mar a'm be*, three lengths of my spade if there should be to me. O.M. 396. *Hag a pe yn della ve neffre ne vean fethys*, and if it were so I should never be taken. M.C. 73. W. *bai*. Arm. *be*.
- BE**, s. m. A burden, a load. *Y ma gené un bé da, gorra hag eys kemyskys*, I have a good load, hay and corn mixed. O.M. 1057. *Bé cunys*, a load of fuel. The final guttural is here lost, having first been changed into *h*. W. *baich*. Arm. *beach*.
- BEA**, v. subs. He would be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction it changes into *vea*. *Yn ūrna mestry vŷth te ny vea*, then power thou shouldst not have. M.C. 145. *Mage fŷr te a vea avel Dew ês awartha*, as wise thou wouldst be, like God that is on high. C.W. 44. *Henna vea hager dra*, that would be an ugly thing. *ibid.* *Pŷr lowen me a vea*, very glad I should be. *ibid.* 136.
- BEAN**, v. subs. I should be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction *vean*. *Ny vean fethys*, I should not be taken. M.C. 73.
- BEAN**, adj. Little, small. *Béan ha brás*, small and great. C.W. 10, 180. This is another form of *bian*, or *bihan*. See *Bechan*.
- BEARN**, s. m. Sorrow, regret, concern. *Me a guntell dreyn ha spern, ha glós, dhe lesky hep bearn*, I will gather briars and thorns, and dried cowdung, to burn without regret. C.W. 80. This a later form of *bern*. qd. v.
- BEASE**, v. subs. He had been. 3 pers. s. preterplup. of *bôs*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasai*.
- BEASEH**, v. subs. Ye had been. 2 pers. pl. preterplup. of *bôs*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasech*.
- BEASEN**, v. subs. We had been. 1 pers. pl. preterplup. of *bôs*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasem*.
- BEASENS**, v. subs. They had been. 3 pers. pl. preterplup. of *bôs*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasent*.
- BEASES**, v. subs. Thou hadst been. 2 pers. s. preterplup. of *bôs*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasit*.
- BECH**, s. m. sin. A mutation of *péch*. qd. v. *A'n ladhas mŷr yw y béch*, who killed him, great is his sin. P.C. 3162.
- BECHAN**, adj. Little, small. *Dheworté un lam bechan yth êth, pesy may hallé dh'y dás*, from them a little space he went, that he might pray to his father. M.C. 53. *Nyng-yw ow faynys bechan ūs lemyr war ow sensy*, my

- pains are not small, that are now holding me. M.C. 166. Written also *bichan*, *bihan*, *byhan*, *bian*, *byan*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *bochan*, parvus. W. *bychan*, †*bichan*, and in Flintshire *bwchan*, m. *bechan*. f. Arm. *bichan*, *bihan*, *biān*. The root is W. *bāch*, little. Ir. *beag*, †*bec*, †*becc*, and *beagan*, †*becan*. Gael. *beag* and *beagan*. Manx, *beg* and *beggan*. Old Fr. *bechan*, and in Franche Comté, *pechon*.
- BECHAS**, v. a. He sinned. A mutation of *pechas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *pechy*, qd. v. *My re bechas*, I have sinned. O.M. 1862.
- BECHYE**, v. a. To thrust. *Yn corf Jesus caradow an gew lym ef a bechyé*, into the body of Jesus beloved, the spear sharp he thrust. M.C. 218. This is not a Celtic word, being, I think, a mutation of *pechy*, which is the English word *to pitch*.
- BEDEROW**, s. m. Beads. A mutation of *pederow*, pl. of *pader*, qd. v. *Pub tedh oll neb a vynné leverel pymthek pater, a lén golon rág gordhyé pascon agan Arludh kér; yn blydhen y a vye ha bederow kenever, hag a owleow esé yn corf Jesus worth never*, every day whoever will say fifteen paters, with faithful heart, to honour the passion of our dear Lord, in a year there would be as many beads as there were marks in the body of Jesus, according to number. M.C. 228.
- BEDEWEN**, s. f. A birch tree. *Llwyd*, 241. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is interpreted *populus*, the poplar, or aspen tree. In late Cornish, *bezo* and *bedho*. In all the Celtic languages it means the *birch*. Old Gaulish *betulla*. "Gallica hæc arbor mirabili candore atque tenuitate." Pliny, 16, 18. W. *bedw*;—*bedwen*, a single birchtree. Arm. *bezo*;—*bezven*. Ir. *beithe*, *bethe*. Gael. *beithe*.
- BEDGETH**, s. m. A face. †*Ha 'thera an noar heb roath, ha gwág, ha védh an tewlder war bedgeth an dower; ha speres Dew rig gwayath war bedgeth an dower*, and the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was on the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved on the face of the waters. *Keigwyn*, 189. This word occurs only in late Cornish.
- BEDIDHIA**, v. a. To baptize. *Llwyd*, 13; who gives the late corrupt pronunciation as *bedzhidhia*. Another form was *bysydha*, qd. v. This is one of the few words from the ancient language preserved in Cornwall at the present day. See *Polwhele's Vocabulary*. W. *bedydhio*. Arm. *badeza*. Ir. *baisdeadh*. Gael. *baisteadh*. Manx, *bashtey*. All borrowed from the Lat. *baptizo*.
- BEDIDHIANS**, s. m. A baptism, christening. *Llwyd*, 44.
- BEDNATH**, s. f. A blessing. This is a late and corrupt form of *bennath*, or *banneth*, qd. v. †*En metten pan a why sevel, why rez cawse dha 'gus tás, ha 'gus damma wor agus pedndowlin,—Bednath Dew, ha an bednath war a vee, me pidge dhu Dew*, in the morning when you rise, you must say to your father and your mother on your knees,—The blessing of God, and the blessing upon me, I pray to God. *Pryce*.
- BEDH**, s. m. A grave. Pl. *bedhow*, *bedhyow*. *Pan dethens y blys an bédh, yth éth on marrek dh'y ben, hag arall dh'y dreys ynwédh*, when they came to the grave, one soldier went to his head, and another to his feet also. M.C. 242. *Try dédh wogé mós yn bédh*, three days after going into the grave. P.C. 1746. *Aberth an bédh*, within the grave. R.D. 311. *Bédh a vén*, tomb of stone. R.D. 2.
- Agy dhe'n bédh mén*, within the tomb of stone. R.D. 389. In construction it changes into *védh*, as *yn y védh*, in his grave. *Ha'n bedhow owth egery, me a's gwél, war ow ené*, and the graves opening, I see them, on my soul. P.C. 2999. W. *bédh*. Arm. *bez*.
- BEDH**, v. subs. Be thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bód*. Written also *bez*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *bydh*, †*bedh*. Arm. *bez*.
- BEDH**, v. subs. He shall or will be. 3 pers. s. fut. of *bód*. *Mar a'm bédh*, if there will be to me. O.M. 2015. *Why a védh, ye shall be*. O.M. 2396. *Why a's bédh, ye shall have*. O.M. 2766. Written also *bydh*. qd. v.
- BEDHAF**, v. subs. I shall or will be. 1 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *Róf dhys ow thour, vedhaf dhe wour*, I give thee my tower, I will be thy husband. O.M. 2111. Written also *bydhaf*. qd. v. W. *bydhav* and *bedhav*.
- BEDHAN**, v. subs. I should be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction the initial *b* changes into *v*, which after *y* is again hardened into *f*. *An serpent a'n temptyas dhe wruthyl henna, hag y promysyas dhe vee, y fedhan dhe well neffra*, the serpent tempted me to do this, and promised to me, that I should be the better for ever. C.W. 64. *Der henna me a dhowtyas, gans péb y fedhan ledhys*, for this I doubted, by every one that I should be slain. *ibid*, 118. Other forms are *bedhon* and *bein*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *bydhwn*.
- BEDHE**, v. subs. He would be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Dysquedhyens war lyrch an bédh bedhé mygttern yn dewedh*, a shewing after the grave he would be king at last. M.C. 236. In construction it changes into *vedhe* and *fedhe*. qd. v.
- BEDHENS**, v. subs. Let them be. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*. *Y lavaraf, néf ha tyr, bedhens formys orth bódh ow brýs*, I say, Heaven and Earth, let them be formed by my judgment. O.M. 8. *Bedhens kyrhys masons plenté*, let there be brought masons plenty. O.M. 2262. Written also *bedhans*. *Adam attoma dyllas, hag Eva, dh'ages quedha, fystenouch bedhans gweskes*, Adam, here are clothes, and Eve, to cover you, make haste, let them be worn. C.W. 72. *Gor sprusan yn y anow, ha'n dhew arall kekeffrys, bedhans gorrys yn y dhew frieg*, put one kernel in his mouth, and the two others likewise, let them be put in his two nostrils. *ibid*, 134. *Bedhens* is very frequently used for the 3rd. person singular, *bedhes*. *Kymer dhymmo ve kunys, gans louan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doge ef*, take for me fuel, with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1297. *Yn pren crows bedhens gorrys, ha treys ha dyulef kelmys, ha gwenys dre an golon*, on the cross tree let him be put, and feet and hands bound, and pierced through the heart. P.C. 2374. W. *bydhant*, †*bint*.
- BEDHES**, v. subs. Let him be. 3 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *bydhed*.
- BEDHON**, v. subs. Let us be. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. It is also of the future tense. W. *bydhwn*.
- BEDHOUC**, v. subs. Be ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vedhouch*, and *pethough*. *Ha bedhouch wár colonow*, and be ye of cautious hearts. P.C. 879. *Cowetha, bedhouch parys, an dhewullow púb onyn, e ma Adam tremenys*, companions, be ye ready, ye devils every one, Adam is dead. C.W. 146. *Na vedhouch dyscomforys*, be ye not discomforted. M.C. 255. *Yn úr-na, mar a pedhouch repentys, an kéth plág a wra voydya*, in that hour, if ye will repent, this same plague

shall be made void. C.W. 170. In later Cornish the guttural *ch*, was changed into *h*. † *Bedhowh wâr na bo ledhys mab dén gena why neb pryes*, be ye ware that a son of man be not killed by you at any time. *ibid*, 182. *Bedhoh lén a hás*, be ye full of seed. *ibid*, 191. (W. *bydhwch*.) It is also written *bedheuch* and *bydheuch*. *Bedheuch why fur*, be ye careful. R.D. 2276. See *Bydheuch*.

BEDHY, v. a. To drown. Part. *bedhys*. *Why a wél agy dha space, der lyvyow a dhower an brassa oll an bÿs a vÿdh bedhys*, ye shall see within a space, by floods of the greatest water all the world shall be drowned. C.W. 168. *Ogas an noer yw cudhys der an glaw és a wartha; te benyn, abervath dés, ow der bedhy a vynta*, the earth is near covered by the rain from above; thou woman come in, wouldst thou by it be drowned. *ibid*, 176. *Rag Dew a vyn, agen Tás, danvon lyw a dhower, pur leal, dha vedhy an bÿs*, for God will, our Father, send a deluge of water, very faithfully to drown the world. *ibid*, 171. Written also *budhy*. W. *bodhi*. Arm. *beuzi*. Ir. *baidheadh*, † *bathaig*. Gael. *bath*. Manx, *baih*.

BEDHY, v. a. To bury. Part. *bedhys*. From *bedh*, a grave. *Me a vyn may foes uskys bedhys yn corf hag ena, bÿdh parys yn termyn-ma*, I will that thou be forthwith buried in body and soul, be thou ready this instant. C.W. 154.

BEDHYN, v. subs. We shall be. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *bós*. In construction *vedhyn*. qd. v.

BEDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt be. 2 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. In construction *vedhyth*. *Yn lowen dhys kemer e, rag nechys by ny bedhyth*, gladly take him to thee, for thou shalt never be denied. P.C. 3130. *Hedré vo yn dhe herwydh, fythys nefré ny vedhyth gans tebeles war an beys*, as long as it is in thy power, thou shalt never be overcome by evil men in the world. O.M. 1465. It is written equally common *bydhyth*. qd. v.

BEEN, v. subs. We should be. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Yrverys ew ru'm leute sol-a-thyth dhe avonsyé an kynsé benfys a'm been*, it has been intended, on my truth, for a long time to advance thee to the first benefice we may have. O.M. 2613. In construction *feen*. qd. v. Written also *bein* and *bén*.

BEF, v. subs. I should be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction *véf*. qd. v.

BEFER, s. m. A beaver. Cornish Vocabulary, *fiber*. This word is unknown to Welsh and Armoric, though it is supposed to have existed in ancient Gaulish, from a comparison of the name *Bibrax*, a town of the *Ædui*, mentioned by Cæsar, with *befer* = *beber*, *biber*. The beaver is called by the Welsh, *llostlydan*, i. e. broad-tail, *adhanc* and *avanc*; and by the Armoric Bretons, *avank*. Gael. † *leas-leathann*. Germ. *biber*. Ang. Sax. *beofor*. Eng. *beaver*. Fr. *bievre*. Scand. *bifr*. Slav. *bober*. Lith. *bebrus*. Lat. *fiber*.

BEGEL, s. m. The navel. *Llwyd*, 17. † *Flo vye gennes en mÿs Merh, ni trehes e begel en mÿs East, E a rós towl dho proanter Powl, mÿs du ken Nadelik*, a child was born in the month of March, We cut his navel in the month of August, and he gave a fall to the parson of Paul, the black month before the Nativity. Cornish Riddle, in *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Welsh, *bogel*, from *bog* a swelling or rising up. Arm. *begel*. Ir. *boilsgean*. Gael. *buillsgean*. Manx, *imleig*. Cf. Lat. *umbilicus*.

BEGEL, s. m. A herdsman, a shepherd. *Rag an termyn re devé may fÿdh an begel kyllys, ha chechys yntre dewle, ha'n deves dhe vës fyys*, for the time has come that the shepherd will be lost, and taken between hands, and the sheep fled away. M.C. 48. Written also *bugel*. qd. v.

BEGY, v. n. To bray. W. *beichio*. Arm. *begia*. Ir. *beiceadh*. Gael. *beucaidh*. Sansc. *vach*.

BEGYAS, v. a. He ceased. A mutation of *pegyas*, preterite of *pegya*. qd. v. *Yn della hy a begyas bÿs hanter dÿdh, yredy, yn er-na Christ a vynnas leverel, Ely, Ely*, so it ceased till midday, surely, in that hour Christ would say, *Eli, Eli*. M.C. 201.

BEHAN, adj. Little, small. Another form of *bechan*, *h* being substituted for the guttural *ch*. Compar. *behan-nah*, less, which was corrupted in late Cornish to *be-hadnah*, *behatnah*. † *Ha Dew wrás dew golow bras; an brossah golow dha roulia dédh, ha an behatnah golow dha roulia an nós, e wrás an sterres a welh*, and God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night, he made the stars also. *Keigwyn*, 190.

BEHÁS, v. a. He sinned. A mutation of *pehas*, preterite of *pehé*. qd. v. *Och! tru! tru! my re behas, ha re dorrás an dyfen*, Oh, woe, woe, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 249.

BEHE, v. n. To sin. A mutation of *pehé*, qd. v. *Rag henna my a's temptyas dhe behé may fe ellas aga hân kepar ha my*, for that I tempted them to sin, so that "alas" may be their song like as mine. O.M. 309.

BEIN, v. subs. I would be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. This is a contracted form of *bedhan*. Another form is *byen*, qd. v. W. *bawn*.

BEIS, v. subs. Thou wouldst be. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. Id. qd. *byes*.

BEISDER, s. f. A window. *Llwyd*, 12. *Der an veisder*, through the window. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *besidar*, *Pryce*. The Cornish had also *fenester* and *prenest*, qd. v. W. *fenestyr*. Arm. *prenestr*, † *fenestr*, *fanast*. Ir. † *seiniistir*. All from the Lat. *fenestra*.

BEL, adj. Fair. *Pryce*. *Messyger, my bel aber, dús dhymmo ketoth an gér, rag colenwel vódh ow brÿs*, messenger, my fair servant, come to me soon as the word, to fulfil the wish of my mind. O.M. 2271. This is not a Celtic word, but is probably formed from the French fem. *belle*.

BELENDER, s. m. A miller. From *belin*, a mill. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *melinydh*. Arm. *meliner*, *miliner*. Ir. *muilleoir*. Gael. *muilnear*. Manx, *beihllinder*.

BELER, s. m. Water-cress. Cornish Vocabulary, *carista*, vel *kerso*. W. *berwr*, *berw*, *berwy*. Arm. *beler*. Ir. *biolar*, † *birur*. Gael. *biolar*, *biorar*. Manx, *burley*.

BELIN, s. f. A mill. *Llwyd*, 92. This is a later form of *melin*, qd. v. by the substitution of *b* for its cognate *m*, of which there are frequent examples.

BELL, adj. Far, distant. A mutation of *pell*, qd. v. *Pe festé mar bell, ny gothé dhys bones hel ow mones dhe'n sacrefys*, where hast thou been so long? thou oughtest not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 467. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an deves a bell, hag ol an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock will separate. P.C. 894. So Welsh *mor bell*, so far; *o bell*, from far.

BELVNY, s. m. Shame, disgrace, reproach, villainy, malice, abuse. In construction *velyny*. It is also written *belynnny*, and *bylynny*. *Mes mara kewsys yn ta, han gwirionedd y synsys, prag om gwysketh yn delma, nyng-yw mernas belyny*, but if I have spoken well, and the truth held fast, why dost thou strike me thus, it is not but abuse. M.C. 82. *Yn delma heb velyny orto Jesus a gow-sas*, in this manner, without railing, to him Jesus spake. M.C. 80. *Ena mur a velyny Pedyr dhe Gryst a welas*, there much abuse Peter to Christ saw. M.C. 83. This word may be derived either from the English *villainy*, from *villain*; Lat. *villanus*; Fr. *vilain*; or it may be a mutation of the W. *milain*, that which is of the nature of a brute, from *mil*, a brute.

BEN, s. m. A stem, or base; the trunk or butt end. *Adro dhedhy rusken nys esé, a'n blyñ dhe'n bēn, nōth yw ol hy scorennow*, about it there was no bark, from the point to the stem, bare are all its boughs. O.M. 779. *Ha hy warbarth dyruskys, keffrys bēn ha barennow*, and it (was) altogether without bark, both the stem and the boughs. O.M. 788. W. *bōn*. Arm. *bonn*, *bun*. Ir. *bon*, *bun*. Gael. *bonn*. Manx, *boyn*, *bun*. Sansc. *budhna*. Lat. *fundus*. **BEN**, s. m. A head. A mutation of *pen*, qd. v. *Agy dhe'n yet gor dhe ben*, within the gate put thy head. O.M. 743. *War ben ow dewlyn*, upon my knees. O.M. 1196. *Brās ha crom y ben goles*, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2444. *Tackeuch e a hugh y ben*, tack it above his head. P.C. 2793.

BEN, v. subs. We may be. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bōs*. *Me a'th pŷs, Arluth a rās, a dhanfon dhynny cannas, may bēn nepith aswonfos fatel yw dhys*, I pray thee, Lord of grace, to send a messenger to us, that something we may be knowing how it is with thee. R.D. 789. In construction *ven*, *fen*, qd. v. It is also written *been*, *beyn*, *feyn*.

BENARY, adv. Continually, for ever, hourly. In construction *venary*, qd. v. *Ha'n stēr ynwedh kekeffrys, rag guyl golow benary*, and the stars too likewise, to yield light for ever. C.W. 8. *Mar gwrēth henna honorys ty a vŷdh bŷs venary*, if thou doest that, honoured thou shalt be for ever. *ibid.* 38. Written also *bynary*. As *boynedd*, W. *beunydh*, is compounded of *bob* every, and *dydh* a day; so *benary* must be formed from *bob*, and *ur* (W. *awr*) an hour.

BENAW, s. f. A female. Written also *benow*, qd. v.

BENC, s. f. A bench. *Llwyd*, 23, 145. W. *mainc*. Arm. *menk*. Gael. *being*. Manx, *beck*, *benk*.

BENEGES, part. Blessed. Written also indiscriminately *benegas*, *benyges*, *bynyges*, being the participle of *benigia*. *Benegas yw nēb a garé Du dris pŷb tra ūs yn bŷs*, blessed is he that loves God above every thing that is in the world. M.C. 24. *Yn hanow Du yntrethow benegas yw nēb a dhe*, in the name of God among you blessed is he who comes. M.C. 30. *Beneges re bo an Tās, a vynnas dysquedhes dhyn gwelynnny a gemmys rās*, blessed be the Father, who willed to shew us rods of so much grace. O.M. 1745. *Benyges nefré re by*, blessed ever be he. O.M. 819. *Bynyges re by pŷb tŷdh*, blessed be thou every day. O.M. 831. *Benigas bēdh do hanow*, hallowed be thy name. *Pryce*.

BENEN, s. f. A woman, female. Pl. *benenes*. It is also written *bennen* and *benyn*. Cornish Vocabulary, *sponsa*; *benen rid*, femina, an unmarried woman, one that is at

liberty. *Bennen vat*, matrona, lit. a good woman,= Scottish, *gudewife*. *Drefen ow bones benen*, though I am a woman. O.M. 161. *Dew an Tās re sorras drewyth benen*, God the Father a wretched woman hath angered. O.M. 256. *Keffrys gorryth ha benen, flocholeth, an gwary yw dué lymmyñ*, men and women likewise, children, the play is now ended. O.M. 2837. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch oll ow tŷs gour ha benen*, through him ye are redeemed, all my people, male and female. P.C. 768. *Rag colé orth un venen, gulān ef re gollas an plās*, for listening to a woman he has clean lost the place. O.M. 919. *Ha dhyso gy yth esé benenes lour*, and to thee there were wives enough. O.M. 2247. *Mur a dŷs ha benenes a Jerusalem yn dre erbyn Cryst rāg y welas y ēth ha rāg y wordhyé*, many men and women from Jerusalem in the town towards Christ for him to see they went, and to worship him. M.C. 29. W. *bun* and *ben*, *benen*, *benyw*. Ir. *bainion*, *bean*, *ben*, † *ban*. Gael. *bain-ion*, *bean*. Manx, *ben*, *y ven*. Gr. *βάνα*, *γυνή*. Lat. *venus*. Sansc. *vanilā*. The Armoric term is *gwamm*,= Fr. *femme*. Lat. *femina*. Sansc. *vāmā*.

BENES, s. f. A blessing. This is another form of *benneth*. *Benes vōs dheuch, powesouch lymmyñ un cors, me agas pŷs*, a blessing be on you, rest now a while, I pray you. P.C. 2145. From this was formed in late Cornish, the term *bene-tu-gana*, fare well, fare thou well; from *benes* a blessing, *tu* for *ti*, thee, and *gan* with. *Pryce*.

BENEWES, s. m. An awl, a cobbler's awl. *Llwyd*, 157. W. *menawyd*, *benawyd*. Arm. *menaoued*. Ir. *meanadh*. Gael. *minidh*. Manx, *mennee*.

BENIGIA, v. a. To bless, to hallow. *Llwyd*, 44. Part. *benigas*, written also indiscriminately *beniges*, *benyges*, *bynyges*. See *beneges*. *Rak y tue dydhyow may fenygouch an torrow nas tevē vythqueth flehes*, for the days shall come, that ye will bless the wombs that have never borne children. P.C. 3646. W. *bendigo*, *bendithio*. Arm. *benniga*. Ir. *beannaigh*. Gael. *beannach*. Manx, *bannec*. All from the Lat. *benedico*.

BENNAG, adv. Soever. A mutation of *pennag*, which is also written *pynag*, qd. v. It answers to *cunque* in Latin, and as in English is joined to nouns, pronouns, and adverbs. *Pa bennag*, whatsoever. *Pa le bennag*, wheresoever: *pandra bennac*, whatever thing. *Piwa bennac*, whosoever. *Llwyd*, 244. W. *pynnag*, *pa bynnag*, *pa le bynnag*. Arm. *bennag*, *piou bennag*, whosoever.

BENNATH, s. f. A blessing. Written also *benneth*, and *banneth*. *Ow bennath y'th chy re bo*, my blessing be on thy house. P.C. 1803. *Ow benneth dhys vynytha*, my blessing to thee for ever. P.C. 2567. *Gosloweuch oll a tŷs vās, bennath Jhesu luen a rās dheuch keffrys gōr ha benen*, hear all, O good people, the blessing of Jesus, full of grace, upon you male and female also. P.C. 3218. *Dhe kekemmys na'm gwello, hag yn perfyth a'n cresso, ow lēn benneth me a pŷs*, to as many as shall not see me, and shall perfectly believe it, my full blessing I pray. P.C. 1556. *Ow bennath genoch re bo*, my blessing be upon you. R.D. 1579. See *Banneth*.

BENOW, s. f. A female. *A bŷb echen a kunda, gorow ha benow ynwēdh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe gorhel abervedh*, of every sort and kind, male and female likewise, them thou shalt place in thy ark within. O.M. 990. *A pŷp bēst kemmyr wharé gorow ha benow defry, oll a'n edhyn ow nygē guet copel may kemery*, of all beasts take forth-

with males and females really, of all the birds flying be careful to take a couple. O.M. 1022. *Drewhy dhym orth copplow, cattell, edhyn kekeffrys, dew ha dew, benow ha gorrow*, bring to me by couples, cattle, fowls also, two and two, female and male. C.W. 174. It is also written *benaw*. W. *benyw*. See *Benen*.

BENS, v. subs. They should be. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. A contracted form of *bedhens*. *Llwyd*, 245. In construction *vêns*. *Me a'n ty dhys, renothas, kyn na vên's neffre golhys, ty nys golhyth yn nêp cas*, I swear it to thee, by my father, though they be never washed, thou shalt not wash them in any case. P.D. 852. W. *baent*.

BENYTHA, adv. Ever. *Na heb mûr lavur defry benytha nys tevyth flôch*, nor without great labour indeed shall ever children be to her. O.M. 300. In construction it changes regularly into *venyth*, qd. v. *Moy ys Dew ny a vye, bÿs venyth na sorren*, greater than God we should be, nor be troubled for ever. O.M. 220.

BEPPRES, adv. Always, at all times. Compounded of *peb*, every, and *prés* time; the initial being made light when used absolutely. W. *bob-pryd*. Arm. *bepred*.

BER, s. m. A spit, lance, spear. Cornish Vocabulary *veru*; *kigver*, fuscina; a flesh-spit. ‡ *Ha pa ryg dôs dhe'n gegen, enna e welas an ost an chy, ha dên coth o e, a gwan, a trailia an bér*, and when he was come into the kitchen, there he saw the host of the house, and an old man he was, and feeble, turning the spit. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *bér*. Arm. *bér*. Ir. *bior*, *bear*, † *bir*. Gael. *bior*. Manx, *bher*. Lat. *veru*. Sansc. *hvr*. Arab. *habar*, a lance. Span. *ber*, a point.

BER, adj. Short, diminutive, brief. Cornish Vocabulary *brevis*. In construction it changes into *ver*, qd. v. *Me a'th kelm fast a ver termyn*, I will bind thee fast in a short time. O.M. 1362. *Mar ny fyn dre y rasow ow gweres a termyn ver*, if he will not, through his graces, help me in a short time. R.D. 706. W. *byr*, m. *ber*, f. Arm. *berr*. Ir. † *bear*, *gear*, † *gair*. Gael. *bearr*, *gearr*.

BERA, adv. Within. *En bera*, within. *Llwyd*, 248. This is a contracted form of *barh a*.

BERANAL, s. m. Asthma, shortness of breath. *Llwyd*, 56. Compounded of *ber* short, and *anal* breath. W. *ber-anadl*. Arm. *berranal*, *berralan*.

BERHEN, s. m. An owner, possessor. A mutation of *perhen*, qd. v. *An harlot foul y berhen, awos kemmys drók a wrên, a'n beys ny fyn tremenê*, the knave, foul his owner, notwithstanding so much harm as we do, will not pass from the world. P.C. 2112.

BERN, s. m. A heap, a rick of hay, a stack of corn. Cornish Vocabulary, *acervus*. W. *bera*, a rick; *bryn*, a hill. Arm. *bern*, a heap.

BERN, s. m. Concern, sorrow, grief, regret. *Ellas, ellas, och tru tru, yn ow colon assyw bern, pan welaf ow máp Jhesu adro dhy pen curyn sperrn*, alas! alas! oh! sad! sad! in my heart is sorrow, when I see my son Jesus, about his head a crown of thorns. P.C. 2932. *Lavar dhymmo vy pyw ôs, rág omma awos dhe vôs, genef vy by nysyw bern*, tell me who thou art, for because of thy being here, with me there is never concern. R.D. 264. *Gorreuch ef yn schath dhe'n mór, hy frenné býth nys yw bern, an schath a'n dêk dhe yfern*, take him in a boat to the sea, to buy it is never a matter of concern, the boat shall carry him to hell. R.D. 2234. *Me a guntell dreyn ha sperrn, ha glós, dha lesky heb bern*, I will gather

briars and thorns, and dry cowdung, to burn without regret. C.W. 80. *Bern*, in construction *vern*, is used in Cornish and Armoric as a verb. *Ny vern tra vyth assaye*, it is not worth while to try. O.M. 2477. See *vern*. Arm. *ny vern kéd*, it is of no consequence. It may possibly be a contracted form of W. *berthyn*, a *berthyn*. See *Llwyd*, 197.

BERNA, v. a. To buy, purchase. A mutation of *perna*, qd. v. *Dew dhén Christ a dhanvonas dhe berna boys ha dewas, an keth re-na a spedyas, ha'n soper a ve parys*, two men Christ sent to buy meat and drink, those very same did speed, and the supper was ready. M.C. 42.

BERNIGAN, s. f. A limpet. *Llwyd*, 114. This is incorrectly for *brenigen*. See *Brennic*.

BERRI, s. m. Fatness, grossness. Cornish Vocabulary, *pinguedo*. From *bor*, fat.

BERRIC, adj. Fat, gross. *Pronter berric*, a gorbellied priest. *Pryce*.

BERTYL, s. m. Bartholomew. *A Bertyl asogé mûs ha goky dres oll an dús py ytho fôl*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad and stupid beyond all the men who are fools. R.D. 971.

BERTH, adv. Within. This is an abbreviated form of *aberth*. *An fêr a fue dallethys dre tús vâs berth an tempel*, the market was begun by good men within the temple. P.C. 2410. *A Maria, del won dhe bôs berth an bysma, onan a'y wôs*, O Mary, as I know thee to be within this world, one of his blood. R.D. 860.

BERTHUAN, s. f. A screech owl. Cornish Vocabulary, *parrax*. This may be derived from *berth*, fair; or *berth*, the feminine form of *perth*, a bush. The screech owl is generally called by the Welsh *dalluan wen*, or *aderyn y corph*, and in Armoric, *caouan*, *couchan*.

BERTHY, v. a. To bear, carry, take. A mutation of *perthy*, qd. v. *A dâs dout na bertheuch why, wharé my a vyn mones*, O father, have no fear, forthwith I will go. O.M. 729. *My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheuch own a henna*, I will measure it well enough, do not have fear of that. O.M. 2508. *Yn bys-ma rág dhe wreans, ty a berth gossythyans, ken na broder*, in this world for thy deed, thou shalt bear punishment, though thou art a brother. C.W. 82. *Na berth dowl y fÿth gwyskes*, do not doubt that he will be struck. C.W. 12.

BES, s. m. A finger. Pl. *bessi*, and *bysias*. The Cornish Vocabulary has *bes*, and *bis*, digitus; and *bessi*, digiti. *Bês brâs*, the thumb. *Llwyd*, 123. *Bês crês*, (Arm. *bez creis*) the middle finger. W. *bys*, † *bis*; pl. *bysedh*. Arm. *biz*, *bez*; pl. *biziad* and † *bisiat*. Old Irish, *bos*, hand. Gael. *bas*, palm of the hand.

BES, s. m. The world. *Yn mēdh Pilat, marth an bês, kymmys drók a wodhevyth; ha te reson vÿth a dres er-aga-fyn, na gewsyth*, says Pilate, wonder of the world, so much evil thou endurest, and speakest no reason against them. M.C. 120. *Ha gwrêns an gy kymer gallus dres an puscas an mór, ha dres an edhen an ebbarn, ha dres an miliow, ha dres ôll an bês*, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth. *Keigwyn*, 192. It is more frequently written *bÿs*, qd. v.

BES, v. sub. Thou shouldst be. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction *vês*, *fes*, and *pês*, qd. v. It is also used as the aorist. *Te a wodhyê dhe honan pe dre gen re vês*

gwarnys, thou knewest thyself what by some thou wert warned. M.C. 101.

BES, conj. But. This is a later form of *mês*. † *An lavar gôth ew lavar gwir, ne vedn nevera dôs vâs a tavas re hir; bes dên heb tavas a gollas e dir*, the old saying is a true saying; never will good come from a tongue too long; but a man without a tongue lost his land. *Cornish Proverb. Pryce.*

BES, adv. Even to, though. *Hay gureydhaw dh'un doer ysal, bes yn effarn ow hedhas*, and its roots to the earth below, even to hell reaching. C.W. 138. This is also written *bys*, qd. v.

BESADOW, s. m. Prayers. A mutation of *pesadow*, pl. of *pesad*. *Pan o y besadow guris, dhe'n dowldek y leverys, coscouch lemyr mars ew poyr, powessouch*, when his prayers were ended, to the twelve he said, sleep now, if ye be heavy, rest ye. M.C. 61.

BESAW, s. m. A ring. *Besaw our*, a ring of gold. *Llwyd*, 242. A later form of *bisow*, qd. v.

BESE, v. subs. Ye should be. 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. This is a later and corrupted form of *besch*, *bedhech*. *Llwyd*, 245. So 3 pers. *besens*, for *bedhens*.

BESGA, adv. Ever, at any time. *Llwyd*, 176. A late corruption of *bysgweth*, qd. v.

BESGAN, s. m. A thimble, a finger stall. *Llwyd*, 54. *W. byswain*, comp. of *bys*, a finger, and *gwain*, a sheath. Arm. *besken*, derived by Legonidec from *bes*, a finger, and *kenn*, skin, leather. This word is still in use in Cornwall. "*Biscan*, a finger glove of leather, used by the harvest women, particularly in support of a wounded finger." *Polwhele's Vocabulary.*

BESIDAR, s. m. A window. *Pryce*. Another form of *beisder*, qd. v.

BESL, s. m. A muscle, shell fish. *Beslen* is also used for a single one. *Llwyd*, 241. This is a later form of *meslen*, qd. v.

BEST, s. m. A beast, an animal. Pl. *bestes*. *March yw bêst hep parow dhe vâp dên râg ymweres*, a horse is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 124. *Un sarf yn gwedhen y ma, bêst uthek hep falladow*, there is a serpent in the tree, an ugly beast without fail. O.M. 789. *A búb echen bêst yn wlâs gor genes dew annedhé*, of every sort of beast in the land, put two of them with thee. O.M. 977. *Yn pypm-es dýdh me a vyn may fo formys dre ow nel bestes, pusk-es, hag edhyn*, on the fifth day I will that be made by my power beasts, fishes, and birds. O.M. 42. *Ytho bedhyth mylyges púr wýr dros oll an bestes a gerdho war nór veis*, now thou shalt be accursed very truly above all the beasts which walk on the earth of the world. O.M. 312. This is not a Celtic word, but like Irish *biast*, and Gaelic *biast*. Old Fr. † *beste*, is derived from the Latin *bestia*. English *beast*. The Celtic equivalent is *míl*, which is also preserved in Cornish. See *Mil*.

BESTE, v. subs. Thou hast been. 2 pers. s. pret. of *bôs*. In construction *vesté*, as *te a vesté*. *Llwyd*, 245.

BESTYL, s. m. The gall. This is written *bistel* in the Cornish Vocabulary, and *bystel*, and *bystyl* in the Ordinalia. *Gans an Edhewon drôk dhewas a ve dythgtis, tebel lycour, eysyll bestyl kemeskis*, by the Jews bad drink was brought, wicked liquor, hyssop and gall mixed. M.C. 202. The later forms were *besl*, *bezl*. See *Bistel*.

BESY, v. a. To pray. A mutation of *pesy*, qd. v. *My a*

lever, ow broder, ny a vyn môs dhe besy, I say, my brother, we will go to pray. O.M. 1820. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketelma*, the thief on the right side prayed in this manner. M.C. 193. *Christ a besys yn delma yn luas le*, Christ prayed in this manner in many a place. M.C. 204.

BESYN, adv. Even to. This a late form, compounded of *bes* even to, and *yn* the. *Tenny yn ban besyn peyll*, draw it up to the knot. C.W. 112. In one MS. this is written *bys an*. *Lead ve quyke besyn dhodha*, lead me quickly to it. *ibid.* 114. *Me a wêl wedhan, ha'y thop pur uchel yn ban, besyn nêv ma ow tevy*, I see a tree, and its top very high above, even to heaven it is growing. *ibid.* 132.

BET, prep. Up to, as far as. *Bet an urma*, hitherto, thus far, to this time. *Llwyd*, 24. Arm. *bete*, *bete urema*. W. † *bet*, † *behet*, † *behit*. It is of frequent occurrence in the *Liber Landavensis*, and is a contracted form of *pe hit*, or *pa hyd*, which are the forms which occur in the *Mabinogion*. † *Bet nant ireilin*; *bet gebenni*; *bet rit ir main*; *bet tal ir brinn*; *behet tal ir fos*; *behet hirmain*; Lib. Land. *Pyhyt bynnac y bych yma*, as long as thou shalt be here. *Pahyt bynnac y kerdei velly*, as long as it proceeded so. *Hyl y bu dy glot ympedryvol byt bellaf*, as far as thy glory was extended, even to the greatest distance. *Mabinogion*, ij. 204. quoted by Zeuss. 655. *Bes* and *bys* are later forms of *bet*.

BETEGYNS, adv. Nevertheless. *Gans quédh y ben y quedhens, gwelas banna na ylly, dhe Jesus Christ betegyns ow kuthyl drôk ha belyny*, with a cloth his head they covered, see a jot he could not, to Jesus Christ nevertheless doing hurt and abuse. M.C. 96. *Y a wiskis Christ gans gwyn, avel fôl y an scornýe, hag a'n gweskas fest yn tyn, betegyns gêr ny gewsy*, they clad Christ with white; like a fool they him scorned, and struck him in sharp measure, nevertheless a word he spake not. M.C. 114. It is also written *bytegyns* and *bytygyns*.

BETH, adv. Ever, at all. Joined to a substantive it signifies *any*, as *traveth*, any thing. *Tra vêth oll a rella leas, ny gavaf omma neb tew*, any thing at all that will give enough, I shall not find here on any side. C.W. 76. With a negative it signifies *none*. *Ni ôr dên vêth*, no man at all knows. † *Nag es triwath vêth dho vi*, I do not at all pity. *Llwyd*, 274. In the Ordinalia it is always written as in Welsh, *býth*, qd. v.

BETH, v. subs. He shall be. 3 pers. s. fut. of *bôs*. More correctly written *bêdh*, qd. v.

BEUCH, s. f. A cow. *Yth henwaf beuch, ha tarow, oll an cattel debarow aga henwyn kemerans*, I will name them cow, and bull; all the cattle feeding, their names let them take. C.W. 30. In the Cornish Vocabulary and the Ordinalia it is written *buch*, qd. v. In the last age of the Cornish the guttural was softened into *h*, as *beuh*, and finally omitted altogether. † *Es leath luck gen veu*, is there milk enough with the cow; i. e. has the cow milk enough? *Pryce*, 234. W. *bu*, *buwch*, † *bou*, † *buch*. The Welsh plural *buchod*, now in common use, is formed from the old term *buch*. Arm. *bu*, *buoch*, † *bioch*, † *buch*. Ir. *bo*; pl. † *bobes*. Gael. *bo*. Manx, *bua*, *booa*. Gr. *βοῦς*. Lat. *bos*, *vacca*.

BEUCH, v. subs. Ye should be. 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bos*. *Llwyd*, 245.

BEUZI, v. a. To immerge, drown. This is a later form of *bedhy*, or *budhy*, qd. v.

BEVA, v. subs. Be he. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Púb ér te dhén gwra lewté, beva dén yonk bo dén cóth*, continually do thou loyalty to man, be he a young man or an old man. M.C. 175. *Púb ér te dhén gwra lewté, beva dén yonk bo dén cóth, orthaff mar mynnyth colé, neffré gans an fals na sóth*, continually do thou loyalty to man, be he a young man or an old man, if thou wouldst listen to me, never flatter with the false. M.C. 175.

BEW, v. a. To possess. A mutation of *pew*, qd. v. *Noe dre dhe dhadder brás, ty a bew ow grath neffré*, Noah, for thy great goodness, thou shalt ever possess my favour. O.M. 974. *Yssé yn dhe see, a bewé dhe tás Daveth*, sit in the seat which thy father David possessed. O.M. 2392. *Lemmyn dyskudh ha lavar, pyw an pren a bew hep mar pous Jhesu an Nazaré*, now shew and say, which is the lot that shall obtain the coat of Jesus of Nazareth. P.C. 2853. *Ro dhym cusyl dysempys may bew vy crés*, give me counsel immediately, that I may obtain peace. R.D. 2224.

BEW, adj. Alive, living, quick, active. It changes in construction into *vew*, qd. v. *Oll del vynny, arluth kër, my a wra yn púp tyller hedré veyn bew yn bys-ma*, all as thou wishest, dear Lord, I will do in every place, as long as we are living in this world. P.C. 115. *Me a wra prest hep ynny hedré veyf bew yn bys-ma*, I will do ever without denial, so long as I am living in this world. P.C. 1020. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n talvyth dhyuch*, if I shall be alive a year, I will pay it to you. O.M. 2387. Written also *biu*, and *byw*, qd. v. W. *byw*, †*biu*. Arm. *beó*. Ir. *beo*, †*biu*. Gael. *beo*. Manx, *bio*. Sansc. *báva*, existence. Gr. *βίος*.

BEW, s. m. Life, the living principle. *Yn pryson mós ny treynyn agan bew, kyn kentrynnyn ol agan kýc*, to go to prison we torment not our lives, though we should pierce all our flesh. R.D. 74. *An houl ny golsé y lyw, awos máp dén dhe verwel, na corf dasserhy dhe vew*, the sun would not have lost its colour because of a son of man to die, nor a body rise again to life. R.D. 3085. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *biu*, qd. v. W. *byw*, subs. Gr. *βίος*.

BEW, v. n. To live, exist. In construction it changes into *vew*, and *pew*, qd. v. It was also written *bewé* and *bewa*. *Yn bys-ma rák dry ascor ty a vew býs may fy loys*, in this world to bring offspring, thou shalt live till thou be grey. O.M. 72. *Ny a whýth yn dhy vody sperys, may hylly bewé*, we breathe into thy body a spirit, that thou mayest live. O.M. 62. *Múr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a ýl dén orto bewé*, a great folly it is to go to burn a thing which a man can live upon. O.M. 475. *Púp oll a gár bewé*, every one loves to live. R.D. 600. *Ny ýl an corf-na bewé, na sevel yn ban arté*, that body cannot live, nor rise up again. R.D. 1121. *Oll an beys a rós dhedhé, may hallons ynno bewa*, all the world he gave to them, that they might in it live. O.M. 2832. *Ny vynnaf gasé onan vyth-ol dhe vewé*, I will not leave any one of them to live. O.M. 1697. *Kynnyver dén ús yn wlás-na tra yn býs ow pewé*, as many men as are in the land, or thing in the world living. O.M. 1030. W. *byw*. Arm. *beva*, *da veva*.

BEWENS, v. n. Let them live. 3rd pers. pl. imp. of *bewé*. *Dhedhé me a worhemmy, encressyens ha bewens pell*, to them I command, let them increase and live long. O.M. 48.

BEWNANS, s. m. Life, existence. It changes in construction into *vewnans*, qd. v. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n*

kylly, dhén dór ty a dreyll arté, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 63. *Rág hýr lour ew ow bewnans, kymmer dyso ow enef*, for long enough is my life, take my soul to thee. O.M. 848. *Dynythys yw ow thermyn a'm bewnans yn bys-ma*, arrived is the term of my life in this world. O.M. 1886. *Spyrys a vewnans*, the spirit of life. O.M. 1090. *An wedhan a vewnans*, the tree of life. C.W. 131. In latest Cornish it was written *bewnas*. W. *bywyd*, *buchedh*. Arm. *buez*. Ir. *beadhas*, *beatha*, *bioth*, †*beothu*. Gael. *beath*. Manx, *bea*, *bioid*. Gr. *βίος*, *βιοτή*. Lat. *vita*.

BEYDH, s. m. A grave. Another form of *bédh*, qd. v. *Ha mar ny wrer y wythé, y dhyskyblon a'n lader yn mės an beydh*, and if it is not guarded, his disciples will steal him out of the tomb. R.D. 343.

BEYF, v. subs. I may be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction *veyf* and *feyf*, qd. v.

BEYN, s. f. Pain. A mutation of *peyn*, qd. v. *Gwytheuch why y, ma na vóns remuvys dhe gen tyller, war beyn tenné ha cregy*, watch ye them, that they be not removed to another place, on pain of drawing and hanging. O.M. 2064.

BEYN, v. subs. We should be. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Ha saw ny gynes ynwédh, na'n beyn mar hager dhywedh na mar garow*, and save us with thee also, that we may not have so cruel an end, nor so sharp. P.C. 2895. Another form of *byen*.

BEYS, s. m. The world. *Yn pesweré gwreys perfydh dhe'n beys ol golowys glán*, on the fourth be made perfect to the world all bright lights. O.M. 34. *Býs gorfen beys*, to the end of the world. O.M. 584. Another form of *býs*, qd. v.

BĒYS, v. a. He will pray. Another form of *býs*, a mutation of *pýs*, qd. v. *Banneth dhe vam kekyfrys nefre dhyso, my a beys*, the blessing of thy mother likewise be ever on thee, I pray. O.M. 461.

BEZO, s. m. A little hoop, a small wheel. *Llwyd*, 109. This is a late form of *bisow*, qd. v.

BIAIL, s. f. An axe, hatchet, bill. *Pryce*. *Boell* is another form, qd. v. W. *bywell*, from *pwyo*, to smite, or strike. Arm. *bouchal*. Ir. †*biail*. Gael. †*biail*. Germ. *biel*. Eng. *bill*.

BIAN, adj. Little, small. *Dén bian*, a little man. *Marh bian*, a colt, i. e. a little horse. *Llwyd*, 57. This is a later form of *bichan*; the guttural *ch* being first changed into *h*, and finally omitted. See *Bechan*.

BIBAN, s. f. A pipe. A mutation of *piban*, qd. v. as *an biban*, the pipe. *Llwyd*, 231.

BIDN, s. m. The head. This is a late corruption of *byn*, a mutation of *pyn*, used in the formation of the preposition *war byn*, against. † *Ha ryney vedn dirra bidn mor ha gwens*, and they will last against sea and wind. *Pryce*. † *Ha gava do ny agan cabmow, pokara ny gava an gyleb es camma warbidn ny*, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. *ibid*.

BIDNETHEIN, s. m. A hawk. Cornish Vocabulary *accipiter*. This word should perhaps be read *bid*, *an edhyn*, i. e. *bid*, the bird. *Bid* must be connected with W. *bod*, a buzzard. Lat. *buteo*.

BIDHEN, s. m. A meadow. *Llwyd*, 33. This is not a Celtic word, being unknown to the Welsh and Armorican, and is formed from the English *mead*, by the change of the initial into its cognate *b*. So Gael. *miadan*.

- BIDHY, v. a. To drown. Part. *bidhis*. *Llwyd*, 250. Another form of *budhy*, qd. v.
- BIDHYZI, v. a. To dip, baptize. *Pryce*. A late form of *bedidhia*, qd. v.
- BIGAL, s. m. A shepherd. *Llwyd*, 114. The same as *bugel*, qd. v.
- BIGEL, s. m. The navel. The same as *begel*, qd. v.
- BIHAN, adj. Little, small. *Llwyd*, 113. A later form of *bichan*. See *bian*, and *bechan*.
- BINDORN, s. m. A hall. Cornish Vocabulary, *refectorium*, where only it is found. Supposed to be corrupted in the MS. and to be read *buidorn*, from *buid* meat. See *Norris's Cornish Drama*, ij. 327.
- BIS, v. subs. Let him be. 3 pers. s. imp. of *bôs*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *bîd*. It is also used as the 3 pers. of the fut. ‡ *Bîs reis dhodho*, he will be obliged, i. e. there will be need to him. *Llwyd*, 247. In this case it is a late form of *bydh*.
- BIS, s. m. A finger. This form as well as *bes*, is given in the Cornish Vocabulary, which also furnishes *bis truit*, allax, the toe; literally, the finger of the foot, as in W. *bys troed*. Arm. *biz-troad*. For the Celtic synonyms see *Bês*.
- BISGWETH, adv. Ever, continually. This word, written also *bisqueth*, is a later form of *bythgweth*, qd. v. *Rag gans te yw an michterneth, ha'n crêvder, ha'n worryans, rag bisgweth ha bisgweth*, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Pryce's Vocabulary*.
- BISOU, s. f. A ring. This is the form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary; in later Cornish it was written *besaw*. W. *byson*, from *bîs*, a finger. Arm. *bizou*.
- BISTEL, s. m. The gall. This is the form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, *fel*. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *bystel*, *bystyl*, and *bestel*. *Ottensé gynef parys, bystel eysyl kymyskys, wassel, mars ûs seches brâs*, behold them with me ready, gall and hyssop mixed, wassail, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2977. *Dywes a yrhys dedhé, dhym rosons bystyl wherow, býth ny fynnyys y évé*, drink I asked of them, to me they gave bitter gall, never would I drink it. R.D. 2601. W. *bustyl*. Arm. *bestl*.
- BIT, s. m. The world. *En bit*, Cornish Vocabulary, *mundus*, the world. *En* being the definite article. This is the old orthography of W. *bîd*, and Cornish *bîs*, qd. v.
- BITH, adv. Ever. More generally written *byth*, qd. v., as in Welsh.
- BITHGUETH, adv. Ever. *Ni wêl bithgweth*, he will never see. *Llwyd*, 248. The same as *bythqueth*, qd. v.
- BIU, s. m. Life. This the old orthography preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, where also we have *biu en lagat*, pupilla, the pupil of the eye, lit. the life of the eye. The orthography followed in the Ordinalia is *bew*, qd. v.
- BIUH, s. f. A cow. This is the late form of *buch*. ‡ *Ma'n viuh gen leauh*, the cow is in calf. *Llwyd*, 230. ‡ *Ma hueh biuh dhodho*, he has six cows. *ibid.* 224.
- BLANSE, v. a. To plant. A mutation of *plansé*, qd. v. *Môs dhe blansé my a yn dôr an dîr gwelen-ma*, I will go to plant these three rods in the ground. O.M. 1887. *Môs dhe blansé my a vyn en gweel yn nep plath têk hag ylyn*, I will go to plant the rods in some fair and pleasant place. O.M. 2080.
- BLEC, v. n. He will please. A mutation of *plék*, qd. v.
- Dhe vanneth dhym mûr a blék, ha banneth ow mam yn-wedh*, thy blessing is most delightful to me, and the blessing of my mother likewise. O.M. 415. *Dhe wheyl yn ta dhym a blék, dew vody dha ouch yn gwyr*, thy work delights me well, two good bodies ye are truly. O.M. 2460. *Yn ûr-na mar a gewsys falsury, ha na blék genas henna ha fals, te dôk dustunny*, in that hour, if I have spoken falsehood, and that is not pleasing to thee and false, do thou bear witness. M.C. 82.
- BLEC, s. m. A fold, turn, course. A mutation of *plec*, qd. v. *Ha pup ûr chatel Abel, y a sowyn mîl blék gwel, Abel a'n pren rag henna*, and always the cattle of Abel, they thrive a thousand times better, Abel shall pay for that. O.M. 523.
- BLEDHEN, s. f. A year. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is written *blidhen*, and in the Ordinalia *bledhen*, *bledhyn*, *blydhen*, pl. *bledhynnow*. By *Llwyd*, it is written *bledhan*, which is the late form given by *Jordan* also, the plural being corrupted in late Cornish into *bledhydnyow*, *bledhednyow*. *May haller govos dhe wîr ha gweles yn bledhen hîr, py gymmys hîs may teffo*, that it may be known truly, and seen in a year long, to how great a length it may grow. O.M. 2103. *Râg y fue kyns y vôs gurys dew ugens blydhen ha whê*, for there were, before it was done, forty years and six. P.C. 351. *Y a wîth y vody na potré bys vynary, kyn fe yn bédh mîl vlydhen*, they will preserve his body, that it never decays, though it be in the grave a thousand years. P.C. 3201. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes nêp dew cans a vledhynnow*, now there are gone by some two hundred years. O.M. 657. W. *blwydh*, *blwydhyn*. Arm. *bloaz*, *blizen*, † *blizien*. Ir. *bliaghain*, † *bliadan*. Gael. *bliadna*. Manx, *blein*.
- BLEDZHIAN, s. m. A flower. This form as well as *bledzhan*, given by *Llwyd*, 240, are late corruptions of *blodon*, qd. v. W. *blodewyn*.
- BLEGADOW, s. m. Wishes. A mutation of *plegadow*, qd. v. *En Edhewon yntredhé a whelas dustunneow rag peyné Christ ha syndyé, ny gewsys dhe blegadow*, the Jews between them sought witnesses to punish Christ and keep him fast, they spake not to (their) wishes. M.C. 90.
- BLEGYOW, s. m. Blossoms, flowers. This word is a corruption of a plural, answering to the Welsh *blodau*, the *g* having the same sound as in English *regent*, which is a frequent corruption of *d* in Cornish. The singular is *blodon*, which was also corrupted into *bledzhan*, *bledzhian*, = *blegyan*, or *blejyan*. *Diu-syl blegyow*, Palm Sunday, which is also called in Welsh, *Dyw sul y blodau*, Sunday of the blossoms, and in Arm. *Disul-bleuniou*. *Dewsul-blegyow, pan esé yn mîsk y abestely, y wrûg dhe re anedhé môs dhe'n dré, ha degylmy an asen, ha dry gansé*, Palm Sunday, when he was among his apostles, he caused some of them to go to the town, and to untie the ass, and bring it with them. M.C. 27.
- BLEIDH, s. m. A wolf. Cornish Vocabulary, *bleit*, *lupus*. The same authority explains *Linx*, by *commisc bleit hahchi*, for which a more recent hand has substituted *kymmysk bleid a chi*, which is pure Welsh. It means the mixture of a wolf and dog. W. *blaidh*, † *bleid*. Arm. *bleiz*, † *bled*. Ir. † *bled*, *faol*. Gael. *faol*.
- BLENYDNYOW, s. m. Years. This is a late corruption of *bledhynnow*, but there is a similar form in the Welsh *blynnydhocdd*. *Bês vîdh mar vrâs, nangew termyn trem-enys a vlenydhnyow moy es naw cans*, though it be so great,

not is the time passed over of years more than nine hundred. C.W. 138.

BLES, s. m. Flour, meal. *Blés fin*, fine flour. *Llwyd*, 123. This is a later form of *blot*, qd. v.

BLEW, s. m. Hair. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *bleu*. *Bleu yn pen*, capillus, hair of the head; *bleu en lagat*, palpebræ, eye-lash. *Blew melyn*, yellow hair; *blew glâs*, gray hairs. *Yma daggrow ow clybyé dhe dreys, rák ewn karengé, saw me a's séch gans ow blew*, there are tears wetting thy feet, for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 484. *Homma gans daggrow keffrys re's holhas, gans y blew y fôns syhys*, this one with tears also hath washed them, with her hair they were dried. P.C. 521. *Why a'm gwél overdevys ythoma warbarth gans blêw*, you see me overgrown that I am altogether with hair. C.W. 110. W. *blew*, †*bleu*. Arm. *bleô*. Cf. also Ir. †*clumh*. Gael. *cluimh*. Manx, *clooie*. Lat. *pluma*. W. *pluw*. Eng. *flue*, *fluff*. Sansc. *pal*, to grow. Observe in Welsh, *blew* means hair in general, but the hair of the head is called *gwallt*, which is preserved in the old Cornish *gols*, and Ir. *falt*, Gael. *foltt*, Manx, *foltt*. But a single hair of the head is called in Welsh *blewyn*. The long hair of the tails and manes of animals is called *rhawn*, in Welsh, and in Cornish *rên*, qd. v.

BLEWAC, adj. Hairy, full of hair, shaggy. *Llwyd*, 120. *Blewac, coynt yw, ha hager, ny won pana vëst ylla bôs*, hairy, rough it is, and ugly, I know not what beast it is. C.W. 114. W. *blewog*. Arm. *bleouec*, *blevec*.

BLEWEN, s. f. A hair, a single hair. *Blew* is the plural aggregate, from which the singular *blewen* is formed, and from *blewen* again, the plural *blewennow*. (Compare Welsh *gwlan*, wool, sing. *gwlanen*, flannel, pl. *gwlaneni*.) *Del wascaf y peydrennow, may fô gôs y vlewennow, ha' y corf oll kyns ys hethy*, as I strike behind, that his hairs may be bloody, and all his body, before leaving off. P.C. 2095. W. *blewyn*. Arm. *bleven*.

BLIDHEN, s. f. A year. This is the older form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. See *Bledhan*.

BLODON, s. m. A flower, a blossom. Cornish Vocabulary, *flos*. W. *blodon*, *blodyn*, *bloden*, *blawd*, and †*blot*, pl. *blodau*, whence s. *blodeuyn*. Arm. *bleun*. Ir. *bladh*, *blaidhin*. Gael. *blath*, *blaihin*. Manx, *blaa*. N. H. Ger. *blüte*. Germ. *bluthe*. Lat. *flos*. Sansc. *phul*, to flourish.

BLODH, s. m. A year. *Me a servyas pell an beys, aban vema kyns formys, naw cans blôdh ôf, me a gryes, ha dêk warnegans*, I have served long the world, since I was first formed, I am nine hundred years, I believe, and thirty. C.W. 142. This form answers to the Welsh *blwydh*. Arm. *bloaz*.

BLONEC, s. m. Fat, lard, grease. Cornish Vocabulary, *adepts*. W. *bloneg*. Arm. *blonec*. Ir. *blunag*, †*blonac*. Gael. *blonag*. Manx, *blennick*.

BLONOGATH, s. m. The will. *Ow blonogath yw henna; may toccans omma pûr splan frutes, dhombôdh rág maga*, my will is this; that they bear here very bright fruits, to feed the appetite. C.W. 8. *Arluth, benegas reby, orth ow gwarnya yn della; dheth vlonogath pûr dheffry rebo collenwys neffra*, Lord, blessed be thou, to warn me in this manner; thy will very truly be fulfilled for ever. *ibid.* 96. *Gordhys rebo Dew an Tás, dha vlonogath rebo gwrýs*, worshipped be God the Father, thy will be done. *ibid.* 154. *Parys ôv, Arluth Brentyn, dha vlonogath lavar dhaf*, ready I am, Lord King, thy will speak to

me. *ibid.* 162. This is a later form of *bolungeth*, qd. v.

BLOT, s. m. Flour, meal. Cornish Vocabulary, *farina*. This is the older form of the word, which was changed in recent times into *blés*. W. *blawd*, †*blot*. Arm. *bleud*, *bled*. Gael. *bleith*, to grind. Fr. *bled*, *blé*, corn.

BLU, s. m. A parish. A mutation of *plú*, qd. v. *H'a nyns yw ef a parth Dew, bysy vye oll an blú rag y wythé, dh'y worré aber yn bédh*, and if be not on the side of God, hard would it be for all the parish to keep him, to lay him in the grave. R.D. 2106.

BLUTHYE, v. a. To wound. *Peder, Androw, ha Jowan, yn médh Christ, deuch holyouch ve, bÿs yn menedh, ha me gwan, trystys ús worth ow bluthyé*, Peter, Andrew, and John, said Christ, come follow me, even to the mountain, and I being weak, sadness is me wounding. M.C. 53.

BLYGYE, v. a. To bend, to bow down, to pray. A mutation of *plygye*, qd. v. *Ha y grâs dheuchwy re wrontyo, nefré dhe blegyé dhodho, yn dalleth hag yn dywedh*, and his grace may he grant to you, ever to bow down before him, at the beginning and at the end. O.M. 1727.

BLYN, s. m. The point. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen uhel gans lues scoren; saw nôth oll ÿns hep dylyow, hag adró dhedhy rusken nyns esé a'n blÿn dh'e'n bën, nôth yw oll hy scorennow*, in it there is a tree high with many boughs; but they are all bare, without leaves, and around it, bark there was not from the top to the stem, all its boughs are bare. O.M. 779. I consider *bën* to be the same word as W. *bôn*.

BLYTHEN, s. f. A year. *Sÿth cans blythen*, seven hundred years. R.D. 2494. This is to be read *blydhen*. See *Bledhen*.

BLYVEN, s. f. A feather, a pen. *An blyven-ma*, this pen. *Llwyd*, 244. A mutation of *plyven*, qd. v.

BO, v. subs. He may be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction it changes into *vo*, and *fo*. *Amen, yn della re bo*, Amen, so be it. O.M. 462. *Banneth an Tás r'agas bo*, the blessing of the Father be yours. O.M. 1723. *Beneges re.bo an Tás*, blessed be the Father. O.M. 1745. *Rak lowené ny 'gen bo yn le may fuen*, for joy may not be ours in the place where we have been. R.D. 168. *R'agas bo crês*, peace be to you. R.D. 1285. *Agan guryans na'm bo meth*, let not our work be a shame to me. R.D. 1878. *Yn médh Pedyr, dhym na ás troys na leuf na vo golhys*, says Peter, to me omit not foot or hand, that it be not washed. M.C. 46. *Y êth, ha Jesus gansé bÿs yn Pilat o Justis, anodho brês may rollé, dre y vrês may fo ledhys*, they went, and Jesus with them, even to Pilate who was justice, of him judgment that he might give, by his judgment that he might be killed. M.C. 98. W. *bo*.

BO, conj. Either, or. *Benegas yw néb a garé Du dris pub tra ús yn bÿs, hag a wodheffo yn wharé dhodho kymmys ús ordnys, bo clevas bo peth kescar bo dre preson presonys, oll en da ha drók kepare, dhe Jesus bedhens grassys*, blessed is he that loves God above every thing that is in the world, and beareth patiently as much as is decreed to him, be it sickness, or poverty, or by prison imprisoned, all the good and evil alike, to Jesus be thanks. M.C. 24. *Pub ér te dhên gurá lewté, beva dén yonk bo dén côth*, always to man do loyalty whether he be a young man or an old man. M.C. 175. *Me a grÿs ynno y séf, mars yw a barth Dew a nêf, bo ken deaul yw*, I believe he will stay in it, if he be on the part of the God of heaven, or else he is a devil. R.D.

2104. This word as well as its mutation *po*, which is similarly used, is evidently an adaptation of the verb *bo*, be it; exactly the same as *soit* in French.
- BOBA**, s. m. A blockhead, a booby. *Nyns yw lemyr un boba, kyng-ys y vós alemma, yn gwyn ef a fyddh gwyskys*, he is not now a booby, before that he goes hence, in white he shall be clad. P.C. 1778. *Tewel avel un bobba a wrúk, pan fue acussys*, hold his tongue like an idiot he did, when he was accused. P.C. 2385. *Marth a'm bues a'th lavarow, dhe gewsel mar dal gans an bobba casadow*, wonder is to me of thy words, to speak so blindly with the hateful idiot. P.C. 2394. This word is borrowed from the English. The word *boba* is in common use in Wales, but with a very different meaning, and applied to elderly females, answering exactly to *gammer*, in English. It is borrowed from the child's Vocabulary, being its pronunciation of *modryb*, an aunt.
- BOBYL**, s. f. A people. A mutation of *pobyl*, qd. v. *Mar ny wréth, hep falladow, mûr an bobyl a verow, ha henna dyeth vye*, if thou dost not, without fail, many of the people will die, and that would be a pity. O.M. 1803. *A Dás Dew, y'th wolowys, clew galow an bobyl-ma*, O Father God, in thy lights, hear the call of this people. O.M. 1832. *Gwell yw un den dhe verwel ages oll an bobyl lel dhe vós keyllys*, better it that one man should die than all the faithful people to be lost. P.C. 447.
- BOCH**, s. f. The cheek. *En vóch*, Cornish Vocabulary, *facies*. The later form was *bóh*, qd. v. W. *bóch*. Arm. *boch*. Lat. *bucca*. Sansc. *mukhas*.
- BOCH**, s. m. A buck, he-goat. Cornish Vocabulary, *caper vel hyrcus*. W. *bwch*. Arm. *bouch*. Ir. *boc*, and *bocc*. Gael. *boc*. Manx, *bock*. Swed. and Germ. *bock*. Belg. *boecke*. Ang. Sax. *bucca*. Eng. *buck*. Fr. *buc*. It. *becco*. Sansc. *bucca*, (*buk*, to cry.)
- BOCHAN**, adj. Little. This form is preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, and approaches nearly the Welsh *bychan*, which in parts of Flintshire is pronounced *bwchan*. See *Bechan*.
- BOCHES**, s. m. A little, a small matter. *Och, me re bue boches coynt, hag éth yn rák re a poynt pûr wýr, pan wrék dhe Pylat ládh Cryst*, Oh, I have been little cunning, and went forward too much point blank truly, when I made Pilate kill Christ. P.C. 3031. The guttural was sometimes displaced for *h*, and written *bohes*, qd. v. (W. *bychod*.) The oldest form must have been *bochod*, whence *bochodoc*.
- BOCHESOG**, adj. Poor. Another later form of *bochodog*. Pl. *bochesegyon*. *Ef a galse bós gwyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy, ha re-na galser dhe rey dhe vohesegyon yn beys*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more, and those might have been given to the poor in the world. P.C. 538. Other forms are *bohosugion*, and by contraction *bohowsyon*, *bosogyon*. W. *bychydog*, pl. *bychydogion*. Ir. *bocht*, *bochtan*. Gael. *bocht*. Manx, *bocht*. Cf. Sansc. *bhiks*, to beg.
- BOCHODOC**, adj. Poor. This is the oldest form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, and derived from *bochod*, = W. *bychod*, which is represented by *boches*.
- BOD**, s. m. A dwelling, house. It enters into the names of several parishes and villages in Cornwall, as *Bodmin*, *Bodwen*, *Bodrugan*, &c. The *d* is frequently changed into *s*, as *Bosanketh*, *Boskerras*, and often omitted, as *Bohurtha*, *Bokelly*. In Wales also it is of common oc-

- currence in the names of mansions, as *Bodidha*, *Bodysgallen*, *Bodidris*, and also of parishes as *Bodedern*, and *Bodwrog*, in Anglesey; *Botwnog*, in Arvon. Teut. *bod*. Old Swed. *buda*, a village. Swed. *boo*, a dwelling. Old Sax. *boed*. Eng. *abode*. Germ. *bude*. Pol. *bauda*, *budo*. Goth. *bouden*, a temple. Sansc. *abad*.
- BODREDHES**, s. m. Bruises, sores. *Vythqueth na ve bom a won, a rollo whaf mar gales, del y's brewaf yn dan gén; kekyfrys kýc ha crohen, del vèdh luen a bodredhes*, never was a stroke that I know of, that could give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin; flesh and skin also, that it shall be full of sores. O.M. 2714. This is a mutation of *potredhes*, the plural of *potredh*. qd. v.
- BODH**, s. m. The will, good pleasure. *Dhe parathys scon yth áf, rág gruthyl ól bódh dhe vrys*, to Paradise soon I shall go, to do all the will of thy judgment. O.M. 340. *Dhynny ny travyth ny gréf, aban yw y vódh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 483. *Déns pan vo bódh gansé y, aga bós a výdh parys*, let them come when they will, their food will be ready. P.C. 694. *Rág migternes yw yn néf, dhe vós gordhys hy yw gwy; eleth dherygthy a séf, leas mýl y bódh a syw*, for queen she is in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy; angels before her shall stand, many thousands her will shall follow. M.C. 226. W. *bódh*.
- BODHAR**, adj. Deaf. *Dhe den bodhar na glew véth, mychtern kër dre grás an Tás, an gweel gweres mar a'm vèdh, dhe Dew dhe voy y whon grás*, to a deaf man that hear-eth nothing, dear king, by the grace of the Father, if the rods shall be help to me, I give the more thanks to God. O.M. 2013. *Yn pow may 'th esé, ef a sawy é an glevyon, dall na bodhar ny asé nag omlanas nagonon*, in the country that he was, he healed the sick; blind, nor deaf, he left not, nor lame none. M.C. 25. This was at last corrupted into *bythac*. W. *bydhar*. Arm. *bouzar*. Ir. *bodhar*. Gael. *bodhar*. Manx, *bouyr*. Sansc. *badhira*, (*badh*, to bind.) Eng. *bother*.
- BOELL**, s. f. An axe, a hatchet. *Gans ow boell nowydh lemmys me a squat pûb peis tymber, hag a pleyn oll an planckes, hag a sett pub plankyn sure*, with mine axe newly sharpened, I will hew every piece of timber, and will plane all the planks, and will set every plank sure. C.W. 166. This is another form of *Biail*. qd. v.
- BOEN**, s. m. Beef. Written also *bowen*. Pryce. Lat. *bovina*.
- BOES**, v. subs. Let him be. 3 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *boed*.
- BOH**, s. f. The cheek. In construction *vóh*. Pl. *bohows*. † *Dho rei stíran war an vóh*, to give a slap on the cheek. *Llwyd*, 117. This is a later form of *Bóch*. qd. v.
- BOHES**, s. m. A little, a small matter. *A arluth perfeth, bohes ew henna dhynny, mýns a defynno an geydh, my ha'm gwrek a wra dybry*, O Lord perfect, that is a small matter for us, all that comes in one day my wife and I will eat. O.M. 384. This is a later form of *boches*, qd. v.
- BOHOSOG**, adj. Poor. Pl. *bohosogyon*. *Why a gýf bohowsyon púp úr warnoch ow carmé; pan vynnouch agas honon, why a gýl gúl da dhedhé*, you have the poor always on you calling; when ye will yourselves, you may do good to them. P.C. 543. *Why a gýf bohowsogyon*. M.C. 37. *Lyes torn da yn bys-ma re wrúk dhe vohowsugyon*, many a

- good turn in this world he hath done to the poor. P.C. 3108. This is a later form of *Bochodoc*, qd. v.
- BOL**, s. m. The belly, paunch. *Rúdh y couth dhymmo bones ow hobersen, a fue gures tevy dar bol*, red it behoves my habergeon to be for me, which was made to spread round my belly. R.D. 2537. W. *bol*, *bola*. Ir. *bolg*, †*bolc*. Gael. *bolg*. Manx, *bolg*. In Welsh and Erse, it also means a bag. "Bulgas Galli sacculos scorteos vocant." Festus. Gr. *μολγὸς*, a hide. Æol. *βολγὸς*. Lat. *bulga*. Goth. *balgs*. Belg. *balg*. Ang. Sax. *belge*. Eng. *bilge*.
- BOL**, s. m. A pit, a hole. A mutation of *pol*, qd. v. *Y codh-as war bol y hýll*, she fell on the nape of her neck. M.C. 165.
- BOL**, s. m. Clay. *A dás, del whythres, a bol hag a brys formyys, bydh dynny nerth ha gweres, rag warnas prest ny a býs*, O Father, as we are thy work, made of clay and soil, be to us strength and help, for on thee ever we pray. O.M. 1070. W. *mól*, concrete.
- BOLENEGETH**, s. m. The will. *Llwyd*, 240. It is generally written in the Ordinalia *Bolungeth*, qd. v.
- BOLLA**, s. m. A drinking cup, a bowl. *Llwyd*, 114. Ir. *bolla*. Gael. *ból*.
- BOLUNGETH**, s. m. The will. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma, bones gorrys an spus-ma, pan dremenna a'n býs-ma, yn y anow*, the will of God is this, that these kernels be put, when he passes away from this world, in his mouth. O.M. 873. *Dhe volungeth yn púp le, Arluth uhel, my a wra*, thy will in every place, O high Lord, I will do. O.M. 1165. *Ow bolungeth mar mynnyth y collenwel hep let výtth, dhe váp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhys war venedh a dhysquedhaf dhyso gy, del lavaraf*, my will if thou wilt fulfil it without any hesitation, thy son Isaac, whom thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him on the mountain which I shall shew to thee, as I say. O.M. 1277. Formed from the Latin *voluntate*, by the common change of the first *t* into *s*, and then into *g* soft. The Welsh equivalent is *ewyllys*. Arm. *ioul*. Sansc. *val*, *vli*, to wish.
- BOM**, s. m. A blow, a smith's sledge hammer. Pl. *bomyon*, *bommyn*. *Ty a fýdh wharé drog lam, dhe escarn ol, ketep tam, gans ow bom a fýdh brewys*, thou shalt soon have a bad chance, thy bones all, every bit, with my blow shall be bruised. O.M. 2744. *Rág my a výtth an kynsa, bom yn vyag a rollo*, for I will be the first that will give a blow on the journey. O.M. 2163. *Aвос agas fas ha tros, ny wra bom y worfené*, notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not finish him. P.C. 2111. *Ow bommyn yw marthys glew*, my blows are wondrous light. P.C. 2088. *Gwask war an mín, bommyn dreys keyn*, strike on the edge, blows over the back. P.C. 2729. W. *pwmp*.
- BOME**, comp. v. There may be to me, I may have. *Ro dhym an grás, may bomé vu, ha gwél a' th fás*, give me the grace, that I may have a view and sight of thy face. R.D. 842.
- BONDHAT**, s. m. A round, or circle. *Llwyd*, 153.
- BONES**, v. subs. To be. This is an enlarged form of *bós*, qd. v., and is generally written *bonas* in M.C. *Nyns yw da bones un dén y honan heb cowyth py coveches*, it is not good that any man should be by himself without a male or female companion. O.M. 94. *Pa'n dra ýl henna bones, lavar dhymmo vy wharré*, what thing can that be? tell me directly. O.M. 157. *Drefen ow bones*

- benen, ty a ýl dhym daryvas*, though I am a woman, thou mayest make it known to me. O.M. 161. *Lemyn agan soné gwra, kyns ys bones anhedhys*, now bless us before it is inhabited. O.M. 1722. *Me a grýs bones an gwás ow kúl maystri brás*, I believe that the fellow is making great violence. P.C. 358. *Pyw a yлта gy bones*, who canst thou be. R.D. 2511. *Rag bonas agan péch mar vear*, because our sin was so great. M.C. 8. *Ol war-barth y a armas, gweff yw dhe vonas ledhys*, altogether they cried out, he is worthy to be killed. M.C. 95. *Me ny won bonas kefys yn dén-ma býth acheson may rýs y vonas ledhys*, I know not that there is found in this man any guilt that it is necessary that he should be killed. M.C. 141.
- BONS**, v. subs. They should be. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vóns*, and *fóns*. *Rýs yw porrys dhe onon merwel rag pobyl an vlás, pobyl Jesus y honon na vóns tregis gans Satnas*, very necessary it is that one should die for the people of the country, that the people of Jesus themselves should not be dwelling with Satan. M.C. 89. *Ha'n dhew-na býs pan vóns squyth, war Christ y fóns ow cronkyé*, and those two until they were weary, Christ were beating. M.C. 132. *Py le výtth an gweel plynsys, may fóns mocha onourys, ha'n gwella may wróns tevy*, where shall these rods be planted, that they may be most honoured, and may grow best. O.M. 2033. See *vóns*, and *fóns*. W. *bónt*. *Bóns* also occurs as the 3 pers. pl. of the preterite, answering to W. *buant*. *Ow treys homma gans dagrow re's holhas, gans y blew y fóns syhys*, my feet this one with tears hath washed, with her hair they were dried. P.C. 521.
- BONY**, s. m. An axe, a hatchet. *Yntré dew gwrén y trehy, rák cafus trús pren dedhy, ha y fastie gans ebyl pren; otté genef vy bony, me a'n trech wharré gynsy, nýn sparyaf awos anken*, in two let us cut it, to have a cross piece for it, and fasten it with pegs of wood; behold I have an axe, I will cut it soon with it, I will not spare it because of trouble. P.C. 2564. Possibly a mutation of *pony*, which would be connected with Welsh *pwyniad*, any pointed tool.
- BOOL**, s. f. An axe, hatchet. "Oo in Cornish is pronounced as in English, or as *ú* long, for *bool* is to be read *búl*." *Llwyd*, 228. It is the same word as *boell*, or *biail*. *Heedh ow bool dhymmo touth ta, ow thardar, ha'm mortholow*, reach me my axe quickly, my auger, and my hammers. O.M. 1001.
- BOR**, adj. Fat. Cornish Vocabulary, *pinguis*. This word is unknown to the Welsh and Armoric, but the Irish and Gaelic have *barr*, fat, suet.
- BORD**, s. f. A board, a table. *Llwyd*, 88. W. *bord*, *bwrth*. Arm. *bourz*. Ir. *bord*. Gael. *bord*.
- BORE**, s. m. The morning. The existence of this word in the Cornish language is proved by the compound *boregweth*, but the word in common use was *metin*, qd. v. W. *boré*. Arm. *beuré*. Ir. †*buarach*. Gr. *πρωι*. Sansc. *prac*, (*pur*, to move, advance.)
- BOREGWETH**, s. m. The morning time, morning. *Llwyd*, 249. Compounded of *boré*, morning, and *gwéth*, a time; so Welsh *boregwaith*.
- BORELES**, s. m. The herb comfrey. Cornish Vocabulary, *consolda*. "Consolda in the dictionaries is variously rendered, but always with reference to some herb with

- a thickening or strengthening quality. *Pryce* translates *boreles*, 'the herb comfrey, the incrassating herb,' taking it from *bor*, without doubt. *Zeuss* refers to *bore*, morning, but this is hardly so plausible." *Norris's Cornish Drama*, ij. 330. See *Lés*, a plant.
- BORTH, v. a. Bear thou. This is a mutation of *porth*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *porthy*, qd. v. *Frût an wedhen a sky-ans, dybbry býth na borth danger*, the fruit of the tree of knowledge, never make delay to eat. O.M. 168. *My a lever dhys, Urry, na borth dout ahanaf vy, rág ny fýdh kén dhe perthy*, I tell thee, Uriah, bear no doubt of me, for there is no reason to bear it. O.M. 2206.
- BOS, v. subs. To be, to exist. In construction it changes into *vós*. *Saw an wedhen dhym yma hy bós sychys marthys vrás*, but the tree it is to me a great wonder that it is dry. O.M. 756. *Bós séch ha ték an awel, dhe Dew y cōth dhyn grassé*, that the weather is dry and fair it is incumbent on us to thank God. O.M. 1147. *Yma cās brás wharfethys ha codhys war dhe pobel, ny yllons bós nyfyrys*, great misfortunes have occurred and fallen on thy people, they cannot be numbered. O.M. 1544. *Gwell yw y vós ef marow, ys bós an popel kellys, ha dampnys dhe tewolgow*, it is better that he should be dead, than that the people should be lost and condemned to darkness. P.C. 2464. W. *bód*, † *bot*. Arm. *bout*. Ir. *beith*. Gael. *bi*. Manx, *be*. Sansc. *bhu*.
- BOS, s. m. Meat, food. *Pup maner bós yn bys-ma ús dhe dybry may teleth, rág dēn ha bēst magata, yn dhe lester ty a fēdh*, all manner of food in this world, which ought to be eaten, for man and beast as well, in thy vessel thou shalt have. O.M. 993. *Arluth me a'th peys a dhybry gynef un prýs, dre dhe vōdh, ha'th dyskyblon, rag yma bós parusys dhyso ha dhedhé kefrys*, Lord I pray thee to eat with me a meal, by thy will, and thy disciples, for there is food prepared for thee and for them likewise. P.C. 458. This is a contracted form of *boys*, qd. v.
- BOS, s. m. A dwelling, a house. *Govy er bós dywolow*, woe is me for the abode of devils. R.D. 301. This is a later form of *bód*, qd. v.
- BOS, s. m. A bush. *A dhysempys whylewhé mar as ethé dhe cudhé yn nép bós, tewl, py yn sorn*, immediately seek ye, if he be gone to hide in some bush, hole, or in a corner. R.D. 539. This is formed from the English *bush*.
- BOSA, v. subs. To be. This is a poetic form of *bós*. *Me a leverys dhywhy ow bosa henna deffry*, I have told you that I am he really. P.C. 1120.
- BOSAF, v. subs. I am. This is an anomalous form, found only in late Cornish, being the infinitive mood, with a personal ending attached. *Splanna es an howl devery, why a ýll warbarth gwelas, ow bosaf púb preys*, more resplendent than the sun shining, ye may together see that I am at all times. C.W. 10.
- BOSCA, s. m. A cottage, hut. *Pryce*. This is a late word.
- BOSIAS, s. m. Fingers. This is given by *Llwyd*, 243, as a late plural of *bés*.
- BOSNOS, s. m. A bush of thorns. *Yma marth dhym a un dra an pýth lemmyn a welaf, an bosnos dywy a wra, saw nyns ugy ow lesky*, there is a wonder to me of one thing which now I see; the bush is on fire, but is not burning. O.M. 1397.
- BOSSE, v. a. He could lean. *Rag gwan spyrys, hag ef*

- yn ten, caman na ylly gwythé, warnans na bossé y ben, rag an arlant a usyé, mar possé an neyll teneuen rag y scodh hy a'n grevyé, ha wháth gwéth a wre an pren war dhellarch mar an gorré*, through weak spirit, and straitened, so that he could not any way keep, nor lean his head on them, for the garland he wore, if he leaned on the side, for his shoulder it him grieved, and yet worse did the wood backward if he laid it. M.C. 205. A mutation of *possé*, qd. v.
- BOST, s. m. A boast, bragging, or boasting. *Pan delhens y býs an bēdh, yth ēth on marrec dhy ben, hag arall dhy dreys a-wēdh, yrvys fast bys yn dhewen, hag a dhychow, hag a glēdh, onon púb teneuen, bōst y wrēns tyn, yn gwythens worth y ehen*, when they came to the grave, there went one soldier to the head, and another to his feet also, armed quite to the jaws, and on the right side and on the left, one each side, boast they made great, that they could keep him against his effort. M.C. 242. *Corf yn bēdh a worseuch why, a wre bōst a dhas-serchy dhe pen try deydh*, the body ye have put in the tomb, he boasted it would rise again at the end of three days. R.D. 44. W. *bōst*. Gael. *bost*.
- BOSTA, v. subs. Thou art. *Rág y bosta melegas, hag yn golon re othys*, because thou art a wicked one, and in thy heart too proud. C.W. 24. *Gás ve dha entra agye, rag ty ny vedhys dowtyes, drefan y bosta mar dek*, let me enter into thee, for thou wilt not be mistrusted because thou art so fair. *ibid.* 40. This word is a combination of *bós*, inf. to be, and *te*, thou.
- BOSTYE, v. a. To boast, brag. Pret. *bostyas*. *Ef ny wra lemy n bostyé*, he will not boast now. P.C. 385. *Me a'n clewas ow tyffen na vo reys, awos hechen, trubit výth dhe Syr Cesar, hag ow bostyé y bós ef Gryst gwýr un vāp Dew a nēf*, I heard him forbidding that there be given, for any consideration, any tribute to the Lord Cæsar, boasting that he is Christ, the true only son of the God of heaven. P.C. 1576. *Lyes gwýth y wrúk bostyé*, many times he boasted. P.C. 2439. *Gweyteuch oll er agas fýdh, pan y bostyas, dhe pen try deydh, y tasserchy dhe vewnans*, all take care on your faith, since he boasted, at the end of three days, he would rise again to life. R.D. 374. W. *bostio*. Cf. Germ. *pausten*, to blow, swell, bounce. Russ. *chvastayu*, to boast. Lat. *fastus*.
- BOTH, s. m. The will. See *Bódh*.
- BOTHOC, s. m. A hut, a cottage. *Pryce*. This is a diminutive of *bóth*, a hut or booth. W. *bwth*, *bythyn*. Arm. *bothon*. Ir. *both*, *bothan*. Gael. *both*. Manx, *bwaane*. Sansc. *vāti*, a house. Hebr. *beth*. Arab. *beith*. Pers. *bat*, *abad*.
- BOUDI, s. m. A cowhouse, a fold for cattle, or sheep. (*Boudzhi deves*, a sheep fold. *Llwyd*, 110.) This is the same as the Welsh *beudy*, or *boydy*, which is the modern form of the word † *bouti*, from the old form *bou*, a cow, and *ti*, or *ty*, a house.
- BOUNDER, s. f. Feeding ground, a pasture. Cornish Vocabulary, *pascua*. *Pryce* translates it, a common, a lane. *Bounder tre*, a village. *Llwyd*, 173. *Chy Vounder*, the house in the lane, in St. Agnes. *Vounder vor*, is the name of a lane in Penzance, and *pedn y vounder*, the head of the lane, near the Logan Stone.
- BOURN, s. m. A heap, a hill. This is also written *burn*, and is found in the names of places, as *Burnuhal*, in St. Burian. It is the same as *Bern*, qd. v.

BOWES, v. n. He will rest. A mutation of *powes*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *powesy*, qd. v. *Hen yw dydh a bowesva dhe pup den a vo sylwys, yn dysguydhyens a henna, ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved, in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 148.

BOWESAS, v. n. He rested. A mutation of *powesas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *powesy*, qd. v. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyw whek an hûn mytlyn*, I have rested softly, sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2073.

BOWESVA, s. f. A resting place, rest. *Hen yw dydh a bowesva, dhe pup den a vo sylwys*, this is a day of rest, to every man that may be saved. O.M. 148. A mutation of *Powesva*, qd. v.

BOWIN, s. m. Beef. *Llwyd*, 33. This is also written *bowen*, and *boen*, and is derived from the Latin, *bovina*.

BOWNAS, s. m. A living, life, livelihood. *Llwyd*, 251. A late form of *bewnans*, qd. v.

BOWS, s. f. A coat. A mutation of *pows*, qd. v. *Honna yw y bows nessa*, that is his nearest garment. R.D. 1867. *Cafas an bows-na hep gwry, ûs y'rh kerchyn, me a vyn*, take that robe without seam, which is about thee, I will. R.D. 1921. *Arluth why yw a dhy gre an bows, ha my dhygwysk e*, Lord, to your liking is the robe, and that I should take it off? R.D. 1924.

BOX, s. m. The box tree. Pl. *byxyn*. Cornish Vocabulary, *buxus*, whence is derived also the English *box*. *Palm ha bayys, byxyn erbys gynef yma*, palm and bays, herbs of box there are with me. P.C. 261. W. *bocys*, pronounced *box*. Arm. *beuz*. Ir. *bucsa*.

BOXSES, s. m. A blow with the fist, a box. Pl. *boxesow*. *Pur ankensy gans dornow dhodho war an scovornow reuch boxesow trewysy*, very painful with fists to him on the ears give sad blows. P.C. 1362. *Ty a fydh boxesow tyn war an dywen*, thou shalt have sharp blows on the chops. P.C. 1368. From the English *box*.

BOYNA, adv. Unless. *Cool ge dhym mar mynta bôs exaltys, po ken venary why a vjdh avel flehys, boyna assentys*, hearken to me, if thou wilt be exalted, otherwise for ever you will be like children, unless you assent. C.W. 48.

BOYNEDH, adv. Daily, every day. *Llwyd*, 249. This is a mutation of *poynedh*, and used as the Welsh *beunydh*. The component parts are *pôb*, every, and *dêdh*, a day.

BOYS, s. m. Meat, food. *Dew dhên Christ a dhanvonas dhe berna boys ha dewas, an keth re-na a spedyas, ha'n soper a ve parys*, two men Christ sent to buy meat and drink, those very same did speed, and the supper was prepared. M.C. 42. *My re dhysyryas fest mër dybry genoch why haneth boys pask kyns ow bôs marow*, I have desired very greatly to eat with you this night the paschal food before I am dead. P.C. 720. It is also written *bôs*. The oldest form was *buit*, qd. v. W. *bwyd*.

BOYS, adj. Heavy, weighty. A mutation of *Poys*, qd. v.

BOZZORES, v. a. To sing after others. *Llwyd*, 157.

BRAF, adj. More. *Pryce*. W. *praf*, large, ample. Arm. *braô*.

BRAG, s. m. Malt. Cornish Vocabulary, *bratium*. *Bjys may codhé hy dhe'n dôr, ha y brewy mar venys avel skyl brâg*, until that she fall upon the earth, and bruise her as small as malt dust. O.M. 2720. ‡ *Why el eva cor gwella, mars ees dhyuh brâg*, you may drink best beer if

you have malt. *Pryce's Voc.* W. *brâg*. Arm. † *brag*, (*bragezi*, to sprout.) Ir. *braich*. Gael. *braich*. Manx, *bragh*. The old Gauls, according to Pliny, prepared a sort of fine grain, of which they made beer, and this grain they called *brace*.—"Genus farris quod illi vocant *bracem*."

BRAGOT, s. m. Sweet drink. It was a liquor made of the wort of ale, and mead fermented together, called by the English, *bragget*. It is still made in some parts of Wales, and within my recollection it was usual for the inhabitants of Aberconwy to attend the one annual afternoon service in Gyffin church on Easter Sunday, and then go to drink *bragawd*, which was made for that special occasion, in the village. *Llwyd* writes the word also *bracat*, but in the Cornish Vocabulary it is *bregaud*, qd. v. W. *bragawd*, † *bracaut*.

BRAM, s. m. A fart. Pl. *bremmyn*. P.C. 2104. *A y vestry ny re'n bram*, of his power I value not a puff. O.M. 2739. *Me a grjys ny dâl vjth bram*, I think it will not be of the least value. P.C. 3078. W. *bram*. Arm. *bramm*. Ir. *bram*. Gael. *braim*. Manx, *breim*. Gr. *βρόμος*, a noise, *βρέμω*, to make a noise. Ang. Sax. *breman*. Germ. *brummen*.

BRAMME, v. a. To fart. Pret. *brammas*, in construction *vrammas*. *Râk pur own me re vrammas*, for very fear I exploded. R.D. 2091. *Y fyys yn un vrammé*, thou fleest in a tremor. R.D. 2094. W. *brammu*. Arm. *bramma*.

BRAN, s. f. A crow. Pl. *bryny*. *Brân vrâs*, a raven, i.e. a great crow, called also *marchvrân*. *Brân drê*, a town crow. *Gallas an glaw dhe vês gwlan, ha'n dour my a grês basseys; da yw yn mës dyllo brân, mars ês dôr sêch war an beys*, the rain is clean gone away, and the water, I believe, abated; it is well to send out a crow, if it be dry ground over the world. O. M. 1099. *Does ny vynnas an vrân vrâs, neb carryn hy a gafas*, the raven would not return, some carrion she has found. C.W. 178. *Hôs, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vjdh hynwys*, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle further by me are named. O.M. 133. W. *brân*, pl. *brain*. Arm. *brân*, pl. *brini*. Ir. *bran*. Gael. *bran*. Slav. *vran*, *wran*.

BRANGIAN, s. m. The throat, or gullet. This word, written by *Llwyd*, 64, *brandzhian*, is a corruption of *briangen*, and this is a later form than that preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, *briansen*, qd. v.

BRAS, adj. Great, gross, big, large, coarse. *Noe, dre dhe dhadder brâs, ty a bew ow grâth nefré*, Noah, for thy great goodness, thou shalt ever possess my favour. O.M. 973. *Rag lyf brâs my a dhor, a gudho oll an nôr beys*, for I will bring a great flood, that will hide all the land of the world. O.M. 982. *Lavaraf dheuch, a dûs vâs, kekyfrys byan ha brâs, lemmyn gureuch oll ow sywé*, I say to you, O good people, as well little and great, now do ye all follow me. O.M. 1673. *Râg caffos ran vrâs a'n pencon, mar a callé*, to have a great share of the pay, if he could. M.C. 38. *Pen brâs*, a jolt head. C.W. 96. *Logosan vrâs*, a rat, i.e. a great mouse. *Benen vrâs*, a big woman. *Dên brâs*, a great man. *Menedh brâs*, a great mountain. *Llwyd*. It is also used adverbially, as *Del yw ef gallosek brâs*, as he is very powerful. O.M. 1494. *Dhe colon yw cales brâs*, thy heart is very hard. O.M. 1525. Comp. *brassah*.

- Super. *brassa*. W. *brás*. Arm. *brás*. Ir. *†breas*. Gael. *†breas*.
- BRASDER, s. m. Greatness, largeness, bigness, pride. *Rág henna an vuscogyon orto a borthas avy, dre vrasder brás yn golon y dhugtyons y dhestrewy*, for that reason, the fools to him bore spite, through great pride in the heart they thought to destroy him. M.C. 26. W. *brasder*. Arm. *brasder*.
- BRASLAVAR, adj. Grandiloquent. *Dén braslavar*, a grandiloquent man. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *brás*, great, and *lavar*, speech.
- BRASOBERYS, adj. Magnificent. *Llwyd*, 84. Compound of *brás*, great, and *ober*, work.
- BRASSA, adj. Greatest. The superlative of *brás*. *Néb a vo yn mochia gre, a vjdh an brassa henuys*, he who is in the highest degree shall be called the greatest. P.C. 778. *Pechadores es heb gow, an brassa egé yn pow*, thou art a sinner without a lie, the greatest that was in the country. R.D. 1095. Written also *brasa*, and *brassé*. *Ahanouch neb yw mochia, ha'n brasa gallos dodho*, he who is the greatest of you, and has the greatest power. P.C. 793. *Pyw an brassé dén senges*, who is esteemed the greatest man. P.C. 773. W. *brasav*. Arm. *brasa*.
- BRASSAH, adj. Greater. The comparative of *brás*. *Ha Dew wrás dew golow brás, an brassah rag an dédh, ha an behannah rag an nós, év a wrás an sterres yn wédh*, and God made two great lights, the greater for the day, and the less for the night, he made the stars also. M.C. p. 94. The comparative was distinguished, as in Welsh and Armoric, by the final guttural, *ch*. This was softened into *h*, and in the Ordinalia, omitted altogether. W. *brasach*. Arm. *brasoch*.
- BRAHCY, s. m. A mastiff, or hound. Literally a biting, or savage, dog, being compounded of W. *brathu*, to bite, and *ki*, a dog. Pl. *brathken*. *Me a'lh weres orth y dhôn dhe yffarn kepar hag ón, war geyn lowarn py brathky*, I will help thee to bring him to hell like as we are, on the back of a fox or mastiff. O.M. 895. *Ty vjl brathky*, thou vile hound. P.C. 2087. *Pan dothyans bjs yn tyl-ler, may' thesé Christ ow pesy, lowenny dhys, ow vester, yn médh Judas, an brathky*, when they came to the place where Christ was praying, Joy to thee, my master, said Judas the mastive dog. M.C. 65. *Avel brathken aga dens orto y a dheskerny*, like mastive dogs their teeth on him they did grin. M.C. 96. Pryce gives a corrupted form of this word in *brakgye*, which is translated a badger, or gray, probably in connection with *broch*. It is found also in the Ordinalia, in a doubtful place, *Na brakgye rag ef a sur*, no mastiff surely he goes forth. R.D. 2018.
- BRAUD, s. m. A brother. Cornish Vocabulary, *frater*. This is the oldest form, agreeing exactly with the W. *brawd*. The common form was *broder*, qd. v. W. *brawd*, *†braut*, pl. *brodyr*. Arm. *breúr*, *brér*, pl. *bredeur*, *breder*, *†breuder*. Ir. *brathair*, *†brathir*. Gael. *brathair*. Manx, *braar*. Goth, *bróthar*. Sansc. *brátá*, *brátar*. Gr. *φρήτηρ*. Lat. *frater*.
- BRE, s. f. A mountain, a hill. Of frequent occurrence in the names of places in Cornwall, as *Bray*, in St. Just, and *Llogan*. *Goonvra*, the hill downs, in St. Agnes. *Carn brea*. So also in Wales, as *Moelvré*, *Pembré*. W. *bré*. Old Ir. *†bri*. Gael. *braigh*. Sansc. *vára*.
- BRECH, s. f. The arm. Cornish Vocabulary, *brachium*. Instead of a plural, the Celtic dual is here as in other instances generally made use of, *dywvrech*, (*dyw*, feminine.) *Pyw a dhysquedhes dhyso dhe vós noeth corf, trós, ha bréch*, who disclosed to thee that thy body, feet, and arms are naked? O.M. 262. *Ty losel, foul y perhen, ystyn dhe vréch war an pren*, thou knave, foul his owner, stretch out thy arm on the wood. O.M. 2753. *Me a gelm scon lovan dha worth conna bréch an adla, ha why tynneuch agas try*, I will forthwith bind a good rope around the wrist (neck of the arm) of the knave, and you pull, you three. P.C. 2762. *Créf yw gwrydhow an spedhes, may' thyw ow dyw-vréch terrys*, strong are the roots of the briars, so that my arms are broken. O.M. 688. See *Dywvrech*. W. *braich*, *†breich*, dual, *dwyrvaich*, plur. *breichiau*. Arm. *breach*, *bréch*, dual, *divrêch*. Ir. *†brac*, *raigh*. Gael. *†brac*. Manx, *ri*, *roih*. Gr. *βραχ-ίων*. Lat. *brachium*.
- BRECHOL, s. m. A sleeve. Cornish Vocabulary, *manica*. From *bréch*, the arm. By the time of *Llwyd*, it had been corrupted into *brehal*, and *brohal*. W. *breichell*.
- BREDAR, s. m. A brother. A later form of *broder*, qd. v. *Govynna worth e vredar*, ask his brother. *Llwyd*, 242.
- BREDER, s. m. Brothers, brethren. The plural of *broder*, qd. v. *Par del y' th prynnys yn kër, ha fasta gy dhe vreder yn luen grygyans*, like as I redeemed thee dearly, strengthen also thy brethren in full belief. R.D. 1163. See *Braud*, and *Broder*.
- BREDER, s. m. Shortness, briefness. *Festyn leman me a'lh pys may fo dychtys a vreder*, hasten now, I pray thee, that it may be dressed speedily. P.C. 276. *Breder* is for *berder*, being derived from *ber* short. W. *byrder*.
- BREDER, s. m. Thought. A mutation of *predery*, qd. v. *Ha Pylat dhe war breder a leverys dhe Jesus*, and Pilate after thinking said to Jesus. M.C. 129.
- BREDERETH, s. m. Brothers, brethren. One of the plurals of *broder*, qd. v. *An Tas Dew roy dhym bós gwyw dhe vós lén servysy dhys, ha'm brederedh ynwedh*, God the Father grant us to be worthy to be faithful servants to thee, and my brethren also. P.C. 714. This is also written *bruderedh*. P.C. 1430.
- BREDERYS, adj. Studious, thoughtful, diligent. A mutation of *prederys*, qd. v. *Gwréc brederys*, a diligent wife. *Llwyd*, 243.
- BREDERYS, v. a. Thought. A mutation of *prederys*, preterite of *predery*. Written also *predyrys*. *My re bredyrys gúl prat rág y wythé erbyn hâf*, I have thought of doing a thing to keep it against summer. O.M. 487.
- BREDION, v. a. To boil. Cornish Vocabulary, *coctio*. This was finally corrupted into *bridzhan*, to boil, *bridzhias*, boiled. W. *brydian*, to boil, from *brwd*, hot.
- BREF, v. a. He will prove. A mutation of *préf*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *prevy*, qd. v. *Rák dhe gows a bréf neffré dhe vós dén a Galilé*, for thy speech proves ever that thou art a man of Galilee. P.C. 1408. *Me a bréf bós gow henna*, I will prove that that is false. P.C. 1729. *Me ny wodhyan gwyll dodha, kemys gyrryow tek a'm bréf*, I knew not what do to it, so many fair words it told me. C.W. 74.
- BREFSYS, v. a. Thou hast proved. A mutation of *prefsys*, 2 pers. s. preterite of *prevy*. *Yn beys awos godhaf crók, ny brefsys anken na drók, Dew! gwyn dhe vys*,

- notwithstanding suffering hanging, thou hast not felt grief nor evil. O God! happy thy lot. R.D. 278.
- BREFYAS, v. a. Proved. A mutation of *prevyas*, preterite of *prevy*. *Ef a brefyas lowr gow dhys*, he told thee many lies. C.W. 60.
- BREGAUD, s. m. Sweet drink, bragget. Cornish Vocabulary, *idromellum* vel *mulsum*. This is the older form of *bragot*, qd. v. W. *bracawd*, †*bracaut*. In Bailey's Dictionary, *bragget* is explained to be "a drink made of honey and spice." Ancient Receipts for making bragget are given in Wright's Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, 1857.
- BREGEWTHY, v. a. To preach. A mutation of *pregewthy*, qd. v. *Taw, an él a bregewthys a'n wedhen hag a'y verlu, a'y frút a wrello dybry, y fedhé kepar ha dew*, be silent, the angel preached, of the tree and its virtue, of its fruit he who would eat would be like a god. O.M. 229.
- BREH, s. f. The arm. This is a later form of *bréch*, qd. v. Pl. *breihow*. *Llwyd*, 244. †*E ryg hedhas rág e vréh*, he stretched forth his arm. *ibid*, 250. *Dibreh*, the arms.
- BREILU, s. m. A rose. Cornish Vocabulary, *rosa*. Though Dr. Owen Pughe gives *breilw*, and *breila*, as the synonyms in Welsh, I am doubtful of these being really found in Welsh. Dr. Davies quotes as his authority the *Liber Landavensis*, but I believe the word with some others, *cóth* for instance, must have been transferred from a copy of the Cornish Vocabulary, which was attached to a copy of the *Liber Landavensis*.
- BREITHIL, s. m. A mackerel. Cornish Vocabulary, *mugilus* vel *mugil*. This is an old form of *brithel*, qd. v.
- BREMAN, adv. Now, at this time, at present. *Llwyd*, 66. Perhaps from *an-pred-ma*. Arm. *brema*, *bremann*, *avrema*.
- BREMMYN, s. m. Puffs. Pl. of *bram*, qd. v. *Ty a wor gwell bremmyn brás dyllo*, thou knowest better to make a smell. P.C. 2104.
- BREN, s. m. A tree. A mutation of *pren*, qd. v. *Fic bren*, Cornish Vocabulary, *ficus*. *Dew tekka bren rág styllyow*, bring the fairest tree for rafters. O.M. 2441.
- BREN, v. a. He will buy. A mutation of *pren*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *prenna*, qd. v. *Ef a bren Adam, dhe dás, gans y gýk ha'y wós kefrys, pan vo termyn denythys, ha'lh vam, hag ol an dús vás*, he will redeem Adam, thy father, with his flesh and blood also, when the time is come, and thy mother, and all the good people. O.M. 811.
- BRENNAS, v. a. Bought. A mutation of *prennas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *prenna*, qd. v. *Prag ythela er-y-pyn, rák Cryst, a brennas yn tyn, omma a'lh drós*, why goest thou against him, for Christ, who painfully redeemed, hath brought thee here. R.D. 242.
- BRENNE, v. a. To buy. A mutation of *prenné*, or *prenna*, qd. v. *Ha nép na'n geffo na nýl gwerthens y hugk dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, and he who has not one, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 922.
- BRENNIAT, s. m. He that sits in the prow of a ship to guide the same, a boatswain. Cornish Vocabulary, *prorela*. The steersman, gubernator, sits at the stern. In Irish *braine*, †*bruine*, is the fore part or beginning; the prow of a ship; and in Gaelic, †*brain*; whence the obsolete †*braine*, †*braineach*, the captain of a ship, naulerus. The root is *brent*. W. *braint*, prerogative.
- BRENNIC, s. m. Limpets. *Llwyd*, 114. This is an ag-
- gregate plural, from which was formed the singular *brennigen*. *Llwyd*, 241. The corrupted form *bernigan* was also in use in his time. W. *brennig*, sing. *brennigen*. Arm. *brennic*, *brinnic*, sing. *brennigen*. Gael. *bairneach*. Manx, *barnagh*. Cf. also English *barnacle*, *bernicle*. It is regularly formed from *bron*, a breast, which it resembles in form.
- BRENTYN, adj. Privileged, sovereign, noble, excellent. *Parys óv, Arluth Brentyn, dha volonogath lavar dhaf*, ready I am, sovereign Lord, thy will speak to me. C.W. 162. Written also *bryntyn*, qd. v. The root is *brent*. W. *braint*, prerogative, whence W. *brennhin*, a king.
- BRES, s. m. Judgment, understanding. In construction *vrés*. *Y eth, ha Jesus gansé býs yn Pilat o Justis, anodho brés may rollé, dre y vrés may fo ledhys*, they went, and Jesus with them, even to Pilate (who) was Justice, of him judgment that he might give, by his judgment that he might be killed. M.C. 98. *May fo crowsys ow brés yw*, my judgment is that he be crucified. P.C. 2504. *An brés*, the understanding. *Llwyd*, 88. *Der tacklow minnis ew brés tús gonvethes, avel an tacklow brás*, by small things are the minds of men discovered, as well as by great matters. *Pryce*. Written also *breus*, *breys*, *brús*, and *brýs*. See *Breus*.
- BRESEC, s. m. A judge. *Pryce*. From *brés*, judgment.
- BRESEL, s. m. War, contest, strife, dispute, argument. *Bresell créf a ve sordyis, en grows pyw ellé dhy dón, dre veat stryff y fe juggiys ys degy Christ y honon*, great dispute was raised, the cross who could carry it, through much strife it was judged, that Christ should carry it himself. M.C. 160. *Ternoys y sordyas bresell gans an Edhewon goky, lavarow tyn hag uchel fest yn fol y a gewsys*, over night there was a strife among the churlish Jews, speeches sharp and high very foolishly they spake. M.C. 238. It is also written *bresul*, and *bresyl*. *Pyth a cusyl a réth dhym orth am vresyl*, what counsel givest thou me in my dispute. O.M. 1814. *Hag a wra dhyn drók bresul*, and he will do us an evil war. P.C. 1918. W. †*bresel*. Though now obsolete in Welsh, it is preserved in the proper names, *Cenbresel*, *Conbresel*, *Combresel*, and *Cilbresel*. See *Liber Landavensis*, quoted by Zeuss, 156. Arm. †*bresel*. *ibid*.
- BRESELER, adj. Warlike, valiant. *Llwyd*, 86.
- BREST, s. m. Brass, copper. *Llwyd*, 109. This is a mutation of *prést*. W. *prés*. Ir. *prais*. Gael. *prais*. Manx, *prash*. Ang. Sax. *bræs*.
- BRETHIL, s. m. A mackerel. *Llwyd*, 243. Written also *brethal*, other forms of *brithel*, qd. v.
- BRETHON, s. m. Britons. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *brython*. Arm. *breton*. Ir. *breathnach*. Gael. *breatannach*. Manx, *bretnagh*.
- BRETHONEC, adj. British, the British or Welsh language. *Brethonec Cembrian*, Welsh British. *Pryce*. W. *brythonaeg*. Arm. *brezonec*. Manx, *bretnish*, the British, or Welsh language.
- BREUS, s. m. Judgment. *Hag a le-na bynytha ny dhue yn ban, býs yn dédh breus*, and from that place he will never come up, till the day of judgment. R.D. 2140. Written also *breuth*, *breys*, *brús*, *brés*, and *brýs*. W. *brawd*, †*braut*, *brýd*. Arm. *breúd*. Ir. *breath*, *breth*, †*brath*, †*brat*, †*brét*. Gael. *breth*. Gaulish, *brátu*.
- BREUTH, s. m. Judgment. *Me a grys a lavassen scon war ow breuth y'n ladhen*, I think we might venture at

- once in my judgment to kill him. R.D. 1836. id. qd. *breus*.
- BREW, adj. Broken, bruised. Pl. *brewyon*. In construction *vrew*. *Vytheth powes my ny'm b'ydth, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, there is never rest to me, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1012. *Me an cnouk ef er y wew, otté mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him on his lips, see the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2060. *A gweresouch, laddron, gallas an porthow brewyon, hag ol m'yns o*, Oh! help! thieves! gone are the gates to pieces, and all that there was. R.D. 126. *Cryst o brew y esyly, ha war y gorf m'yl woly*, Christ was bruised as to his limbs, and on his body a thousand wounds. R.D. 998.
- BREW, s. m. A bruise, a wound. Pl. *brewyon*. *Me a vyn mós dhe uré ow arluth treys ha dewlé, a púp squythens y sawyé, hag ylyé y vrewyon*, I will go to anoint my Lord's feet and hands, from all weariness cure him, and anoint his bruises. P.C. 478. W. *brüw*. Ir. *briochd*. Gael. *brioch*. Manx, *broo*.
- BREWY, v. a. To bruise, to break in pieces. Part. *brewys*. *Vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales, del y's brewaf yn dan gén*, never was a stroke, I know, that could give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin. O.M. 2712. *B'ys may codhé hy dhe'n dór, ha y brewy mar venys avel skyl brág*, until she fall upon the earth, and bruise her as small as malt dust. O.M. 2719. *Dhe escarn oll ketep tam gans ow bom a f'ydth brewys*, thy bones all, every bit, with my blows shall be broken. P.C. 2744. *Yn úr-na y f'ydth clewys, del ony gansé brewys*, in that hour it will be heard, as we are wounded by them. R.D. 573. W. *brüwo*. Arm. *brevu*. Ir. *bris*. Gael. *bruth*. Manx, *brish*.
- BREWYONEN, s. f. A fragment, a piece, a crumb. Cornish Vocabulary, *mica*. Pl. *brewyon*. *Me a'n kerch dheuch hep hokyé, mar levesyn y knoukyé oll dhe brewyon, y wrén dhodho hep mar*, I will bring him to you without delay, if I might venture to knock him all to pieces, I would do it without doubt. R.D. 1893. W. *brüwionyn*, pl. *brüwion*. Arm. *brienen*, pl. *brien*. Ir. *brughach*. Gael. *bruan*, *bruanach*.
- BREYS, s. m. The mind, understanding, judgment. *Gwréns Dew y vódh ha' y vynnas, py-penag vo yn y vreys*, let God do his will and his pleasure, whatever be in his mind. O.M. 1154. This is another form of *brés*, qd. v.
- BREYSI, v. a. To judge. Another form of *brusy*, qd. v.
- BRIANSEN, s. f. The throat. Cornish Vocabulary, *guttur*. The *s* indicates an older form *brianten*, the Welsh being *breuant*. *Briansen* became again corrupted into *briangen*, which is the form preserved in the Ordinalia. *Me a vyn setyé colm re may fastyo an colm wharré adro dhum bryangen*, I will put a running noose, that the knot may fasten soon about my throat. P.C. 1527. See also *vryongen*. *Brangian* is another later corruption. W. *breuant*. Arm. *brennid*. Ir. *braighe*, †*brage*.
- BRIDIAN, v. a. To boil. Id. qd. *bredion*, qd. v. Sounded in *Llwyd's* time *bridzhian*, to boil; *bridzhias*, boiled. *Llwyd*, 51.
- BRILLI, s. m. Mackerel. A contracted form of *brithelli*, pl. of *brithel*, qd. v.
- BRITH, adj. Streaked, motley, variegated, parti-coloured, pied or speckled, variegated with black and white. *Llwyd*, 169. W. *brith*. Arm. *briz*. Ir. *bril*. Gael. *briot*.
- BRITHEL, s. m. A mackerel. Pl. *brithelli*, and by contraction, *brilli*. *Pryce*. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *breithil*. It is derived from *brith*, variegated. For the same reason a trout is called in Welsh *brithyll*, and a mackerel, in Armoric, *brezel*. A trout, in Irish and Gaelic, is *breac*, which means speckled, and is the same word as W. *brych*, f. *brech*. In Manx, *brack* is the name given to trout and mackerel.
- BRIVIA, v. a. To bleat. † *Ma'n dhavas a privia*, the sheep is bleating. *Llwyd*, 230. W. *brevu*. Ir. *buireadh*. Gael. *buireadh*. Sansc. *bhar*, *bhran*. Gr. *φρέω*. Lat. *fremo*.
- BRO, s. f. A country, region, land, territory, coast. In construction *vro*; an *vro*, the country. *Rag hena Pylat a rós dhen varogyon aga ro, may leverrans ha dolos y' pub tyller dris an vro*, therefore Pilate gave to the villains their gift, that they should say and publish in every place through the country. M.C. 250. W. *bro*. Arm. *bro*. The Bretons of Armorica frequently use it in the names of countries, as *Bro-chall*, France, lit. the land of the Gauls. *Bro-zaoz*, England, lit. the land of the Saxons. It is evident that the original form of *bro*, in the British dialects, was *brog*, as may be seen from the Erse forms, (Ir. *bruach*, Gael. *bruach*, Manx, *broogh*,) and the classic term *allobroges*; but the regular mutation of the final *g* into its secondary form *gh*, which has no sound, led to its disappearance. It may also be the prior element in the proper names *Brochan*, or *Brychan*, and *Brochmael*.
- BROCH, s. m. A badger. Cornish Vocabulary, *taxo vel melus*. *Benen a welté dhe floch m'yl w'yth dyghtys ages bróch gan nép mylggy*, woman, dost thou see thy son a thousand times worse treated than a badger by some greyhounds. P.C. 2926. W. *broch*. Arm. *broch*. Ir. *broc*. Gael. *broc*. Manx, *broc*. *Brock* is the term used in the North of England and in Scotland. There is a family in Lancashire of the name of Brockholes, who bear a badger for their crest.
- BRODER, s. m. A brother. Pl. *breder*, *bredereth*, qd. v. This form as well as *braud*, is given in the Cornish Vocabulary. *Broder* is also written *bruder*, and by Keigwyn, *brodar*. *Ow broder, pur lowenck my á genes dhe'n menedh*, my brother, very gladly I will go with thee to the mountain. O.M. 449. *Ow broder whék, dún dhe dré, yma un posygyon brás war ow colon ow codhé*, my sweet brother, let us come home, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart. O.M. 525. *Lavar ple ma dhe vroder*, say where is thy brother. O.M. 572. *Rág dha wreans, ty a berth gossythyans, ken na brodar*, for thy deed, thou shalt suffer punishment, though thou art a brother. C.W. 82. For the synonyms, see *Braud*.
- BRODIT, s. m. A judge, a peer, a lord lieutenant. The Cornish Vocabulary, by *judex*, gives the first meaning, deriving it from *brod*, i. e. W. *brawd*, judgment. *Llwyd*, 144, in giving it as equivalent to *satrapa*, a lord lieutenant, evidently derived it from *bro*, a country, making it equivalent to the W. *ardalydh*. The *d* however proves that the meaning given in the Cornish Vocabulary is the correct one.
- BROHAL, s. m. A sleeve. *Llwyd*, 85. This is the late corrupted form of *brechol*, qd. v.
- BROHALEC, adj. Sleeved, having sleeves. *Llwyd*, 85. From *brohal*.

BRON, s. f. A round protuberance, a breast, a pap, the slope of a hill. Pl. *bronnou*. *Govy vŷth, pan vŷf genys, a dor ow mam dynythys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, woe is me that I was ever born, or from my mother's womb brought, or ever sucked the breast. O.M. 1755. *Ketep mab bron*, every son of the breast. P.C. 892. *Ha kekyffrys an bronnou, na dhenes flehesygyow, gwyn aga beys er bones*, and also the breasts, that children have not sucked, happy their fate shall be. P.C. 2648. *Bron*, like the names of other parts of the body, enters into the composition of many names of places, as *Bronsehan*, the dry round hill, and *Lambron*, or *Lambourn*, the round hill inclosure in St. Peran in Sabulo. It is thus in very frequent use in Wales, as *Bronheulog*, *Bronlledraith*, *Tynyvron*, &c. W. *bron*. Arm. *bronn*. Ir. *bruinde*, †*bronn*. Gael. *bruinne*, †*bronn*.

BRONNEN, s. f. A rush. *Del levaraf pen bronnen, rāk ny alsé ymguen del ol degys*, as I say, rush-head, for he could not move himself, as all was brought. R.D. 2096. This is the same word as *brunnen*, qd. v.

BRONTERYON, s. m. Priests. *Rāg y vōs war bronteryon mester brās aberth an wlās*, for he was over priests a great master within the country. M.C. 89. This is a mutation of *pronteryon*, pl. of *pronter*, qd. v.

BROS, s. m. A sting, the point of a sharp instrument. Cornish Vocabulary, *aculeus*. W. *brwyd*. Arm. *broud*. Ir. *brad*, *brod*. Gael. *brod*. Manx, *brod*.

BROS, s. m. A pottage, or broth. *Evé, ythesé gynef moy ages mŷl vŷl enef yn brōs pŷr dēk*, drink, there were with me more than a million of souls in a pottage very fair. R.D. 142. W. *brywes*. Arm. *brouet*. Manx, *brouish*.

BROSTER, s. m. Greatness, majesty. This is a late corruption of *braster*, qd. v. *Lemyn yn second jorna, gwrāf broster a dhesympys yn ybron, es awartha*, now in the second day, I will make majesty immediately, in the sky, that is above. C.W. 8.

BROSY, v. a. To destroy. *Yn medh Pylat, worth an myns an pēch, penas rŷs yw ry, me ny gaffa moy's kyns reson gans gwŷr dh'y vrosy*, says Pilate, on the whole of the offence, it is necessary to give judgment, I find not, more than before, reason, with truth, to destroy him. M.C. 117. It may be *vrusy* to judge, but cf. W. *divrodi*, à *di-brody*.

BROU, s. f. A mill, a hand-mill. Cornish Vocabulary, *mola*. W. *breuan*, a hand-mill, from *brau*, brittle. Arm. *breō*, *breou*. Ir. *bro*, †*bron*, †*broon*. Gael. *bra*. Manx, *braain*.

BROWIAN, s. m. Crumbs. *Llwyd*, 90. The same word as *brewyon*. See *Brewyonen*.

BROWSIAN, s. m. Crumbs. *Llwyd*, 90. The same word as W. *brwision*, pl. of *briwys*, a crumb, a fragment.

BRUDER, s. m. A brother. Pl. *brudereth*. *Dūn yn kerth, ow bruder whēk, me a gews dhodho mur dēk na sconyer pendra wreny*, let us come along, my sweet brother, I will speak to him very fair, so as not to be refused, whatever we do. P.C. 188. *My ny fedhaf rāk medh dōs yn mŷsk ow brudereth, awos cows gēr vŷth gansé*, I shall not for shame come among my brethren to speak ever a word with them. P.C. 1430. *Bruder* is only another form of *broder*, qd. v.

BRUDIAS, part. Boiled. This word, written by *Llwyd*, 81, as pronounced in his time, *brudzhias*, is the same as W. *brydias*, pret. of *brydian*, to boil. See *Bredion*.

BRUES, s. m. Judgment. *Dydh brues y wrēch ysedhé, oll an bys-ma rāk juggé*, the day of judgment you shall sit to judge all this world. P.C. 814. *Geseuch vy dhe worthyby kyns ry brues dhe vōs dyswrŷs*, allow me to reply, before giving sentence to be put to death. P.C. 2494. This is the same word as *brūs*, *brŷs*, or *brēs*, qd. v.

BRUGY, v. a. To judge, to pass sentence. Part. *brugys*. *An prysners kettep onan, drewhy yn rāk dyssempys, may hallons bones brugys*, the prisoners every one bring forward immediately, that they may be judged. P.C. 2234. *Ke, ty mylyges, ena yn dour dhe woies ty ā, ha genes moll-ath pup plu drefen fals brugy mōp Dew*, go, thou cursed, there in the water to the bottom thou shalt go; and with thee the curse of every parish, because of thy false sentencing the Son of God. P.C. 2199. This is another form of *brusy*, by the corruption of the *s* into *g* soft, or *j*.

BRUHA, s. m. Victuals. Cornish Vocabulary, *victus*. This is probably a corrupted form of the W. *bruchan*, pottage. Ir. *brochan*. Gael. *brochan*. Gr. *βρώκω*, sorbeo.

BRUINIC, adj. Abounding in rushes. *Pryce*. From *bruin*, id. qd. W. *brwyn*. See *Brunnen*.

BRUIT, adj. Spotted, of various colours. Cornish Vocabulary, *varius*. This is an old orthography of *brith*, qd. v.

BRUNNEN, s. f. A rush, a reed. Cornish Vocabulary, *juncus*, vel *scirpus*. This word is written *bronnen*, R.D. 2096, and the pl. would be *bruin*, whence *bruinic*, and the sing. more correctly *bruinen*. W. *brwynen*, pl. *brwyn*. Arm. *broenen*, pl. *broenn*. Ir. *brōn*. Gael. *brōn*.

BRUS, s. m. Judgment. *Why a wra y aswonvos dēdh brūs hag a'n kŷf yn prōf*, you will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and have it in proof. P.C. 1496. *Dūn ganso, er y anfus, dhe Pylat agan iustys, may hallo cafus y vrūs, ha kyns dōs Sabot ledhys*, let us come with him, for his wickedness, to Pilate our magistrate, that he may have his judgment, and be put to death before Sabbath comes. P.C. 1503. It is the same word as *brŷs*, or *brēs*, qd. v.

BRUSY, v. a. To judge, to pass sentence. From *brūs*. *Ha leverouch bōs gevys oll ow sor, bedhens lowen, ha'm gallys y vōs grontis dhodho, dhe vrusy an dēn*, and say, that all my wrath is forgiven, let him be merry, and my power that it is granted to him, to judge the man. M.C. 113.

BRY, s. m. Account, value, worth, price. *Pan dra ny vyn Dew gŷl vry ahanaf, na sowyny an peyth a wrehaf ny wra*, why will not God make account of me, nor will not thrive the thing which I do. O.M. 519. *Ken fe y golon terrys, a henna my ny wraf vry*, though his heart be broken, of that I will not make account. P.C. 2244. W. *bri*. Ir. †*brig*. Gael. *brigh*. Manx, *bree*. Sansc. *baras*, excellent, (fr. *barh*, to excel.) Gr. *βρι*, *βρίων*, *βρίων*.

BRY, s. m. Mould, or earth; soil, clay. *Māb dēn a bry yn perfyth, me a vyn y vōs formys*, the son of man from earth perfectly, I will that he be formed. O.M. 55. *Ny a'd wra ty dhēn a bry*, we make thee, man, of earth. O.M. 59. This is a mutation of *pry*, qd. v.

BRYBOR, s. m. A hypocrite. *Pryce*. *An fals brybor*, the false hypocrite. P.C. 375. *Dūn warbarth dhy examnyé, an vyl brybor*, let us come to examine him, the vile hypocrite. P.C. 1452. *An brybor*, the hypocrite. P.C. 1710. The only obvious etymology is the English *briber*.

BRYES, s. m. and f. A spouse, husband, or wife. *Prāg y whrusté sy tullé dhe bryes hep kēn*, why didst thou deceive

- thy husband without mercy. O.M. 278. *Râg ty dhe gola werty, ha tollé dhe bryes lén*, because thou hast harkened to her, and deceived thy faithful spouse. O.M. 294. A mutation of *pryes*, qd. v.
- BRYGE, s. m. Judgment. *Ny wodhoch pendra gewseuch, na pandra a bryge wreuch*, ye know not what ye say, nor what judgment ye make. P.C. 444. Id. qd. *brýs*.
- BRYN, s. m. A hill, a mountain. *Pryce*. W. *bryn*.
- BRYNNIAN, s. m. Oats cleared of the husks; groats, oatmeal. This is a pl. aggregate. It was lastly corrupted into *brydnian*. W. *rhynnion*.
- BRYNTYN, adj. Privileged, royal, noble, excellent. *Oll tús ow chy, deuch genef vy, bryntyn ha kélh*, all men of my house, come with me, nobles and commons. O.M. 1962. *Ke, gorhemmyr may tyffons umma myttyn, dhe wúl fôs a vryn bryntyn, hag a lým yn creys an dré*, go command that they come here in the morning to make a wall of noble stones, and of lime, in the midst of the town. O.M. 2281. *Ny góth aga bós gorrys yn archow, rág bós prennys gansé mernans dén bryntyn*, they ought not to be put into the treasury, because there has been bought with them the death of a noble man. P.C. 1542. The same word as *brentyn*, qd. v.
- BRYONGEN, s. f. The throat. In construction *vryongen*. *Kychouch ef yn vryongen, ha dalynnouch mur cales, ma na allo perthege yn dyspyt oll dh'y echen*, catch him in the throat, and hold him very hard, that he cannot endure it, in spite of all his efforts. R.D. 1007. This is a later form of *briansen*, qd. v.
- BRYNY, s. m. Crows. This is the plural of *brán*, qd. v. *Hós, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vjdh hynwys*, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle, further by me are named. O.M. 133.
- BRYs, s. m. Judgment, mind, advice, counsel. *Y lavar-af, néf ha týr bedhens formys orth ow brýs*, I say, Heaven and Earth, let them be created by my judgment. O.M. 8. *Râg governyé ow bewnans, y na loer orth bódh ow brýs*, to govern my life, there is much according to the will of my mind. O.M. 90. *Râg colenwel bódh dhe vrýs, nys ús parow dhys yn beys*, to fulfil the desire of thy mind there are not equals to thee in the world. O.M. 434. This is the same word as *brés*, qd. v. W. *brýd*.
- BRYs, s. m. The womb, the matrix. *Creator a brys ben-en*, creature from the womb of woman. R.D. 19. *Nép na grýs y bós sylwyas, goef genys y vonas a brýs benen*, who does not believe that he is a Saviour, woe to him, that he was born from the womb of woman. R.D. 2420. W. *bru*. Ir. *bru*. Gael. *bru*. Manx, *brey, brein*.
- BRYs, s. m. Price, value, worth. A mutation of *prys*, qd. v. *Mýr lowené oll an býs, trevow a brýs, castilly brás hag uchel*, see the joy of all the world, houses of price, castles large and high. P.C. 132. *Sevys, gallas dhe gen le, dén apert ha mear y brýs*, he is risen and gone to another place, a man perfect and much his worth. M.C. 255.
- BUB, adj. Every, all. A mutation of *púb*, qd. v. *Pan dethens y býs an bédh, yth-eth on marrek dhy ben, hag a dychow hag a gledh onon a búb tenewen*, when they came even to the grave, there went one soldier to the head, and on the right side and on the left, one on each side. M.C. 242. Written also *búp*.
- BUCCA, s. m. A hobgoblin, bugbear, scare-crow. *Me a'n syns gwéth es bucca, ny won py 'theth dha wandra*, I hold him worse than a hobgoblin, I know not where he is gone to wander. C.W. 86. *Blewac, coynt yw, ha hager, ny won pana vést ylla bós, yth fúsé orth y savour y bós a néb bucca nós*, hairy, rough it is, and ugly, I know not what beast it is; it seems by its savour that it is some hobgoblin of the night. *ibid.* 114. W. *bug, buggan*. Ir. *puca, bogain*. Gael. *bogan*. Manx, *buggane*.
- BUCH, s. f. A cow. Cornish Vocabulary, *vacca vel juccula*. *Ythanwaf búch ha tarow, ha march yw bést hep parow dhe váb dén rág ymweres*, I name cow and bull, and horse (that) is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 123. *Búch offrynné my a vyn wharé war an alter-na*, I will offer a cow forthwith upon that altar. O.M. 1185. W. *bu, buwch, +bou, +buch*. The Welsh plural *buchod*, now in common use, is formed from the old form *buch*. Arm. *bu, buoch, +bioch, +buch*. Ir. *bo*; pl. *+bobes*. Gael. *bo*. Manx, *bua, booa*. Gr. *βοῦς*. Lat. *bos, vacca*.
- BUCHAR, s. m. Bucked milk, sour milk. *Pryce*.
- BUDIN, s. f. A meadow. Cornish Vocabulary, *pratun*. This is written by *Pryce bidhin, vidn, vethan, vythyn*, and, by *Llwyd* in his Cornish Preface, *bidin*, and in p. 127, *bydhin*. See *Bidhen*.
- BUDHY, v. a. To drown, to be drowned. 3 pers. s. fut. *budh*. Part. *budhys*. *Dún oll dhe'n gorhyl tôth da, gans lýf na wrellen budhy*, let us all come to the ark quickly, that we be not drowned by the flood. O.M. 1048. *Gwythys jns agy dhe clos, nys búdh dour neffre*, they are kept within the enclosure, water will never drown them. O.M. 1692. *Ellas! govy! budhys ón ny, ny wren scapyé*, alas! woe is me! drowned we are, we shall not escape. O.M. 1705. *Codhys warnan an mór brás, ny a vjdh cow-al vudhys*, fallen on us is the great sea, we shall be quite drowned. O.M. 1701. *Gorhel vjth ny tremené an for-na na fe budhys*, a ship never passed that way, that was not drowned. R.D. 2324. Written also *bedhy*, qd. v.
- BUE, v. subs. He was. 3 pers. s. preterite of *bós*, qd. v. With the perfect sense *has been*, it has the preterperfect particle *re*, preceding. In construction it changes into *vue*, or *vye*, and *fue*. *Pan dorrassa an aval, an arluth a fue serrys*, when he plucked the apple, the Lord, was angry. O.M. 880. *Ow arluth kér, my re bue yn cyté fast ow kelwel*, my dear lord, I have been in the city urgently calling. O.M. 2429. *Na fyllys, a arluth da, na fout bylqueth nygen bue*, it was not wanting, O good Lord, there never was default to us. P.C. 916. *Dhys lowené, my re bue war ow ené, owth emlodh may 'then pur squyth*, joy to thee! I have been, on my soul, wrestling till I was very much tired. P.C. 2508. *En deskyens del vye, ha dhodho a leverys*, they taught him how it was, and to him said. M.C. 248. Another form of *bue* is *be*, qd. v. W. *bu, vu*.
- BUEF, v. subs. I was. 3 pers. s. pret. of *bós*. It is written also *buf*. In construction it changes into *fuef*, qd. v.
- BUEN, v. subs. We were. 1 pers. pl. preterite of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vuen*, or *fuen*, qd. v. *My ha'm gwrek, rág gúl folý, helhys warbarth a fuen ny yn mës scon a paradys*, I and my wife, for doing folly, driven together we were quickly out of Paradise. O.M. 710. W. *buom*.
- BUES, v. impers. There is. It is in frequent use with the

characteristic of the personal pronouns preceding, to denote possession. *Pahan cheyson a's bues erbyn Jhesu*, what accusation have you against Jesus. P.C. 1970. *Na'm bues gwlas ynno deffry*, my kingdom is not in it really. P.C. 2014. *Gallos a'm bues dhe'th crowsye*, power is to me to crucify thee. P.C. 2184. *Marth a'm bues a'th lavarow*, wonder is to me (I wonder) from thy words. P.C. 2392. *Ny'm bues own vyth annodho*, there is not to me any fear of him. R.D. 385. Written also *bús*.

BUGEL, s. m. A herdsman, a shepherd. Cornish Vocabulary, *pastor*. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an deves a bell, hag oll an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock will separate. P.C. 893. Written indiscriminately *begel*, *bigel*, *bygel*. W. *bugail*, *bygel*. Arm. *bugel*. Ir. *buchail*, *†bochail*. Gael. *buchail*. Manx, *bochil*. Gr. *βεκόλος*.
 BUIT, s. m. Meat, food. Cornish Vocabulary, *cibus vel esca*. This is the oldest form, which had changed into *boys*, at the time of the Ordinalia, qd. v. W. *bwyd*, *†buit*. Arm. *boued*. Ir. *biadh*, *†biad*: *buadh*, *cuadh*. Gael. *biadh*, *cuid*. Manx, *bee*. Sansc. *bhuj*, and *kúd*, to eat. Gr. *βιότος*.

BUL, s. f. An axe, or hatchet. *Llwyd*, 228. This was pronounced *bool*, qd. v.

BULHORN, s. m. A snail. *Llwyd*, 48. This word is unknown to the other dialects.

BUM, s. f. A blow. *An sêth yw rag leverys a's gwyskys tyn, gans mear angus; war y holon may cronnyys dre nerth an bum fynteyn woys*, the arrow (that) is above mentioned struck her sharply, with much anguish; in her heart, so that there stagnated, by the force of the blow, a fountain of blood. M.C. 224. Written also *bom*, qd. v.

BUP, adj. Every, all. A mutation of *púb* or *púp*, qd. v. *War búp frût, losow, ha hás, a vo ynny hy tevys*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, that are grown in it. O.M. 77.

BUR, adj. Very. A mutation of *púr*, qd. v. *A búr fals dys-cryggygyon, tebel agas manerow*, O very false disbelievers, evil (are) your ways. O.M. 1855.

BURM, s. m. Barm, yeast. W. *burym*. Gael. *beirm*. Germ. *berm*. Ang. Sax. *beorm*. Dan. *baermes*.

BUS, v. impers. There is. The same as *bues*, qd. v. *Ny'm bus bywé na fella*, living is no longer for me. R.D. 2210. It seems to be formed by borrowing a letter cognate with the characteristic of the pronoun preceding, and putting it before *ús*, there is. *Nymb-us*. *A's bues* is however an exception.

BUS, s. m. Meat, food. This is the latest form of *bós*, or *boys*, qd. v. *†Lian búz*, a table cloth. *Prés búz*, a repast, or meal of food. *Llwyd*. It is written by Keigwyn, *boos*. *Púb maner boos yn bÿs-ma és dha dhybbry*, every sort of food in this world that is to eat. 164.

BUS, s. m. The will. *Leverouch dhynny an kén agos búz dhe wúl genen*, tell us the cause your will to do with us. R.D. 2154. This is a corruption of *bodh*, qd. v.

BUSL, s. m. Dung, cow dung. *†Buzl verh*, horse dung. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *biswal*. Arm. *beuzel*. Ir. *bualtrach*. Gael. *bualtrach*.

BUTT, s. m. A beehive, a dung cart. This is one of the few old Cornish words still in use in Devonshire and Cornwall. W. *bwt*, a dung cart; a sort of basket to place in the stream to catch fish.

BY, v. s. Be thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Kepar del ós*

luen a rás, venytha gordhyys re by, as thou art full of grace, for ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 107. *Mylleges nefré re by*, cursed ever be thou. O.M. 580. An abbreviated form of *býdh*.

BY, v. subs. Thou mayest be. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vy*, and *fy*, qd. v.

BY, adv. Ever. *Rág nechys by ny bydhyth*, for denied thou shalt never be. P.C. 3130. *By na porth dout*, never fear. R.D. 381. *By ny gewsy ken ys wÿr*, thou never sayest other than truth. R.D. 1195. *Kynnyver peyn ús yn beys, dhodho by ny vye re*, whatever pain is in the world, for him would never be too much. R.D. 2056. An abbreviated form of *byth*.

BYAN, adj. Little, small. The same as *byhan*, qd. v. *Lavaraf dheuch a tús vás, kekyfrys byan ha brás*, I say to you, O good men, little and great also. O.M. 1673. *Brás ha byan deuch yn rág ketep onan*, great and small, come forth every one. O.M. 2683. *Reys yw dhys gyné pols byan lafurye*, need is to thee with us a little while to labour. P.C. 3004.

BYDH, v. subs. Be thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Býdh dynny nerth ha gweres, rág warnas prest ny a bÿs*, be to us strength and help, for to thee ever we pray. O.M. 1071. *Býdh lemmyn a confort da, pan yw bódh Dew yn della*, be now of good comfort, when the will of God is so. O.M. 1341. *Del levaraf an gwÿr dhys, lemmyn býdh fúr*, as I tell the truth to you, now be prudent. O.M. 1639. W. *býdh*.

BYDH, v. subs. He shall, or will be. 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. In construction *výdh*, and *fýdh*. *Pyw a ýl henna bones, ahanan ny výdh onon*, who can that be, he will not be one of us. P.C. 772. *Tra ny výdh yn pow adro na wodhfo dhe dharryvas*, there will not be a thing in the country round which he will not know how to discover. O.M. 188. It is used impersonally with all persons. *Te a výdh yn keth golow yn paradys genama*, thou shalt be in the same day in Paradise with me. M.C. 193. In the same manner as the present *bues*, *býdh* is used with the possessive pronoun preceding, to denote possession. *Govyn orto mar a'm býdh oyl a vercy yn dywedh*, ask him if there will be to me oil of mercy at the last. O.M. 693. *Why a's býdh dróg vommennow*, ye shall have evil blows. O.M. 2324. *Gobar da why agas býdh*, a good reward ye shall have. R.D. 376. *Ny'm býdh gweres*, there will be no help to me. R.D. 2221. This idiom was formerly common in Welsh also. See Llywarch Hên, 102. *Chwiorýdh a'm bu didhan*, sisters I had who made me happy. *Chwiorýdh a'm bu hevyd*, sisters to me there were besides. So also in Armor, *Nem boe quet dram fez*, there was not (money) to me, by my faith. *Buhez Nonn*, 158. *Gant goas,—da ober nem boe quet en bet man na nem bezo muy bizuiquen*, with boys I had nothing to do in this world, nor will I have ever more. *ibid.* 50. And again in Ancient Irish, *Nimbía fochricc darhesi mo precepte*, there will not be to me, i.e. I shall not have a reward for my doctrine. *Zeuss*, 617. In Gaelic also, as *aig am bi i*, but he who has her. W. *býdh*.

BYDHAF, v. subs. I shall or will be. 1 pers. s. of *bós*. *Wharré dhedhy yn scon me á, bydhaf bysy war an dra*, anon to her soon I will go, I will be diligent on the business. P.C. 1932. Written also *bedhaf*, qd. v. W. *bydhav*.

BYDHENS, v. subs. They shall or will be. 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bôs*. It is written also *bedhens*, and *bydhons*. It is also the 3 pers. pl. of the imperative, which in Cornish is frequently used for the singular. *Ahanouch neb yw mochia, ha'n brasa gallos dodho, bydhens kepar an lyha*, he who is the greatest of you, and has the greatest power, let him be like the least. P.C. 794. W. *bydhant*.

BYDHEUCH, v. subs. Ye shall, or will be. The future is often used for the present. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch, oll ow tûs, gour ha benen*, through it ye are redeemed, all my people, male and female. P.C. 767. *Syre Arluth bydheuch attes*, Sire Lord, be you at ease. R.D. 1679. Written also *bedheuch*, or *bedhouch*, qd. v. W. *bydhwch*.

BYDHONS, v. subs. They shall, or will be. 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bôs*. *Pur wîr y fydhons dampnys dhe tân yfarn, droka le*, very truly, they shall be condemned to the fire of hell, worst place. P.C. 3094.

BYDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt, or wilt be. 2 pers. s. fut. of *bôs*. *Gynen bydhyth yn dowses, råk na yllyn dhe weles, cuth ny 'gen gås*, with us thou shalt be in the Godhead, because we shall not be able to see thee, sorrow leaves us not. R.D. 2454. *Boken ny fydhyth sylwys*, otherwise thou shalt not be saved. O.M. 1510. Written also *bedhyth*, qd. v.

BYE, v. subs. He would be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction *vye*, and *fye*. It is used with all the persons. *Moy es Dew ny a vye*, greater than God we should be. O.M. 219. *Y fye medh hedré veyf byw*, it would be a shame as long as I live. P.C. 846. W. *bai*.

BYEN, v. subs. I should be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Mar codhfo an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2120. W. *bawn*.

BYES, v. subs. Thou wouldst be. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Gwyn vyes dhe gafus crók, me a'n te re'n geydh hydhew*, thou wert deserving of getting a hanging, I swear it to thee by this day. P.C. 2683. W. *bait*.

BYEUCH, v. subs. Ye would be. 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. *Attebres ty ha'th worty a'n wedhen ha'y avalow, y fyeuch yn ūr-na avel dewow*, if thou didst eat, and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits, ye would be in that hour like Gods. O.M. 177.

BYF, v. subs. I may be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction *vîf*. *Pa'n drok-kuleth a wrusta, gorthyp vy na vîf tollys*, what evil deed hast thou done? answer me, that I be not deceived. P.C. 2008. Written also *beyf*, qd. v. W. *bwyp*. Arm. *benn*.

BYGEL, s. m. A shepherd. *Llwyd*, 114. Another form of *bugel*, qd. v.

BYGYDHYS, part. Baptized. *Kemmys a'n crys, hag a vo lél vygydhys, sylwel a wraf*, as many as believe it, and shall be faithfully baptized, I will save. R.D. 1143. A later form of *bysydhys*, qd. v.

BYHAN, adj. Little, small. This form prevailed, after substituting *h*, for the original guttural *ch*. *My ha'm gwrék, ha'm flôch byhan, bysy vîdh dhe sostené*, me and my wife, and my little child, it will be hard to support. O.M. 397. *Máb Dew o néb a welsys, avel flôch byhan maylys*, the son of God it was whom thou sawest, like a little child swathed. O.M. 810. *Reys yw dhyso lafur-rya un pols byhan alemma*, it is necessary for thee to labour a little while hence. O.M. 1269. See *Bechan*.

BYLEN, s. m. A villain, a wicked one. Used also adjectively. *Oll ny a pîs, yowynk ha hên, may fên gwythys råk an bylen*, we all pray, young and old, that we may be preserved from the evil one. P.C. 41. *A Dhu aso why bylen*, O God ye are wretches. P.C. 2624. *Saw scrîf ynno an bylen dhe leverel y vôs ef mychtern*, but write on it that the villain said he was a king. P.C. 2798. Most probably from the English *villain*.

BYLYNY, s. m. Villainy, wickedness. *En Edhewon skyntyll kéth resteffo near vylyny*, those same learned Jews, much villainy had they. M.C. 216. See *Belyny*.

BYMA, comp. verb. Be to me. *Herwedh dhe grath, na'm byma peyn yn gorfen*, according to thy grace, let not there be to me punishment to the end. O.M. 2254. Compounded of *by*, and *ma* for *me*, *me*.

BYN, s. m. The head. This is a mutation of *pyn*, for *pen*, and used in the phrases *er dhe byn*, against thee; *er y byn*, against him. *Mollath dên, gour ha gwrék, a dhe poran erdhebyn*, the curse of man, husband and wife, will come for this cause against thee. M.C. 66. *Offens vythol er dhe byn*, whatever offence against thee. O.M. 1350. *Ena Pilat pan welas kymmys cowsys er y byn*, then Pilate when he saw so much spoken against him. M.C. 100. *Er y byn mennaf mones, me a garsé y weles*, to meet him I will go, I would wish to see him. P.C. 232. See *Erbyn*.

BYNARY, adv. For ever. *Hag a'th carvyth bynary*, and will love thee for ever. P.C. 2872. See *Benary*.

BYNC, s. m. A blow, a stroke. *Llwyd*, 67. W. *ysponc*.

BYNCIAR, s. m. A cooper. *Llwyd*, *bynkiar*, 174.

BYNEN, s. f. A woman. Pl. *bynenes*. Another form of *benen*, qd. v.

BYNER, adv. Never. *Frut da byner re dhocco, na glasé bîs gorfen beys*, may it never produce good fruit, nor grow green even to the end of the world. O.M. 583. *Saw vynes re dhewhyllly genes me a wra pysy*, but always that thou mayest return I will pray with thee. O.M. 2196. It is the same word as *benary*, qd. v.

BYNOLAN, s. f. A broom, or besom. *Llwyd*, 146. Written also *banolan*, or *bannolan*, qd. v.

BYNYGAF, v. a. I bless. 1 pers. s. pres. ind. of *byn-igia*, or *benigia*, qd. v. *Dre ow máp, pîth yw ow cher, púp ūr oll y'n bynygaf*, through my son, what is my state? at all times I bless him. P.C. 2596.

BYNYGES, part. Blessed. *Bynyges re bo an prîs, may fe gwrîs an gorholeth*, blessed be the time, that the agreement was made. O.M. 674. It is variously written *byneges*, *bynygys*, and *beneges*, qd. v.

BYNYTHA, adv. Ever. *Oll an tekter a wylys, ny îl taves dên yn bîs y leverel bynytha*, all the beauty that I saw, the tongue of no man in the world can tell it ever. O.M. 768. *My a cyrch an gwás wharré bynytha rag growedhé genen ny yn tewolgow*, I will bring the fellow soon, ever to lie with us in darkness. O.M. 888. *Gans lûf ny wráf bynytha ladhé an dús gwyls na dôf*, by flood I will not ever destroy mankind wild nor tame. O.M. 1253. *Hag a le-na bynytha ny dhue yn ban bîs yn dēdh breus*, he will never come up, till the day of judgment. R.D. 2139. In construction it changes into *vynytha*, qd. v.

BYPPRYS, adj. Always. *Pryce*. Written also *beppres*, and *buprys*. Compounded of *bûb*, a mutation of *pûb*, every, and *prîs*, time.

BYPUR, adv. Hourly, continually. *Llwyd*, 249. Compounded of *byp*, a mutation of *púp*, every, and *úr*, hour.

BYRLA, v. a. To embrace. *Llwyd*, 42.

BYRLUAN, s. m. The morning star. *Llwyd*, 171. *Byrlúan*. In Armoric, *gourleuen*; the words are evidently connected, but the etymology is uncertain. The last syllable may be *lowen*, cheerful.

BYS, s. m. The world, the universe. Written also *bés*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *bit*, qd. v. *Ha pan wr-ylyf tremenê a'n bÿs, ru'm gorre dhy wlás*, and when I shall pass away from the world, may he place me in his land. O.M. 532. *Dre y vernans yredy oll an bÿs a fÿdh sylwys*, through his death clearly all the world will be saved. O.M. 818. *Kyn fynnyf war an bÿs-ma teulel dyal*, if I ever should wish upon this world to cast a deluge. O.M. 1249. In construction it changes into *vÿs*, qd. v. *Dhe nôr vÿs ythaf artê*, to the earth world I will go again. R.D. 200. *Bÿs* has the sense of world—condition in the following idiom, which is also common to Welsh; qu. d. The world shines upon us. *Pub úr ol obereth da, gwyn bÿs kymmys a'n gurello*, always good works, happy they as many as do them. O.M. 605. *Gwyn ow bÿs* (W. *gwyn vy mÿd*) *cafus cummyas*, happy my lot to have permission. O.M. 750. *Gwyn dhe vÿs* (W. *gwyn dy vÿd*) happy thy lot. R.D. 279. *Gwyn y vÿs* (W. *gwyn ei vÿd*) *pan ve genys*, happy his lot when he was born. O.M. 1476. *Gwyn agan bÿs* (W. *gwyn ein bÿd*), happy our lot. M.C. 4. The adjective *gwyn-vydedig*, happy, also occurs in Welsh, and *gwynvidik*, in Armoric. W. *byd*, †*bit*, †*byt*. Arm. *béd*, †*bet*. Ir. *bioth*, *bith*, †*búd*, †*budh*. Gael. †*budh*.

BYS, s. m. A finger. Pl. *bysias*. *Llwyd*, 54. Written also *bés*, and *bis*, qd. v.

BYS, v. a. He will pray. *War an Tás Dew ny a bÿs, y gráth dhyn may tanvonno*, to the father God we pray that he send his grace to us. O.M. 668. *Dew an nêf me a bÿs d'agan gweres*, the God of heaven, I pray to help us. O.M. 732. This is a mutation of *pÿs*, future of *pysy*, qd. v.

BYS, adv. Ever. This is a later form of *bÿth*. *Yntrê me ha lynneth dén bÿs venytha ef a veys*, between me and the race of man, for ever it shall be. O.M. 1242. *Ny wrêth dhymo chy bÿs venary*, thou shalt never make me a house. O.M. 2334. *Awos henna ny wráf vry, na anodhans y bÿs voy me ny settyaf gwail gala*, of that I will make no account, nor of them ever more will I care a straw. C.W. 98.

BYS, prep. As far as, even to, to, until, till. *Y'th whÿs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra bÿs y'th worfen*, in thy sweat, labour to eat thou shalt, even to thy end. O.M. 274. *Na glasé bÿs gorfen beys*, nor flourish to the end of the world. O.M. 584. *Dûn alemma desempys bÿs an men-edh*, let us go hence immediately unto the mountain. O.M. 1303. *Râg ny evaf bÿs dèdh fÿn, genouch annodho na moy, bÿs may 'th ylyf yn ow gwlas*, for I will not drink till the last day, with you of it any more; until that I enter into my kingdom. O.M. 724. W. *med*, *bet*, †*beheit*. *Bet* is a contracted form of *peheil*, which may be resolved into *pa*, what, and *hyd*, length. *Bet* is of constant occurrence in the *Liber Landavensis*: but it is not in use now in Welsh; *med*, which is a mutation of it, being used in South Wales, and *hÿd*, the radical form, in North Wales. Arm. *bed*, †*bet*, †*bis*.

BYSMER, s. m. Contumely. *Dyeth vye dhe dén mäs bôs gwÿs mar vër a vysmer*, it were a pity to a good man so much contumely to be made. P.C. 2968. This is not a Celtic term, being the Anglo Saxon *bismer*.

BYSNE, s. m. A loathing. *Me a'n knouk fest dybyte ma'n geffo púp ol bysnê ow myres worth y vody*, I will beat him hard without pity, that all may have shuddering, looking at his body. P.C. 2092.

BYSQUETH, adj. Ever. *Llwyd*, 231. A later form of *bythqueth*, qd. v.

BYSTERDEN, s. m. An architect. *My a wra dhe worhemmyñ, hag a warn dhe vysterdens, avorow dhys may teffens yn ketep pen*, I will do thy command, and will warn the architects, that they come to thee to-morrow, every one. O.M. 2416. *Ow arluth kêr, my re bue fast ow kelwel dhe vysterdens dhys a dhe avorow púr dyogel*, my dear Lord, I have been urgently calling the architects to come to thee to-morrow very surely. O.M. 2431. Derived in Pryce's Vocabulary, from *beisdar*, a window, and *dên*, a man. *Vysterden* may however be a mutation of *mysterden*, and compounded of *myster*, a master, and *dên*, a man, and the first meaning would be a superintendent.

BYSY, adj. Diligent, important, weighty, grievous. *Pur vysy a veydh dhedhé*, very grievous it will be for them. O.M. 335. *Aspy yn ta púp echen, whythyr pup tra ol bysy*, examine well every particular, search out every thing diligently. O.M. 748. *Bysy yw dheuch bones wâr, coynt mâr yw an gwâs hep mar*, it is important for you to be cautious; the fellow is very sharp, without doubt. P.C. 999. *H'a nys yw ef a parth Dew bysy vye ol an blu råk y wythê, dh'y worré aber yn bédh*, and if he is not on the side of God, it would be important for all the parish to keep him, to place him within the grave. R.D. 2106. This word in the first sense is the same as the English *busy*, but in the latter, it would be a mutation of *pysy*, id. qd. W. *pwysig*, Arm. *poezus*, weighty; the root being *pwys*, weight.

BYSY, v. a. To pray. *Lavar, an-nes ow vos vy a'm bew-nens, my dhy bysy a leverel gwyronedh*, say, being wearied of my life, that I pray him to tell the truth. O.M. 701. A mutation of *pysy*, qd. v.

BYSYDHYA, v. a. To baptize. Part. *bysydhys*. *Pyw penag a lén gryssso, yn wêdh bysydhys a vo, a vÿdh sylwys*, whoever may faithfully believe, and be also baptized, he shall be saved. R.D. 2467. This is another form of *bedidhia*, qd. v.

BYTEGYNS, adv. Nevertheless, notwithstanding. *Saw bytegyns pan y'th welaf, bôs hep hyreth my ny allaf*, but, nevertheless when I see thee, be without regret I cannot. P.C. 3175. *Bytegyns reys yw crygy*, nevertheless it is necessary to believe. R.D. 1016. Written indiscriminately *betegyns*, and *bytygyns*.

BYTH, adv. Ever, for ever, always. *Yn della bÿth ny vennaf*, I never will do so. O.M. 486. *Na bÿth moy ef ny gaffas prâg may fe rÿs y dampnyé*, nor evermore he found not why there should be need to condemn him. M.C. 116. *Ny ÿl dén vÿth amontyé mÿns a gollas yn chyffar*, not any man can reckon all that he lost in the bargain. M.C. 40. *Daver vyth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worré trevyth ynno*, convenience none ye brought not, to put anything in it. M.C. 50. *Byth* was often changed

- into *bys*, qd. v. W. *býth*. Arm. *bi*, *bis*. Ir. *bioth*, †*bith*, †*bid*. Gael. *bith*.
- BYTHAC, adj. Deaf. *Llwyd*, 13. A late corruption of *bodhar*, qd. v.
- BYTHOL, adj. Constant, continual, everlasting. *Mar pethaf kelmys lemmyn, offens vythol er dhe byn, pan clewyf vy a'n tân tyn, parhap y wrussen fyé*, if I be not bound now, an everlasting offence against thee, when I should feel the fire smart, perhaps I should flee. O.M. 1350. *Nynges dén vythol yn býs dha wythyll an keth-na*, there is no man in the world to commit that same. C.W. 90. W. *bythol*.
- BYTHQUETH, adv. Ever. *Pedyr arta a gowsas, bythqueth me ny'n aswonys*, Peter again said, I never knew him. M.C. 84. *Ny welys tekké bythqueth aban vef genys*, I have not seen a fairer, ever since I was born. O.M. 1731. *Gans y blew y fons syhys, bythqueth bay dhym ny ryssys*, with her hair they were dried, never a kiss to me didst thou give. P.C. 522. *Omma aberth yn pen wlás, le na fue denses bythqueth*, here within at the head of the country, where mankind never was. R.D. 2532. Composed of *byth*, ever, and *queth*, a mutation of *gweth*, a time, or turn. It was frequently changed into *bysqueth*, qd. v.
- BYTYGYNS, adv. Nevertheless. *Saw betygyns cresouch why an corf-na dhe dhasserchy kyns yw aneth*, but nevertheless believe that body to rise again before it is to-night. R.D. 1301. Written also *betegyns*, and *bytegyns*.
- BYUH, s. f. A cow. *Llwyd*, 168. This is a late form of *biuch*, or *buch*, qd. v.
- BYVE, v. subs. I shall be. *Byve* is a contracted form of *bydh*, the future sing. of *bós*, and the pronoun *ve*. *Genoch na'm byvé trygé*, with you I shall not stay. P.C. 264.
- BYW, adj. Alive. *Ow máp coroneuch, h'agas mychtern ef synseuch, hedré vyuch byw yn bys-ma*, crown ye my son, and for your king hold him, while you are alive in this world. O.M. 2349. *Dhym y fye médh, hedré veyf byw*, it would be a shame to me as long as I may be alive. P.C. 847. *Cryst a fue lydhys garow, y vós byw my ny gresaf*, Christ was cruelly slain, his being alive I will not believe. R.D. 904. Written also *bew*, qd. v.
- BYWIFY, v. a. To possess, to be owner of. *Mylleges nefré re by, hag oll an tŷr a bywfy yw mylleges y'th ober*, cursed ever be thou, and all the earth thou possessest is cursed in thy deed. O.M. 581. This is the second person fut. of a verb, which would be *bywfos*, compounded of *byw*, or *bew*, to possess, and the verb *bós*, and equivalent to the W. *pieuvod*. "*Pieuvo y vuwch, aed yn ei llosgwrn*, he that owns the cow, let him go at her tail." *Welsh Adage*.

C.

THIS letter in all the Celtic languages has exactly the sound of the English *k*, or that of *c* before *o* and *u*, or a consonant, and to express this sound *c* is used in the Ordinalia before consonants, and *k* before the vowels. In Cornish, C is both a primary and secondary letter; when primary it changes in construction into *g* and *ch*, which is generally represented by *h*, as *colon*, a heart;

- y golon*, his heart; *y holon*, her heart. In Welsh it changes in the same way, as *calon*, *ei galon*, his heart; *ei chalon*, her heart. In Welsh only it has a further mutation into the nasal letter *ngh*, as *vy nghalon*, my heart. In Armoric it changes also into *g*, and *ch*, as *caloun*, *hé galoun*, his heart; *hé chaloun*, her heart. In Irish and Gaelic, *c* also changes into *g* and *ch*, as *cail*, loss; *ar gail*, our loss; *mo chail*, my loss: *ceann*, a head; *mó cheann*, my head: *cailin*, a maid; *do'n gailin*, to the maid. In Maux, into *g*, and *ch*, as *carrey*, a friend; *ny'n garrey*, our friend; *e charrey*, his friend. When secondary, *c*, in Cornish, is a mutation of *g*, as *gallaf*, I shall be able; *mar a callaf*, if I shall be able. So also in Armoric, *galvo*, will call; *me a'z calvo*, I will call you. This mutation is unknown to Welsh initials.
- CABEL, s. m. Cavil, detraction, calumny; an examination, a trial. *My a'th cusyl hep cabel, mar mynnyth hy dystrewy, orden dhe'th tús hy cnoukye gans meyn, na hedhens nefré er na varwa eredy*, I counsel thee without a trial, if thou wishest to destroy her, order thy people to beat her stones, nor ever stop until she be dead quite. O.M. 2673. W. *cabyl*.
- CABLY, v. a. To cavil, calumniate, try, or examine. Part. *cablys*. *Corf Jesus ráq comfórtýe gures par sur o yredy, Judas Scaryoth a's cablé, ha gans mear a falsury*, the body of Jesus to comfort, made very sure it was already, Judas Iscariot calumniated her, and with much falsehood. M.C. 35. *Conciens da na syw ladhé dén nag yw cablys, ny glowys drók nag onan ef dhe wúl bythqueth yn beys*, it is not good conscience to kill a man who is not tried; no one has heard any evil that he has done in the world. P.C. 2434. W. *cablu*. Arm. *cabluz*, blameable.
- CAC, s. m. Ordure, excrement, dung. W. *cách*. Arm. *cách*. Ir. *cac*. Gael. *cac*. Manx, *cuch*. Sansc. *cakan*. Gr. *κακκή*. Lith. *szeku*. Du. *kak*. Span. & Port. *caca*.
- CACA, v. a. To void, or evacuate ordure, to go to stool. W. *cachu*. Arm. *catcha*. Ir. *cac*. Gael. *cac*. Manx, *keck*. Lat. *caco*.
- CACAN, s. f. A cake. Pl. *caces*. *Llwyd*, 121. This is from the English, the Welsh term being *teisen*.
- CAD, s. f. Battle, war. The later form of this word was *cás*, qd. v. W. *cád*, †*cat*. Arm. *cad*. Ir. *cath*. Gael. *cath*. Manx, *caggey*. Basque, *cuda*. Old Gaulish, *catu*. Sansc. *cath*, to hurt, or wound. It enters into the composition of many names among the Ancient Britons, or Welsh, as *Cadvarch*, *Cadvrawd*, *Cadwaladr*, &c. Compare also W. *Cadvor*, anciently written *Catmor*, with the Gaulish *Catumaros*, and the old German name *Hadumar*. The same root is also evident in the classic names, *Caturiges*, *Catuslogi*, &c.
- CADAR, s. f. A chair. W. *cader*. Arm. *cador*. Ir. *cathaoir*, *cathair*. Gael. *cathair*. Manx, *cathair*. All from the Latin *cathedra*. "The word *cader* is still used in Cornwall, for a small frame of wood, on which the fisherman keeps his line." *Polwhel's Vocabulary*.
- CADARN, adj. Strong, stout, valiant. *Pryce's Vocab.* From *cád*, battle. W. *cadarn*. Arm. *cadarn*. Ir. †*cadranta*. Gael. †*cadranta*. Basque, *cadarn*.
- CADLYS, s. m. A camp, or intrenchment. This word, compounded of *cád*, battle, and *llys*, a court, is preserved in the name *Gadles*, a place in Gluvias parish. W. *cadlys*.

CADWUR, s. m. A warrior, soldier, a champion. Cornish Vocabulary, *miles vel adletha*. Compounded of *cād*, battle, and *gūr*, a man. W. *cadur*.

CAEL, v. a. To find, get, have, or obtain. Inf. *dho gael*, to have. *Llwyd*, 72. The inflected tenses are derived from *cafōs*, qd. v. W. *cael*.

CAER, s. f. A town, city, a fortified place, a castle. It is often contracted into *cār*, as *Caresk*, Exeter. This word enters into the names of a host of places, once inhabited by the *Cymry*, as *Carbean*, *Carcarick*, *Cardew*, *Carhallock*, &c., in Cornwall. *Caernarvon*, *Caerdiff*, *Caermarthen*, &c., in Wales. *Cahir*, *Carbury*, *Carlów*, in Ireland. *Caerlaverock*, in North Britain. As *Caer* is the exact equivalent of *Castrum*, it has been derived by writers not well versed in the laws of philology from the Latin, but it is impossible that such should be the case, as the *st* would not have been elided in the process. Compare the W. *cebystr*, from the L. *capistrum*. W. *distrywio*, from the L. *destruo*. W. *estron*, from L. *extraneus*. W. *fenestr*, from L. *fenestra*. As *castrum* is not reducible to any Latin roots, the probability is that it is derived from the Celtic *Caer*, which is regularly formed from the W. *cae*, an inclosure, a fence. The suffix *r* must be a portion of a predicate, such as *er*, intensive. That *Caer* was not borrowed by the Welsh from *castrum*, is further proved by its occurrence in the proper names of *Caeraesi* mentioned by *Cæsar*, and *Caeracates* by *Tacitus*. W. *caer*, †*cair*. Arm. *cear*, *ker*, †*cear*. Ir. *cathair*, †*cathir*, (pronounced *cair*.) Gael. *cathair*. Pers. *car*. Phenic. *kartha*. Pun. *karta*, *cartha*, *cirtha*. Syr. *karac*, an enclosure, *kerac*, a fortress. Chald. & Syr. *kartha*, a town. Arab. *carac*, a fortress. Basq. *caria*. Chin. *cara*, dwell. Jap. *kar*, a house. Troj. *cair*. Scyth. *car*. Hindoo, *gurh*, a citadel, or fort.

CAER, adj. Fair, beautiful. *Pryce*. W. *caedr*. Arm. *caer*, †*caezr*. Sansc. *cāru*.

CAETH, adj. Captive. *Gūr caeth*, a prisoner. *Llwyd*, 85. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *caid*, qd. v. W. *caeth*. Arm. †*kez*, †*keaz*. Though *Llwyd* derives this word from the L. *captus*, it is regularly derivable from the W. *cae*, shut up, or bound. The *th* is a later form of *d*, which denotes a sufferer, and is the characteristic of the passive participle, as *cauwyd*.

CAFAF, v. a. I shall have. 1 pers. s. fut. of *cafōs*. *Dalhen mar cafaf ynno*, *pūr wŷr ny scap*, *kyn fynno*, *na'n geffo clout*, if I shall have hold in him, very truly he shall not escape, though he may wish, so that he gets not a beating. R.D. 382. *Mar ny's cafaf scon dhum dues*, *ty a fŷdh drók*, if I shall not find them soon come to me, thou shalt have harm. R.D. 847. W. *cafav*.

CAFAN, v. a. We shall find. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *cafōs*. *An re-na a worthebys Jesus yw an caffan ny*, those answered, Jesus it is that we would find. M.C. 67. *Mars mara pedha degis gans y dūs, nan caffan ny, yn ūrna bŷdh leveryys ef dhe sevell dre vestry*, but if he be carried away by his people, that we shall not find him, in that hour it will be said that he rose through his power. M.C. 240. Written also *cefyn*.

CAFAS, v. a. He had. 3 pers. s. pret. of *cafōs*. *Christ a gafas gockorion yn templys aberth yn dre*, Christ found traders in the temples within the town. M.C. 30. *Judas êth a dhesympys a neyl tu dhe omgregy, cafas daffar pūr*

parrys, lovan crŷf rāg y synsy, Judas went immediately on the one side to hang himself, he found convenience very ready, a rope strong to hold him. M.C. 105. *Me re'n cafas ow treylŷe agan tūs yn lyes le*, I have found him turning our people in many places. P.C. 1570. Written also *cafes*, as *hy re gafes*, she has found. O.M. 1143. W. *cavodh*, caves.

CAFAT, s. m. A vessel. Cornish Vocabulary, *vas*. W. *cafud*, from *caf*, what grasps, or holds.

CAFEL, v. a. To find, or have. *Llwyd*, 250. The common form is *cafōs*. W. *cafael*.

CAFEN, v. a. I may have. 1 pers. s. subj. of *cafōs*. *Ru'm fay, lemmyn a'n caffēn, er an ascal y'n toulŷen yn creys an tāt*, by my faith, now if I could catch him, I would cast him in the midst of the fire. R.D. 289. *Ple ma haneth a wor dēn vyth may caffēn wheth crŷt lēn a wryth*, where is there to-night any man who knows where I may yet find Christ full of sorrow. R.D. 850. W. *cafwyv*.

CAFONS, v. a. They may have. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *cafōs*. *Whāth kentrow dhedhē nyingo, Jesus yn crows rag synsy, y hwalŷons oll a-dro, mar caffōns gōff yredy*, yet nails to them there were not, Jesus on the cross to hold, they searched all about, if they could find a smith ready. M.C. 154. Written also *cefōns*, qd. v.

CAFOR, s. m. A locust, a caterpillar. Cornish Vocabulary, *brucus*. This is unknown to the other dialects, and is not Celtic, being the Ang. Sax. *ceafor*. Eng. *chafer*. Germ. *käfer*. D. *kever*, a beetle.

CAFOS, v. a. To have, find, obtain. Written indiscriminately *cafes*, and *cafus*. Part. *cefys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *cyff*. *Lemen rag caffos ran vrās a'n pencon mara callē*, but to have a large share of the pay if he could. M.C. 38. *Yn oll an bŷs ny yllŷ dēn cafōs kymmŷs anfueth*, in all the world a man could not find so much misery. M.C. 225. *Rag dhym yma govynek cafes dhe geus tregereth*, for my request is, to have thee to speak love. O.M. 454. *Ny lettŷs saw un lam, ow cafus banneth ow mam*, I stopped only a space, receiving the blessing of my mother. O.M. 471. *Pŷth ow an odhom dynny cafus lafur an par-na*, what is the need for us to have such labour as that. O.M. 968.

CAFSONS, v. a. They have found. 3 pers. pl. pret. of *cafōs*. *Pan y'n cafsons yntrethē ol warbarth y a ylwŷs, te Pylat ladh e, ladh e, mernans an grows desympŷs*, when they found him, among them altogether they cried, thou Pilate, kill him, kill him, the death of the cross immediately. M.C. 142.

CAHENRYD, s. m. A landflood, a torrent. This word is only found in the Cornish Vocabulary, where it is written *chahen rit*, torrens. Its etymology is obscure, and the only word approximate is the Arm. *gwaz-red*, or *gwech-rīd*, *gwech* being a stream, and *rīd*, flowing.

CAIAUC, s. m. A volume, a book. *Pryce*. W. *caecawg*, what closes up.

CAID, s. m. A slave, or bondman. Cornish Vocabulary, *servus*. This is the old orthography of *caeth*, qd. v. *Caid prinid*, emptius, a bought slave. *ibid*.

CAILLAR, s. m. Dirt, mire. *Pryce*.

CAIRDER, s. m. Beauty, comeliness. *Llwyd*, 152. From *cair*, i.e. *caer*, comely, and *der*, the suffix of derivative substantives. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is written *carder*, and wrongly translated *speciosus vel decorus*.

- CAITES, s. f. A bondwoman, a servant maid. Cornish Vocabulary, *ancilla*, vel *abra*, vel *serva*. W. *caethes*. Arm. *keazez*.
- CAL, s. m. The penis. W. *cal*. Arm. *cal*. Sansc. *cal*, (penetrare.) Gr. *καυλός*.
- CAL, adj. Cunning, sly. Cornish Vocabulary, *astutus*. W. *call*. Gael. *callaidh*.
- CALA, s. m. Straw. *Cala gueli*, stramentum, Cornish Vocabulary, a straw bed, or mattress. *Moran cala*, a strawberry. *Llwyd*, 44. *Otté omma skyber dék, ha cala lour war hy luer*, behold here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor. P.C. 680. W. *cala*, *calav*. Arm. *cóló*. Ir. *colbh*. Gael. *calbh*, *colbh*. Lat. *calamus*. Sansc. *cala*, a lance, (à rad. *cal*, to penetrate.)
- CALAN, s. m. The Calends, or first day of the month. *Deu halan gúav*, All Saints' day, q.d. the Calends of winter. *Llwyd*, 45. We use *Calan* similarly in Wales, as *Dydh Calan*, New Year's day; *Calan Mai*, the first day of May; *Calan gauav*, the first of November. So also in Brittany, as *Cala' Meurs*, the first of March; *Calamae*, the first of May. W. *calan*. Arm. *cala*. Ir. *callain*. Gael. *calluinn*. All from the Latin *calendæ*.
- CALANEDH, s. f. Carnage, murder, manslaughter. W. *celanedh*, from *celan*, a dead body. Ir. *colan*, †*colinn*. Gael. *calain*, flesh.
- CALASSA, adj. Hardest. This is a later form of *calessa*, the superlative of *cales*, qd. v. After changing the original *ch* into *h*, at the end, there was no difference in sound between the comparative and superlative, nor even in orthography. *Me a wra dhen horsen cam bós calassa presonys*, I will cause the crooked whoreson to be more hardly imprisoned. C.W. 148. By the time of *Llwyd*, 243, it had been further corrupted into *calatsha*.
- CALATTER, s. m. Hardness. *Llwyd*, 240. A later form of *caletter*, qd. v.
- CALCH, s. m. Lime. *Llwyd*, 45. W. *calch*. Ir. *calc*. Gael. *cailc*. Manx, *kelk*. Lat. *calx*. Swed. *kalk*. Germ. *kalk*. Du. *kalk*. Eng. *chalk*.
- CALES, adj. Hard, difficult. Written also indiscriminately *calas*, and *calys*. Comp. *calessah*, sup. *calessa*. *Y a vjdh gwjthys calas hedré vjns y yn ow gwlas*, they shall be kept hard, as long as they are in my kingdom. O.M. 1502. *Vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales*, never was a stroke, that I know of, that could give a blow so hard. O.M. 2711. *Yma omma dew cledhé parys gans ow cowethé, cales ha scherp kekeffrys*, here are two swords ready with my companions, hard and sharp also. P.C. 927. *Dalynnouch mûr cales ma na allo perthege*s, hold ye very hard, so that he cannot endure it. P.C. 1008. *An beys yw cales kylde*n, the world is a hard lodging. R.D. 244. *Calas ran ef a whylas*, a hard portion he has sought. R.D. 2260. *Hen o dhodho calys feyn, agan péch ny ow prené*, this was to him grievous pain, our sins atoning for. M.C. 196. W. *caled*, †*calet*, †*calut*. Arm. *caled*. Ir. *cala*, †*caladh*. Gael. †*caladh*. Gr. *χαλεπός*.
- CALETTER, s. m. Hardness, difficulty. *Ny vynyth clewas Dew kêr, lemyñ mós dhe'n caletter*; *dhe colon yw cales brás*, thou wilt not hear the dear God, but go to hardness; thy heart is very hard. O.M. 1524. Derived from *caled*, the original form of *cales*, hard, qd. v.
- CALLAF, v. n. I shall be able. A mutation of *gallaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gally*. *My a dhe'n yet desempys, may callaf gweles ken ta*, I will go the gate immediately, that I may see further good. O.M. 794. *My a vyn mós dhy temptyé, mar a callaf y tenné dhe wuel glotny war nep tu*, I will go to tempt him, if I can draw him to do gluttony on any side. P.C. 52. *Lemyñ dús alena, dhe dhylyfryé me a wra, mar a callaf yredy*, now come away, I will deliver thee, if I can, really. P.C. 2153. *Mar y callaf y wythé, pur wjyr ledhys bjth ny vjdh*, if I can preserve him, very truly, he shall never be slain. P.C. 2209.
- CALLAMINGI, s. m. Tranquillity, stillness, quietness. *Llwyd*, 166.
- CALLE, v. n. He might be able. A mutation of *galle*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Mar callé bós yn della*, if it can be so. P.C. 1034. *Arluth mar callé wharfos gynen ty dhe vynes bós omma pup úr*, Lord if it could be, with us that thou wouldest be here always. R.D. 2439.
- CALLEN, v. n. I might be able. A mutation of *gallen*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Assevyé plygadow genef gruthyl bodh dhe vrjys, a callen hep kelladow*, it would be a pleasure with me, to do the will of thy mind if I can without losses. O.M. 2177. *Me a geneuch yn lowen, mar callen guthyl hehen*, I will go with you gladly, if I can make any effort. P.C. 3007. *Lemmyn a'n caffén, er an ascal y'n toulseñ yn creys an tán*, now if I should catch him, by the arm I would cast him in the midst of the fire. R.D. 289.
- CALLEUCH, v. n. Ye might be able. A mutation of *galleuch*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Why a dhyndhylsé onor, mar calleuch dry dhe cen crygyans*, you would deserve honour, if ye could bring to another belief. P.C. 1993.
- CALLO, v. n. He could. A mutation of *gallo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Ganso mar callo elewas whelth nowydh a vo coyntis, mar callo trylyé dhe hés lavar Christ pan vo clewys*, with him if he might hear a new story that was recounted, if he might turn at length the word of Christ when it was heard. M.C. 109.
- CALONEC, adj. Hearty, valiant, stout, courageous. *Llwyd*, 84. Derived from *calon*, the heart, which is generally written in Cornish, *colon*, qd. v. W. *calonog*. Arm. *calonec*.
- CALS, adj. Hard. A contracted form of *cales*. *Ha dhodho y tysquedhas cals meyn ha leveryys, mars os máb Du, leun a rás, an meyn-ma gwra bara dhys*, and to him he shewed hard stones, and said, if thou art the son of God full of grace, these stones make bread for thee. M.C. 11. *Mars os máp Dew awartha, dysempys arch ha lavar dhe'n cals meyn-ma bós bara*, if thou be the son of God above, forthwith command and say to these hard stones to become bread. P.C. 62. This word is still in use among the Cornish miners to signify their castaways, or *killas*.
- CALTOR, s. m. A kettle. Cornish Vocabulary, *cacabus*. W. *callawr*, †*callaur*. Arm. *kaoter*. From the Latin, *caldarium*.
- CALYS, adj. Hard, grievous. This is another form of *cales*, qd. v. In *Llwyd*'s time it had been corrupted into *calish*, or *callish*. 28, 54.
- CAM, s. m. Wrong, injury, a crime, trespass. Pl. *cam-mow*. *Rag ef gans cam a gerch dhyworthyn Adam hag Eva ha lyes smat*, for he with wrong will fetch from us Adam and Eve, and many friends. P.C. 3034. *Ha*

falslych yn iuggyas gans cam pur brás, and falsely sentenced him with very great wrong. R.D. 2264. *Gava dhyn agan cammow*, forgive us our trespasses. Pryce's Vocabulary.

CAM, adj. Crooked, wry, distorted, squint-eyed, perverse, wrong, wicked. It changes in construction into *gam*, and *ham* for *cham*. *Ty re gam wrúk eredy, ha re'n drós dhe vúr anken*, thou hast done evil verily, and hast brought him to much sorrow. O.M. 281. *May whrussons cam dremené y vylyk an prýs*, that they committed the evil transgression, they will curse the time. O.M. 336. *Ny vyn an vyl harlot cam awos an býs dywedhé*, the vile evil knave will not end for the world. P.C. 2914. *Ow ham wýth bras, gáf dhym a tás*, my great evil deed forgive me, O Father. P.C. 3029. *Cam* is also used as a substantive. *Settyouch dalhennow yn cam a lever y vós máp Dew*, set ye hands on the rogue who says that he is the son of God. P.C. 1126. *Ma stryf yntre an dhew cam*, there is a strife between the two rogues. P.C. 2248. *Why kelmoch an dew gam yn dyw crows kys bós prýs bós*, ye bind the two rogues on two crosses before it be meal time. P.C. 2783. *Cam* is given in the Cornish Vocabulary, as the translation of the Lat. *strabo*, squint-eyed, which meaning is still preserved in Welsh, and the other dialects. Sir David Gam, the famous opponent of Owen Glyndwrdu, was so called from this peculiarity. W. *cam*, †*cam*. Arm. *cam*. Ir. *cam*, †*cam*. Gael. *cam*. Manx, *cam*. Gaulish, *cambo*. Germ. *cam*. Old Eng. *kam*. Lith. *kumpas*. Lat. *camus*, *camurus*. Sansc. *kamar*, to be crooked. Gr. *κάμπτω*, *κάμπτω*, to bend, *καμάρα*, an arch. Pers. *cumu*, bending. Chald. *kamar*, to make a vaulted roof. Obs. that a final *b* has been absorbed in its cognate *m*, as is evident from the proper names *Cambodunum*, *Moricambe*, which latter name is still preserved in Morecambe Bay, in Lancashire, being compounded of *mór*, the sea, and *camb* = *cam*, curved. It is singular that in late Cornish the *mm* was resolved into *bm*, as *cabm*, pl. *cabmow*, for *cam*, *cammow*.

CAM, s. m. A step, or stride; a pace in going. *Hembrynkeuch an harlot gwás, ha gans ow whyp me a'n cheas, ma kerdho garow y cam*, bring the knave fellow, and with my whip I will drive him, that he go at a rough pace. P.C. 1197. W. *cam*. Arm. *camm*, *cammed*. Ir. *ceim*. Gael. *ceum*. Manx, *kem*.

CAMAN, conj. So that, that, so, as. *Y beyn o mar créf ha tyn caman na ylly bewe*, his pain was so strong and sharp that he could not live. M.C. 204. Written also *camen*, and *cammen*. *Camen Pilat pan welas na ylly Christ delyffre*, so Pilate when he saw that he could not deliver Christ. M.C. 150. *Ellas dhe vós mór wokky cammen na vynnyth crygy pen vyceterneth*, alas that thou art so foolish, that thou wilt not believe the head sovereignty. R.D. 990.

CAMDYBIANS, s. m. Suspicion, evil thought. Compounded of *cam*, wrong, and *tybyans*, opinion.

CAMDHAVAS, s. m. A rainbow. *Llwyd*, 73. †*Camdhavas en mettyr, glaw bós etten*, a rainbow in the morning, rain is in it. Cornish Proverb. Pryce. Compounded of *cam*, curved, and *davas*, for *tavas*, a tongue.

CAMGARREC, adj. Bandy-legged. Pryce. Compounded of *cam*, curved, and *garr*, the shank.

CAMHINSIC, adj. Injurious, unjust. Cornish Vocabulary,

injuriosus, injustus. Compounded of *cam*, wrong, and *hins*, a way, id. qd. W. *hynt*.

CAMLAGADEC, adj. Squint-eyed. Corrupted in Llwyd's time into *cabmlagadzhac*, 155. Compounded of *cam*, wry, and *lagad*, eye.

CAMMA, v. a. To bend, curve, make crooked; to trespass. *Hag y 'thens dhe ben dewlyn, hag y kewsens dhe scornýe, hag a gamma aga meyn püb onon rág y eysýe*, and they went on their knees, and they spake to scorn him, and they made wry their mouths every one to extol him. M.C. 137. *Gava dhynny agan cammow, kepar ha gavan ny neb és camma erbyn ny*, forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. Pryce. W. *cammu*. Arm. *camma*.

CAMMEN, s. f. A way, a path. *Drók yw gyné na venta cammen trylé yn maner ték*, I am sorry that thou wilt not turn thy way in a fair manner. P.C. 1293. *Ow arlothes gyné agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus a Nazaré*, my lady by me prayed you that ye do not in any way kill the prophet of Nazareth. P.C. 2196. *Me a vynse y wythe, ha ny yllyn cammen vjth, púp oll esé ow cryé y ladhé awos travyth*, I would have preserved him, and I was not able any way; all were crying to kill him notwithstanding every thing. P.C. 3126. *Dén na gresso dyougel an keth dén-na dhe selwel cammen vjth na ýl wharfos*, the man who does not believe really, that same man to save not any way can exist. R.D. 2480. *My ny won pyw e cammen*, I know not who he is at all, or in any way. R.D. 2493. W. *caman*, pl. †*cemmein*. Oxford Glosses. Med. Lat. *caminus*. Fr. *chemin*.

CAMNIVET, s. f. A rainbow. Cornish Vocabulary, *yris vel arcus*. Compounded of *cam*, a curve, and *nivet*, celestial, the adjective formed from *nêv*, heaven, qd. v. In Armoric it is called *gwarek-ar-glaó*, and also *caneveden*, which is compounded of the same elements. The Welsh names are *envys*, *bwa gwlaw*, *pont wlaw*.

CAMPIER, s. m. A champion. Pryce. Written by Llwyd, 44, *campur*. W. *campiwr*, (from *camp*, a game, the prize obtained at the games, the place where games are celebrated. Lat. *campus*.) Ir. †*caimper*. Gael. †*caimfear*. Germ. *kämpfer*. Dan. *kæmper*.

CAMS, s. f. A surplice. Cornish Vocabulary, *alba*. Another form of the same word is *hevis*, qd. v. W. *cams*, *camse*, *hevys*. Arm. *camps*, *hiviz*. Ir. †*caimmse*. Gael. †*caimis*. Lat. *camisia*. Ital. *camicia*. Fr. *chemise*. Arab. *kemys*. Germ. *hemd*.

CAMSGUDHEC, adj. Crooked-shouldered. *Llwyd*, 63, †*cabmsgudhac*. Compounded of *cam*, crooked, and *sgudhec*, the adjective derived from *sgodh*, or †*scuid*, the shoulder.

CAMWUL, v. a. To do wrong. *A arluth kêr, my a wra mar a kyllyn yn della; ny dhe gamwul y won gwýr*, O dear Lord, I will do if I can so; that we do wrong I know truly. P.C. 1065. Compounded of *cam*, wrong, and *gúl*, to do.

CAN, s. f. A song. Pl. *canow*. In construction it changes into *gân*, and *hân* for *chân*. *Menestrouthy ha cân whék*, minstrels, and a sweet song. O.M. 770. *Rág henna, me a's temptyas dhe behé, may fe ellas aga hân kepar ha my*, for this I tempted them to sin, that "alas" may be their song as well as I. O.M. 310. *Gorrys dhe nêf gans cân*, placed in heaven with a song. O.M. 6402.

- Me a vyn gwethyl canow*, I will make songs. C.W. 180. W. *cân*. Arm. *cân*. Ir. *caint*. Gael. *cainnt*.
- CAN, v. irr. We shall have. 1 pers. pl. fut. of the irr. v. *cafôs*. Ni a gân. *Llwyd*, 247. W. *cawn*.
- CAN, adj. White. *Bara can*, panis albus, Cornish Vocabulary. W. *can*. Arm. *cann*. Ir. *can*. Gael. *cain*. Lat. *canus*, *candidus*. Sansc. *kan*, to shine.
- CAN, num. adj. Hundred. *Hayl Cayfas syr epscob stout, dék can quyth dhys lowené*, hail, Caiaphas, bold sir bishop, ten hundred times joy to thee. P.C. 574. This is an abbreviated form of *cans*, qd. v. *Can* is similarly used in Welsh for *cant*, as *can mil*, a hundred thousand. *Can* is also used as a substantive in Cornish. *Néb esé aberth yn bédh, gans can ha mûr a eleth, dhe vewnans y tassorchas*, he that was within the tomb, with a hundred and more of angels to life has risen. R.D. 515.
- CANAS, s. m. A song. Pl. *canasow*. *Y a vjdh ryal ha splan, canasow dhe'm danvenys*, they shall be royal and resplendent, songs unto me sending. C.W. 4. W. *caniad*.
- CANCER, s. m. A crab fish. Cornish Vocabulary, *cancher*, cancer. Pl. *cancres*, and *cencras*. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *cranc*, pl. *crancod*. Arm. *cancr*, and *crank*, pl. *cranked*. Manx, *grangan*. Lat. *cancer*. Gr. *καρκίος*. Sansc. *karkas*, *karkatas*.
- CANE, v. a. To sing, to sing a song, to sing as birds, to crow. 2 pers. s. imp. *cân*, sing thou. 1 pers. s. fut. *canaf*. 3 pers. s. fut. *cân*. Part. *kenys*. *Un el ow tal-leth cané, a uchaf war an wedhen*, an angel beginning to sing above me on the tree. O.M. 215. *Râg ef o tebel edhen, néb a glewsys ow cané*, for he was an evil bird, whom thou didst hear singing. O.M. 224. *Servys dhe Dew dhe gané, y sacra scon my a wra*, to sing the service to God, consecrate him forthwith I will. O.M. 2603. *An maystri brás oll a'm bo, my re'n collas dredho, may canaf trew*, all the great power that was mine, I have lost through him, that I may sing "alas!" P.C. 150. *Peb ol war pen y dew glyn a gân yn gordhyans dodho*, every one upon his knees will sing in worship to him. P.C. 248. *Ow tywedh na ganno tru*, at last that he may not sing "alas!" P.C. 1810. *Kyns ys bos cullyek kenys*, before the cock has crowed. P.C. 903. *Kenouch why faborden brás, ha my a cân trebyl fyn*, sing ye a great bass, and I will sing a fine treble. R.D. 2359. In Keigwyn and Llwyd's time, it was written *cana*. *Fir ow cana*, singing wisely. C.W. 56. *Ddo gana*, to sing. *Llwyd*, 230. W. *canu*. Arm. *cana*. Ir. *can*. Gael. *can*. Lat. *cano*. Sansc. *kan*, to utter a sound.
- CANGUER, s. m. A hundred men. *Pen canguer*, Cornish Vocabulary, *centurio*. The captain of a hundred men, a centurion. Compounded of *can*, hundred, and *guer*, the plur. of *gour*, a man. W. *canwr*.
- CANNA, s. m. A flagon, or can. Cornish Vocabulary, *lagena*. From the English.
- CANNAS, s. m. A messenger, apostle. Pl. *cannasow*. *Ow cannas whék*, my sweet messenger. P.C. 1041. *Danfon dhe Pilat cannas*, send a messenger to Pilate. P.C. 1936. *Me a vyn danvon ow cannas râg y warnyé*, I will send my messenger to warn him. P.C. 1955. *Me a'th pÿs a dhanfon dhynny cannas*, I pray thee to send to us a messenger. R.D. 768. *Cregyans an Cannasow*, the Creed of the Apostles. *Pryce*. W. *cennad*. Arm. *cannad*. Ir. *cead*. Gael. *cead*. Manx, *kied*.
- CANORES, s. f. A female singer, a songstress, a singing woman. Cornish Vocabulary, *cantrix*. From *canor*, id. qd. W. *canwr*, a singer, with the feminine addition. The equivalent terms used in Welsh are *canwraig*, and *cantores*. Arm. *canerez*.
- CANQUYTH, adv. A hundred times. *Dek canquyth dhys lowené*, ten hundred times joy to thee. P.C. 574. *Llwyd*, 248, has another form, *canswyth*. Compounded of *can*, or *cans*, a hundred, and *gwyth*, a time. W. *can-waith*.
- CANS, num. adj., and subs. m. A hundred. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes nép dew cans a vledhynnow*, now there are gone by some two hundred years. O.M. 657. *Try hans kevelyn da, an lester a vjdh a hÿs; ha hanter cans kevelyn yn wedh ty a wra y lês*, three hundred cubits good the ship shall be in length; and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width. O.M. 955. *Moy ys cans vyl*, more than a hundred thousand. O.M. 1614. *Cans puns*, a hundred pounds. P.C. 3144. *Sÿth cans blydhen*, seven hundred years. R.D. 2494. W. *cant*. Arm. *cant*. Ir. *cead*, †*cét*. Gael. *ciad*. Manx, *keead*. Sansc. *cata*. Gr. *ἐκατόν*. Lat. *centum*. Gothic and O. H. German, *hunda*, *hunta*.
- CANS, prep. By, with. Cornish Vocabulary, *Greg cans gur*, uxor, a wife; lit. woman with a man. This is the original form, which changes regularly into *gans*, qd. v. W. *can*, *gan*, †*cant*. Arm. *gant*.
- CANS, v. a. They shall have. 3 pers. pl. fut. of irr. v. *cafôs*. *Y a gâns*. *Llwyd*, 247. W. *cânt*.
- CANTLY, s. m. A lamp. *Llwyd*, 81. From *cantal*, a candle.
- CANTUIL, s. f. A candle. Cornish Vocabulary, *candela*. The late forms were *cantil*, and *cantal*, pl. *cyntulu*. W. *canwyll*. Arm. *cantol*. Ir. *cainneal*, *coinnill*. Gael. *coinneal*. Manx, *cainle*. All from the Latin *candela*.
- CANTULBREN, s. m. A candlestick. Cornish Vocabulary, *candelabrum*. Compounded of *cantuil*, a candle, and *pren*, a stick. W. *canwyllbren*, *canwyllyr*. Arm. *cantoler*. Ir. *caindloir*. Gael. *coinnleir*. Manx, *cainle-yr*.
- CANVAS, v. a. To find. †*Dho canvas fowt*, to find fault. *Llwyd*, 60. W. *canvod*.
- CAOL, s. m. Cabbage. *Llwyd*, 45. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *caul*, qd. v.
- CAPA, s. m. A cap. Cornish Vocabulary, *cappa*. Plur. *capies*, and *cappios*. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *cap*, *capan*. Arm. *cab*, *cabel*. Ir. *ceap*. Gael. *ceap*. Manx, *ceap*. The original *caps* and *cabins* of the Celts were of the same shape, being circular at the base, and forming a cone, whence the agreement in the appellations, a cabin being called in Welsh, *cab*, *caban*. Arm. †*caban*. Ir. *caban*. Gael. †*caban*. Manx, *cabbane*. Cf. also the *capanna*, a cottage, of Isidore, the Span. *cabanna*, Fr. *cabane*, Eng. *cabin*, and *Capellatium*, the old Gaulish name of the Limes Transrhenanus of Ammianus.
- CAR, s. m. A friend, ally, a dear neighbour, a kinsman, a cousin; also a father, which in Armorica is the most common meaning. Cornish Vocabulary, *amicus*. *Câr ogos*, affinis vel consanguineus. Plur. *kerans*. *Llwyd*, 50. *Yn néf y fedhaf tregis an barth dychow gans am câr*, in heaven I shall dwell on the right side with my father. M.C. 93. *Me ny allaf convethas y bosta ge ow hendas, na câr vjth dhym yn teffry*, I cannot discover

that thou art my grandsire, nor any relation to me in reality. C.W. 116. W. *car*, pl. *ceraint*. Arm. *câr*, pl. *cerent*. Ir. *cara*. Gael. *cara*. Manx, *carrey*. Sansc. *craiyas*, dear. Gr. *χαρις*. Lat. *carus*.

CAR, v. a. Will love. 3 pers. s. fut. of the verb *caré*. *My a'd câr mûr*, I love thee much. O.M. 2154. *Mur me a'n câr*, much I love him. R.D. 1802. *Me a'th câr*, I love thee. R.D. 1812. *Saw nep a'n gwello a'n câr yn y colon*, but whoever sees him will love him in his heart. R.D. 1895. *Dew na sýns ny'n câr*, God or saints love him not. R.D. 2114. *Pup oll a gâr bewé*, every one loves to live. P.C. 600. W. *câr*, a gâr. Arm. *câr*, a gâr.

CAR, conj. Like as, as. *Llwyd*, 134. It mostly occurs in the composite form *pocâr*, qd. v.

CARA, conj. Like as, so as, as, as it were. *Llwyd*, 150. It is the same word as *câr*, and is generally joined to *po*. See *Pocara*.

CARA, v. a. To correct, to chastise. *Yn agis mýsk pan esen, lays Du dheuch ow tysky, gallus nyng-esé kemmen dhom cara na dhom sensy*, when I was amongst you, teaching the laws of God, there was not power at all to chastise me, nor to sieze me. M.C. 75. W. *cerydhu*, from *cerydh*, †*cared*, nequitæ. From Lat. *correctio*. Ir. *caire*, *cairigim*.

CARADOW, adj. Beloved, loving, dear. Pl. *caradowyon*. *An tás an nef caradow*, the Father of heaven beloved. O.M. 679. *A dás colon caradow*, O father, dear heart. O.M. 721. *A dás whék oll caradow*, O sweet father, all beloved. O.M. 1345. *Arlythy caradowyon, dreuch dhym ow máp cúf colon*, dear lords, bring to me my son, wise of heart. P.C. 3163. *Me a'n gordh omma del reys, rág y bós mar garadow*, I will worship him here as is necessary, because he is so loving. *Keigwyn*, 40. W. *caradwy*.

CARCATH, s. f. A thornback, ray, or skate. Compounded of *car*, abbreviation of *carrec*, and *cáth*, a cat. It is called in W. *cáth vór*. Arm. *kaz-vór*. Written by *Llwyd*, *karcath*, 156.

CARDER, s. m. Beauty. *Llwyd*, 152. The Cornish Vocabulary which furnishes this word translates it *speciosus* vel *decorus*, but erroneously, as *der* is the suffix of derivative substantives. The root is *caer*, beautiful, qd. v.

CARDOWYON, adj. Friends. *Llwyd*, 242. *Tormentours cardowyon, hep whethé corn, na gúl son, keruch ihesu dhynny ny*, executioners, dear fellows, without blowing horn, or making a noise, bring Jesus to us. P.C. 1357. This is a contraction of *caradowyon*, the plural of *caradow*, qd. v.

CARE, v. a. To love. 1 pers. s. fut. *caraf*. 3 pers. s. fut. *câr*, a gâr. Part. *kerys*, *kerrys*, *kyrys*. *An Tás Dew re bo gordhyys, synsys mûr ôn dh'y garé*, the Father God be worshipped, we are much bound to love him. O.M. 1126. *An keth dén-ma dhe caré*, this same man to love. P.C. 511. *Pan welas an Edhewon bós Christ ow cuthyl meystry, ow caré edhomgyyon, hag anedhé na wre vry*, when the Jews saw that Christ was doing mastery, loving the needy, and of them made no account. M.C. 26. *Ef a gara Christ gwelas*, he loved to see Christ. M.C. 109. *Y welas ef ny gara na bós yn y gowethas*, he loved not to see him, nor to be in his company. M.C. 110. *Del y'th caraf mûr púp prýs*, as I love thee much

always. P.C. 710. *Synt Jovyn whék re'n carro*, sweet saint Jove love him. P.C. 1847. *Hag a'th carvyth bynary*, and will love thee for ever. P.C. 2872. *Y weles me a garsé*, I would have liked to see him. R.D. 435. *Gwelas ow máp y carsen*, I should have liked to have seen my son. R.D. 442. *Neb a geryn an moycha*, whom I love the most. C.W. 88. *Mar a'm kerouch*, if ye love me. *ibid.* 182. See also *Cyrry*, *cyrreuch*, *cyrys*. In Keigwyn and Llwyd's time, the infinitive was written *cara*. W. *caru*. Arm. *carout*. Ir. *caram*, †*cairim*, *gradhaigh*. Gael. *gradhaigh*. Manx, *graih*.

CARENSE, s. f. Love, friendship. More frequently written *cerense*, qd. v. *Po kelly an garensa*, or lose the love. C.W. 62. It was corrupted into *carengé*, or *carenga*, by substituting *g* soft, sounded as *j* in English, for *s*. *Rág dha garenga lemyn*, for thy love now. C.W. 28. *Adam whék, ow harenga*, sweet Adam, my love. *ibid.* 56.

CARESK, s. f. Exeter. *Llwyd*, 252. Compounded of *Câr*, for *Caer*, a city, and *Êsk*, the name of the river. W. *Caerwysg*.

CARG, s. m. A load, burden, charge, cargo. *Pryce*. W. *carg*. Arm. *carg*.

CARHAR, s. m. A jail, or prison. *Llwyd*, 46. W. *car-char*. Ir. *carcar*, *carcair*. Gael. *carcar*. Lat. *carcer*. Gr. *καρκά-ος*. Germ. *kircher*.

CARIA, v. a. To bear, or carry. † *Cariah an stuff stena dha an stumpes*, carry the tin stuff to the stamping mill. † *Cariah an stean dha an fôg*, carry the tin to the blowing-house. *Pryce*. W. *cario*. Arm. *carrea*. Manx, *car*. The root is the W. *car*, a wain, or dray. Fr. *charrier*. Span. *acarrear*. Dan. *körer*. Sw. *kiora*. Germ. *karren*.

CARIOS, s. m. A cart, or carriage. *Me a fyn, re dhu am rôs, dhe gemeres gans carios, hag yn pryson dhe teulel*, I will, by him that made me, take thee with a cart, and throw thee into prison. P.C. 2266. *Carios* is probably the plural of *car*. W. *car*, †*carr*, *Oxford Glosses*. Arm. *carr*. Ir. *carr*. Gael. *carr*. Manx, *cayr*. Lat. *carrus*; in *Cæsar*, *Gallorum currus*. Sansc. *car*, to move, or advance.

CARME, v. a. To cry out. *Why a gýff bohosugyon pup ur warnoch ow carmé*, ye will have the poor always crying out to you. P.C. 544. A mutation of *garmé*, qd. v.

CARN, s. m. A rock, a rocky place, a high rock, a shelf in the sea, a heap of stones; the hilt, or handle of an instrument, as *carn colhan*, the hilt of a knife, *Llwyd*, 86. Also the hoof, as *ewincarn*, qd. v. Pl. *carnow*. *Lemmyn hertheuch hy yn vés, me a glew un hager noyes, yn carn yn môr er y byn*, now push her out, I hear an ugly noise on a rock in the sea meeting him. R.D. 2297. *Dhe un carn y fue tewlys*, to a rock he was cast. R.D. 2333. *Tân ha môk ha pocvan brás yn carna* (= *carn-na*) *neffre y séf*, fire and smoke and great sickness in that rock shall ever remain. R.D. 2432. † *Mi rig gwelas an carnow idzha an idhen môr kíl y ge neitho*, I saw the rocks where the sea birds make their nests. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *carn*, a rock, haft, hoof. Arm. *carn*, rock, hoof. Ir. *carn*. Gael. *carn*. Manx, *carn*. In the Erse dialects it means a rock only.

CAROL, s. m. A choir, a concert. Cornish Vocabulary, *chorus*. In Welsh, *carol* means a song, or panegyric poem; *caroli*, to sing carols; and *côr*, a circle, the choir

- of a church, whence *coroli*, to move in a circle, to dance. Arm. *coroll*, a dance; *corolli*, to move in cadence, to dance. Gael. *caruill*, to sing. Manx, *carval*, a carol.
- CAROW, s. m. A deer, stag, or hart. *Ythanwaf buch ha tarow, ha march yw bêst hep parow dhe vâp dên râg ymweres, gaver yweges carow, daves war ve lavarow hy hanow da kemeres*, I name cow, and bull, and horse which is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself; goat, steer, stag, sheep, according to my words, let her take her good name. O.M. 126. *Suel a vynnno bôs sylwys, golsowens ow lavarow, a Jesus del ve helheys war an bÿs avel carow*, whoever wishes to be saved, let him hearken to my words, of Jesus, how he was hunted in the world like a deer. M.C. 2. W. *carw*. Arm. *carô*, *carv*. Ir. *cairfhiadh*, †*searbos*. Gael. *cairfhiadh*. As the Welsh does not give us any radical meaning, it is evident that the Britons must have borrowed the term from the Lat. *cervus*, which again was derived from the Gr. *κερὰς*, horned, the root being *képas*, a horn, one of the chief characteristics of a stag. Cf. Sansc. *carngin*, a horned beast. The Celtic term for a stag was the W. *hÿdh*; Arm. *heiz*; Ir. *fiadh*; Gael. *fiadh*; Manx, *fecaih*. In the Irish and Gaelic *cairfhiadh*, the two names are combined. With the above compare also the Lat. *hædus*, a kid; and Sansc. *aidhakas*, a ram, from *aidh*, to grow.
- CARRA, v. a. He may love. 3 pers. s. subj. of *caré*. *Kyn yn carra vyth mar veur, awos y ladhé ny'm duer*, though he may love him ever so much, for killing him, I have no concern. R.D. 1897. This should properly be written *carro*, qd. v.
- CARRAG, s. f. A stone, a rock. *An garrac*, the stone. *Llwyd*, 241. Pl. *carrygy*. *Pyth yw an gordhyans dhe Dew, bôs leskys dhe glow lusew war an carrygy degé*, what is the worship to God, that the tithe should be burnt to coal ashes on the stones? O.M. 478. W. *carreg*, †*carrec*. Arm. *carrec*. Ir. *carraic*. Gael. *carraig*, *carragh*. Manx, *carric*. Gr. *χάραξ*.
- CARRO, v. a. He may love. 3 pers. s. opt. of *caré*. *Synt Jovyn whék re'n carro, ha dres pup ol re'n gortho, kepar del ylly yn ta*, may sweet saint Jove love him, and honour him above every one, like as he can well. P.C. 1847. *Benneth sewys, synt Jovyn whék re'th caro*, a blessing follow thee, may sweet saint Jove love thee. P.C. 3016. W. *caro*.
- CARSE, v. a. He had loved, or would have loved. 3 pers. s. plup. of *caré*. *Ny garsé pellé bewé*, he would not wish to live longer. O.M. 738. *Me a garsé y weles*, I would wish to see him. P.C. 233. *Cows ganso me a garsé*, I should have liked to speak with him. R.D. 744. W. *carasai*, and by contraction *carsai*, a *garsai*.
- CARSEN, v. a. I had loved, or would have loved. 1 pers. s. plup. of *caré*. *Dhe vódh mar pe genes, gwelas ow mûp y carsen*, thy will if it be with thee, I would like to see my son. R.D. 442. *Y carsen gwelas an fuu anodho, y vódh mar pe*, I would wish to see the form of him, if it be his will. R.D. 469. *Clew mar a'th dûr dhys daryvas del garsen mûr*, hear, if it concerns thee, as I would desire much to declare to thee. R.D. 846. W. *caraswn*, and contractedly *carswn*, a *garswn*.
- CARSESTA, v. a. Thou hadst loved, or wouldst have loved. 2 pers. s. plup. of *caré*. *A garsesta bynené, mar mynnnyth, war ow ené, me a gerch onan dék dhys*, wouldst thou love women? If thou wishest, on my soul, I will

fetch a fair one for thee. P.C. 2838. *Carsesta* is compounded of *carses*, the second person, and the pronoun *te*, thou.

- CARVYTH, v. a. He will love. 3 pers. s. fut. of *caré*. *Vynytha dalasias, ef a'th carvyth me a grÿs*, for ever, in requital, he will love thee I believe. P.C. 1846. *Me a'n carvyth y'm colon, alemma bÿs gorfen beys*, I will love him in my heart henceforth to the end of the world. P.C. 1703. *Hag yn ûr-na martesen dheth lavarow y cresen, hag a'th carvyth bynary*, and in that hour perhaps I would believe thy words, and will love thee for ever. P.C. 2872.
- CAS, s. f. A battle, conflict. *An Princis esa yn pow gans Judas a dhanvonas tûs ven gveskis yn arvow kepare ha delens dhe'n gâs*, the Princes (that) were in the country with Judas sent men trusty, clad in armour like as they go to the battle. M.C. 64. *Me yw mychtern re wruk cás ol rag dry Adam ha'y hâs a tebel scuth; mychtern ôf a lowene, ha'n victory eth gyné yn arvow rudh*, I am the king that did battle all to bring Adam and his seed from evil plight; the king I am of joy, and the victory went with me in arms red. R.D. 2517. The earliest form was *cád*, qd. v.
- CAS, s. m. Hatred, enmity, trouble, anguish, misfortune. *Yn Egip whyrfys yw cás, ow popel vy grevyys brás gans Pharow, yw mylyges, ymons dhymo ow cryé*, in Egypt trouble has arisen, my people, greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, who is accursed, are to me crying. O.M. 1415. *Yma cás brás wharfethys ha codhys war dhe pobel*, a great misfortune has occurred, and fallen on thy people. O.M. 1542. *Mûr a gâs vye gené trehy henna*, much trouble it would be to me to cut that. O.M. 2501. *Ha nep na'n grûk war nêp tro yn peynys trygens yno, hep ioy prest may's teffô cás*, and whoever has not done it on any occasion, in pains let him dwell there, without joy always, that he may obtain anguish. R.D. 160. W. *cás*. Arm. *cás*. Ir. †*cais*. Gael. †*cais*, (*cás*, misfortune.) Sansc. *hath*. Gr. *κότος*; *χόω*, to hate. Fr. *hair*. Goth. *hata*. Ang. Sax. *hasse*. Eng. *hate*.
- CASADOW, adj. Hatred, odious, detestable, villainous, worthless, rotten. Often used as a substantive. *Fys-tyn duwhans gweres vy, ow tón a' plos casadow*, hasten quickly to help me, bringing the odious villain. O.M. 892. *Mar cothfô an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2199. *Euch tynneuch an gasadow, usy ow cul fuls dewow, yn mës agan temple ny*, go drag the detestable (woman,) who is making false gods out of our temple. O.M. 2691. *Yn della, a gasadow, y gorthebyth epscobow*, thus, O detestable one, dost thou reply to bishops? P.C. 1265. *Gans an bobba casadow*, with the odious idiot. P.C. 2394. *Del lavaré war anow war an pren glays mar a te, yn pren seych ha casadow yn er-na fatel ve*, as they say by mouth; on the green wood if it come, in wood dry and rotten, in that hour how shall it be? M.C. 170. W. *casadwy*.
- CASAL, s. f. The armpit. Written by *Llwyd*, 44, *cazal*. W. *cesail*. Arm. *cazel*. Ir. *asgal*, *oscul*. Gael. *achlais*. Manx, *achlish*. Lat. *axilla*. See *Ascal*.
- CASE, v. a. To hate, detest. *Râk ef yw drók wâs, war ow fay, me a'n cás, a'n plôs fleryys*, for he is a wicked fellow, on my faith I hate him much, the stinking villain. R.D. 1889. W. *casáu*. Arm. *casaat*.

CASEC, s. f. A mare. Cornish Vocabulary, *cassec*, equa.

Keigwyn and Llwyd write it *casac*, which was the pronunciation of their time, and so it is pronounced vulgarly in many parts of Wales at present. Pl. *cassigy*. *Ythenwaf beuch ha tarow, oll an cattel debarow, aga henwyn kemerans; march, ha casac, ha asan, ky, ha câth, logosan, deffrans ehan serpents*, I will name them cow and bull, all the cattle feeding, let them take their names; horse and mare, and ass, dog, and cat, mouse, different kinds of serpents. C.W. 32. *Casac dhal*, a blind mare. Llwyd, 243. *Casec coid*, the green woodpecker. (Arm. *cazek coad*. W. *caseg wanwyn, caseg y drychin*.) W. *caseg*. Arm. *cazek*.

CAST, s. m. A trick. *Ty vaw, lemyrn syng-e fast, rāk ef a wor lyes cast, rāk dhe tollé*, thou boy, now hold him fast, for he knows many tricks to deceive thee. P.C. 1884. *Gwreuch y pur fast, ma na allons yn priveth y laddra yn mēs an bēdh, dre nēp fals cast*, make them very fast, that they may not be able privily to steal him out of the tomb, by some false trick. R.D. 36. W. *cast*. Ir. *gastog*. Gael. *gasdag*.

CASTEL, s. m. A castle, fort, fortress; also a village. Pl. *castilly*. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drehevel dhym ostel, ynno jammes rag tregé*, I will make a castle, and build for myself a mansion, in it ever to dwell. O.M. 1709. *Myr lowenē ol an bŷs, trevow a brŷs, castilly brās hag huchel*, behold the joy of all the world, towns of price, castles large and high. P.C. 131. *Ens dew am dyscyblyon dhen castel ūs a ragon*, let two of my disciples go to the village that is before us. P.C. 174. *Stout awos castel Maudlen, mar querth me a ter dhe pen dhys awartha*, though thou be as strong as Castle Maudlen, if thou dost I will break thy head for thee from above. R.D. 920. *Ny iuggyn mones nep pel, lemmyn bŷs yn un castel henwys Emmaus*, we do not think to go any distance, but as far as a village called Emmaus. R.D. 1295. W. *castell*. Arm. *castel*. Ir. *caiseal*. Gael. *caisteal*. Manx, *coshlal*. All from the Lat. *castellum*.

CATH, s. f. A cat. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, according to the old orthography, *cat*, *cattus* vel *muri-legus*. *Agā henwyn kemerans, march ha casac, ky, ha câth, logosan*, let them take their names, horse and mare, dog, and cat, mouse. C.W. 32. *Oll dha lavyr nyn dāl câth*, all thy labour is not worth a cat. *ibid.* 166. *Bram an gâth*, the wind of a cat. *ibid.* 172. *Gurcath*, a he-cat. *Coidgath*, a wild cat, or cat of the woods. Pryce. W. *câth*. Arm. *caz*. Ir. *cat*. Gael. *cat*. Manx, *cayt*. Gr. *κάττος, κάττης, κάτα*. Lat. *catus, cattus, catta*. Fr. *chat*. It. *gatta*. Span. *gato*. Isl. *katt*. Swed. *katt*. Da. *kat*. Ang. Sax. *cat*. Germ. *katze*. Sansc. *cāvas*, a young animal, from *cvi*, to grow, propagate.

CAUCH, s. m. Ordure, manure, dung. *Cawh*. Llwyd, 154. The same word as *cac*, qd. v.

CAUCHWAS, s. m. A filthy fellow, a base fellow, a coward. *Ty an gwysk avel cauch-was*, thou strikest him like a coward. P.C. 2103. *Ty a whŷth avel cauch gwās, whŷth war gam, ny dryk grychonen yn fōk*, thou blowest like a coward, blow athwart, there remains not a spark in the forge. P.C. 2715. Compounded of *cauch*, dung, and *gwas*, a fellow. *Cách* is similarly used to denote baseness in the W. compound *cachgi*, a coward, from *cách*, and *ci*, a dog.

CAUGEON, s. m. A filthy fellow. Used also as an ad-

jective. *Henna me a wra, rāk ny won yn beys gwell toul dhyn dhe wruthyl dhen caugeon*, that I will do, for I know not a better trick in the world for us to do to the dirty fellow. P.C. 2921. *Ha my caugeon lawethan, merwel a wrēn ny ow cul tân yn dan an chek*, and my dirty fiends, we will die making a fire under the kettle. R.D. 137. *Ple 'thesos caugyon, ha' th cowyth*, where art thou, dirty fellow, and thy comrade. R.D. 644. From *cauch*.

CAUL, s. m. Cabbage, colewort, any kind of pottage in which there is cabbage, or any sort of potherbs. Cornish Vocabulary, *caula* vel *magdulans*, *olera*. It is written by Llwyd, *caol*, *cawl*, *cowl*. W. *cawl*. Arm. *caol*, *col*. Ir. *cál*. Gael. *cál*. Manx, *kail*. Gr. *καυλός*. Lat. *caulis*. Lith. *kolas*. Fr. *chou*. Germ. *kohl*. Belg. *koole*. Swede. *kol*. Ang. Sax. *caul*. Eng. *cole*, *kail*.

CAUR, s. m. A giant. It is preserved in the composite *caurmarch*, qd. v. In Welsh, it bears the meaning of a mighty man morally as well as physically, a hero, or great chief. W. *cawr*. Ir. *cirb*, a warrior; *curadh*, a champion; *†gur*, valiant. Gael. *còrr*, very great; *curaidh*, a champion, from *cur*, power. Manx, *foawr*, a giant. Sansc. *sūra*, a hero, from *sūr*, to be strong.

CAURMARCH, s. m. A camel. Cornish Vocabulary, *camelus*. Compounded of *caur*, gigantic, and *march*, a horse. So also in W. *cawrvarch*.

CAUS, s. m. Cheese. Cornish Vocabulary, *caseus*, where also it is written *cos*. The latest form was *cēs*, qd. v. W. *caws*. Arm. *caouz*. Ir. *cais*. Gael. *caise*. Manx, *caashey*. Lat. *caseus*.

CAV, v. a. He will have. 3 pers. s. fut. of *cavas*, or *cavel*, qd. v. *Mar menta gwelas an ost an chy, kí da'n gegen, hag enna tí a'n cāv*, if thou wilt see the host of the house, go into the kitchen, and there thou wilt find him. Llwyd, 252.

CAVANSCIS, s. m. An excuse, an escape. *Gans mear a Justice yn wlas, ef a ve veyl rebukis, cavanskis ef a whelas, rāg own y vonas ledhys*, by many a justice in the country, he was vilely rebuked, escape he sought for, for fear that he should be slain. M.C. 156.

CAVANSCUSE, v. a. To make excuse. *Ny dāl dhys cavanscusé, dre dhe wrék y vōs terrys, rag orty ty dhe gole, mŷl vāp mam a veydh damneys*, it will not do for thee to make excuse through thy wife that it was broken, because thou didst hearken to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 321.

CAVAS, v. a. To have. Written also *cavos*, being another form of *cawas*, or *cafes*, qd. v. *Ni allaf cavos powes*, I cannot find rest. C.W. 110. It is also given by Llwyd, 247, as the preterite, answering to the W. *caves*. Thus *me a gavas*, I had; *ev a gavas*, he had; *y a gavas*, they had.

CAVEL, v. a. To have, or find. *Dho gavel*, to find. This is the same word as *cafel*, qd. v. W. *cafael*.

CAVOW, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Rāg cavow sevell a'm sáf, war doer lemyrn omhelaf, ow holan ter dew gallas*, for sorrow I stand upright, on the ground now I will throw myself, my heart is parted in two. C.W. 88. *Rāg henna sáf, ha gās cavow dha wandra, me ne brederaf gwell for*, therefore stand up, and leave sorrow to wander, I know no better way. *ibid.* 90. *Kemmys ew gansy murnys aga holan ew terrys rāg cafow, medhaf y dy*, so much is it bewailed by them, their hearts are broken for grief, I say to thee. *ibid.* 98. *Cavow* is the same as

the Old Armoric *caffou*, (solicitudes,) preserved in Buhez Nonn, 200, and is connected with the W. *cawdh*, Arm. *keuz*, ké; Ir. *+caodh*; Gael *caoidh*; Sansc. *kôd*, to be overwhelmed with sorrow.

CAWAL, s. m. A hamper, a basket. *Cawal gwanan*, a beehive. *Llwyd*, 42. *Cauwal*, or *cowal*, is still in common use in Cornwall, for a pannier, or fishwoman's basket. W. *cawell*. Arm. *cavel*. Ir. *cliabh*, *+cliab*. Gael. *cliabh*.

CAWAS, v. a. To have, or find. *Me a yll bôs lowenheys, kyns es bôs dewedh an bÿs, cawas an oyl a vercy*, I may be made glad, before it is the end of the world, to have the oil of mercy. C.W. 70. *Kemmys yw an mollathow, dout yw dhym cawas trigva*, so many are the curses, there is doubt to me to find a dwelling. C.W. 88. *Reys yw porrys lavyrrya, ha gones an bÿs omma, dha gawas dheny susten*, needs is that we should labour, and till the ground here, to procure for us sustenance. C.W. 80. It is also written *cawys*. *Ny whyla dhym na moy cows, me a vyn cawys an pows, kyn fy mar pyth*, seek not any more talking to me, I will have the coat, though it ever be so. R.D. 1957. *Cawas* is only another form of *cav-as*, *cavel*, and *cafes*, qd. v.

CAWS, v. a. To speak, or talk. *Llwyd*, 245. Generally written *cows*, qd. v.

CAWSYS, part. Spoken. *Hena Pilat pan welas kymmys cawsys er y byn*, then Pilate when he saw so much spoken against him. M.C. 100. Generally written *cawsys*, qd. v.

CAWYS, adj. Dirty. *Cawys pows*, a dirty gown. *Pryce*.

CE, v. n. Go thou. Used as the imperative of the irregular verb *mones*, to go. *Ke, growet war an dôr gulan, ha côsk*, go, lie down on the earth clean, and sleep. O.M. 96. *Ke yn mës an wlâs, troha ken pow dhe vewé*, go out of the country, towards another land to live. O.M. 343. *Ke yn râk, del ym kyrry*, go before, as thou lovest me. O.M. 537. *Ke yn kerth*, go away. O.M. 725. *Ke wêth tressé treveth dh'y*, go yet the third time to it. O.M. 799. *Ke yn ban war an cunys*, go up upon the wood. O.M. 1333. *Ke* is also written *ki*, *Llwyd*, 247, which sound is also found in the Ordinalia. *Kee kymmer myns a vynny a'n beis oll adro*, go take all that thou wilt of the world all around. O.M. 403. Arm. *ké*.

CE, s. m. A hedge, fence; inclosure, field. Pl. *ceow*. *Cé linec*, a field of flax. *Y fensan y vôs cudhys yn nêb toll ké*, I would he were hid in some hole of the hedge. C.W. 82. *†Na dallé dees perna kinnis war an saw, na môs cuntell an dreis dro dan keow*, men ought not to buy fuel by the load, nor go to gather the brambles about the hedges. *Pryce*. In construction it changes into *gé*, as *golvan gé*, a hedge sparrow. The root is W. *cau*, to inclose. W. *cae*, *+cai*. Arm. *kae*, *ke*. Ir. *fe*, *+cae*, *+ce*. Gael. *faich*. Manx, *faaie*. Cf. O. H. Germ. *hag*, N. H. G. *gehege*, Fr. *haie*, Eng. *hedge*.

CE, conj. Though, although. An abbreviated form of *ken*. *Me a vyn môs dha gudha, ce ythaw gryff*, I will go to hide, though it is grievous. C.W. 112. *Whath ké thyns y mar venys, me a dhôg ran war ow heyn*, since they are so small, I will carry a portion on my back. *ibid.* 100.

CEAN, s. m. A supper. Written also *côn*, qd. v. W. *ciniaw*, a dinner, *cwynos*, supper. Arm. *coan*.

CEANY, v. a. To sup. *Pryce*. The same word as *cona*, qd. v.

CEAR, adj. Dear. Another form of *cér*, qd. v.

CEAS, v. a. To shut up, inclose. *Llwyd*, 104. W. *cau*. Arm. *caea*.

CEBER, s. m. The matrix. Cornish Vocabulary, *vulva*. This word is the W. *cwybyr*, a covering, honeycomb. Compare also W. *cwthyrr*, the vagina; and the Old Irish *caebb*, the liver; Old Bohemian *kepp*, (vulva;) and Old German *chepis*, *chebis*, *chebisa*, *kebisa*, a concubine. *Keb* remains in several German words, such as *kebsehe*, *kebsfrau*, &c.

CEBER, s. f. A rafter, beam. Cornish Vocabulary, *tignum*. W. *ceber*, pl. *cebyr*, *+cibrion*, *Oxford Gloss.* Arm. *kebr*. Gael. *cabar*. Fr. *chevron*.

CEBMER, v. a. Take thou. *†Cebmer wÿth*, take care. *Llwyd*, 251. A late corruption of *cemer*, qd. v.

CEBMYS, adj. So much. *†Kebmys pehas es yn beys*, so much sin is in the world. C.W. 156. A late corruption of *cemmys*, qd. v.

CECEFFRYS, adv. Likewise, also, as well. *Yma ow cûl sacryfys, ha'y pobel ef kekeffrys, dhen kêth dew-na gans mûr tros*, he is making a sacrifice, and his people also, to that same God, with a loud noise. O.M. 1557. *Yma omma dew cledhé, parys gans ow cowethé, cales ha scherp kekeffrys*, there are here two swords, ready with my companions, hard and sharp also. P.C. 927. It is also written *kekyfrys*. *Lavaraf dheuch a tûs vâs kekyfrys byan ha brâs, lemmyn gwreuch oll ow sywé*, I say to you, O good men, little and great also, now do ye all follow me. O.M. 1673. Compounded of *ce*, id. qd. *cev*, qd. v., and *ceffrys*.

CECEMMYS, adj. As much as, as many as. *Gosteyth dhymo y a vÿdh, kekemys us ynné gureys*, obedient to me they shall be, as much as is in them made. O.M. 54. *Ha kekemmys na'n cresso, goef termyn a dheffo devones a brys benen*, and whoever would not believe it, woe to him the time that he came nurtured from the womb of woman. R.D. 1348. *Dhe kekemmys na'm gwello, hag yn perfydh a'n cresso, ow len benneth me a pys*, to as many as shall not see me, and shall perfectly believe it, my full blessing I pray. R.D. 1554. Compounded of *ce*, id. qd. *cev*, qd. v., and *cemmys*.

CEDVA, s. f. A synod, or convention. *Llwyd*, 51. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *chetua*, conventus vel conventio. W. *cydva*. Compounded of *ced*, id. qd. W. *cyd*, together, and *ma*, a place.

CEFALS, s. m. A joint, or limb. Cornish Vocabulary, *chefals*, artus. W. *cyvall*, being joined together; *cyvaillt*, a friend. *Cymmal*, a joint, compounded of *cym*, or *cyd*, together, and *mal*, a limb, which is now obsolete in Welsh, but is preserved in the C. *mell*; Arm. *mell*; Ir. *ball*; Gael. *ball*. Compare also the Ir. *+alt*, a limb, *+comallte*, a companion.

CEFER, v. pass. Is found. 3 pers. of the pres. and fut. tense passive of *cafes*. *Saw levereuch cowethé, py kefer pren dh'y crowsyé*, but say, companions, where shall be found wood to crucify him. P.C. 2535. Written also *kefyr*. *Ple kefyr dyw grows aral râk an dew ladar hep fal, levereuch dhym cowethé*, where shall be found two other crosses for the two thieves without fail, tell me comrades. P.C. 2576. W. *cefir*.

CEFONS, v. a. They may find. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *cafes*.

Danvon tús dh'y aspye, mar a'n kefons yn nep chy, ha'n kelmyns treys ha dulé, ha'n hembrynkys bÿs dhynny, send men to look for him, if they should find him in any house, let them bind him feet and hands, and bring him to us. P.C. 582. W. cafont.

CEFOUCH, v. a. Ye shall find. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *cafes*. *Rag mar ny'n cefouch, a plygth why a'n pren, for if ye do not find him, a plight ye shall catch it. R.D. 620. W. cafoch.*

CEFRÿS, adv. Likewise, also, as well. *Otté an puskes, ydhyn an néf, ha'n bestes kefrys yn tÿr hag yn môr, behold the fishes, the birds of heaven, and the beasts, as well on land as in sea. O.M. 119. Ow cafus banneth ow mam ha banneth ow thás kefrys, receiving the blessing of my mother, and the blessing of my father likewise. O.M. 472. Written also cyffrys, and cyfreys. W. cyfred, compounded of cyv, together, and rhêd, a running.*

CEFUIDOC, adj. Almighty. Cornish Vocabulary, *omnipotens*. W. cyvoethog, adj., from cyvoeth, power. Ir. †cumachtach, †cumachtig, powerful; comhachd, †cumacht, †cumacct, power. Gael. cumachd, power.

CEFYN, v. a. We shall have, or find. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *cafes*. *Saw levereuch dhym defry pren dhe gyst ple kefyn ny, a vo compes avel sheft, but tell me seriously, wood for the beam where shall we find, which may be straight like a shaft. O.M. 2493. Fystynyn fast alemma, del gorhemynys deffry, mar kefyn den a'n par-na, ny a'n syw bÿs yn y chy, let us hasten quickly, as commanded indeed; if we shall find a man of that sort, we will follow him even to his house. P.C. 647. W. cafem.*

CEFYON, adj. Dear, beloved. Pl. of *cuf*, qd. v. *Godheveuch omma lavur, ha gollyouch gynef, ow kefyon kêr colonow, endure ye here labour, and watch with me my dearly beloved hearts. P.C. 1026.*

CEFYs, part. Found. Part. pass. of *cafes*. *Mars êth corf Dew y honan, py le y fydh e ceffys, if the body of God himself is gone, where shall it be found. R.D. 702. Ottefé lemmyn keffys, dús dhum arluth dyssempys, behold him now taken; come to my lord immediately. R.D. 1701. Lavarsons y heb pytê agan traytour yw kefys, they said without pity, our traitor is found. M.C. 98. In Keigwyn's time it was generally written and pronounced *cevyys*, qd. v.*

CEFYTH, v. a. Thou shalt have. 2 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*. *Tyr séch yn guel nag yn pras, mar kefyth yn gwyr hep gow, ynno gueet in-ta whelas bós dheth ly, ha dheth kyn-yow, dry land in field, or in meadow, if thou shalt find truly without deceit, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1138. Written later *cevyth*, qd. v.*

CEGAS, s. m. Hemlock. *Llwyd*, 47. W. *cegid*. Arm. *cegit*. Lat. *cicuta*.

CEGEL, s. m. A distaff. *Gans kegel a dhesempys nedhé dyllas my a wra, with a distaff immediately I will spin clothes. O.M. 415. Written also *cigel*, qd. v.*

CEGIN, s. f. A kitchen. Cornish Vocabulary, *keghin*, *coquina*. *Ema Adam tremenys, dún dhe hedhas dha'n gegon, Adam is dead, let us come to fetch him to the kitchen. C.W. 146. Mar menta gwelas an ost an chy, kî da'n gegen, ha enna ti a'n câv, if thou wishest to see the host of the house, go into the kitchen, and there thou shalt find him. Llwyd, 252. Though *cegin* might be formed from *côg*, by the regular change of *o* into *e*;*

the final *n* shews that it is borrowed from the Latin *coquina*. So also W. *cegin*. Arm. *kegin*. Ir. †*cucann*.

CEHAFAL, adj. Equal, like, similar. *A bub sort a leverow, egwall unna ew gorrys, pekar ythew an sortow, gorrys unna der devyes, in deffrans ha kehaval, of every sort of books, equally in them are put, as are the sorts put in them by pairs, in proportion and equal. C.W. 160. Compounded of *ce*, id. qd. *cev*, qd. *v.*, and *haval*, like. W. *cyhaval*, *cyval*. Ir. *cosmail*.*

CEHEDZHE, s. m. A reaching, or stretching of the body. *Llwyd*, 112. W. *cyhydu*.

CEI, s. m. A dog. *Llwyd*, 241. A later form of *ci*, qd. *v.*

CEIN, s. m. The back, the ridge of a hill. Cornish Vocabulary, *chein*, *dorsum*. In construction it changes into *gein*, and *hein* for *chein*. *My a'th wheres wrth y dhon dhe yffarn, kepar hag on, war geyn lowarn py brath-ky, I will help thee to bring him to hell, like as we are, on the back of a fox, or a mastiff. O.M. 895. Kymer dhymmo ve kunys, gans lovan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn dog a ef, take firewood for me, with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1298. Pûp den ol degyns ganso y pÿth, an mên a allo war aga keyn fardellow, let every man bear with him his things, all that he can, burdens on their back. O.M. 1593. Pyw henna a dhue dhê'n tre, war keyn asen hag ebel, who is that that is come to the town, on the back of an ass and foal. P.C. *Ha'gan flehys kekeffrys; whath kethyns y mar venys, me a dhôg ran war ow heyn uskes lemyr, and our children likewise; yet since they be so small, I will carry a portion on my back immediately now. C.W. 100. W. *cevn*, †*cecin*, Lib. Land. Arm. *cevn*, *cein*. Fr. and Eng. *chine*.**

CEINAC, s. m. A shad fish. *Llwyd*, 240.

CEIRCH, s. m. Oats. Cornish Vocabulary, *avena*. *Bara ceirch*, panis avena, oaten bread. Written also *cerch*. *Dda chardge a vÿdh war kerch, barlys, ha gwaneth, dha wethyl an dega leal, thy charge shall be over oats, barley, wheat, to make true tithe. C.W. 78. The latest form was *cerh*. W. *ceirch*, *cerch*. Arm. *cerch*. Ir. *coirce*, (†*curchas*, arundo.) Gael. *coirce*. Manx, *corkey*. Obs. in Wales, *ceirch* is the form used colloquially in Anglesey; *cerch* in Arvon and Denbighshire; and *cyrch* about Oswestry, in Eastern Powys.*

CEISWAS, s. m. A keeper. *Pryce*. W. *ceidwad*.

CELE, s. m. A companion, a fellow, one of two. *Hay yll leff a ve tackis ord an grows fast may'th esé, hay yll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé worth an grows y fôn's ladhyys gans kenter gwyskys dredhé, and the one hand was nailed on the cross, so that it was fast, and one foot was put right over its fellow; on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. M.C. 179. W. *gilydd*, †*cilid*. Arm. (*cile*) *e gile*, †*eguile*. Ir. *ceile*, *da cheile*, †*cele*. Gael. *a cheilley*. Manx, *cheilley*. Sansc. *kîl*, to bind.*

CELEGEL, s. m. A chalice. Cornish Vocabulary, *calix*. Derived from the Lat. *calice*, with a British termination.

CELES, v. a. To hide, conceal. Part. *celys*. *A vâp, ny dal keles man, an pyth a dhue gwelis veydh, O son, it will not avail to conceal anything, the thing which is coming will be seen. O.M. 853. Adam ny ðl vôs kelys, an pÿth a dhue yn dywedh, yma floch genaf genys, dre vôdh an tás, Dew in wedh, Adam, it cannot be concealed, the thing will come at last, there is a child born to me,*

- by the will of the father, God also. O.M. 670. W. *celu*. Ir. *ceíl*. Gael. *ceíl*. Manx, *keíl*. Lat. *celo*, *culo*. Sansc. *cal*, to cover; *hul*, to cover. Gr. *κλείω*, *κολύω*. Goth. *hulja*. Germ. *hülle*, *hehle*. Lith. *kalju*.
- CELIN, s. m. Holly. Cornish Vocabulary, *ulcia*. W. *celyn*. Arm. *kelen*. Ir. *cuileann*. Gael. *cuileann*. Manx, *hollyn*.
- CELINEN, s. f. A holly tree. *Llwyd*, 241. W. *celynen*. Arm. *kelennen*.
- CELIOC, s. m. A cock. Cornish Vocabulary, *chelioc*, *gallus*. Written in the Ordinalia, *colyek*, and *kullyek*. *Yn medh Christ, yn nôs haneth kyns ys bôs colyek clewys, te a'm nâch tergweth*, says Christ, in this night, before that a cock be heard, thou wilt deny me thrice. M.C. 49. *Gans henna ef a clewas en colyek scon ow cané*, thereupon he heard the cock immediately crow. M.C. 86. *Kyns ys bôs kullyek kenys, ter gwýth y wrêch ow naché*, before that the cock hath crowed, three times thou wilt deny me. P.C. 903. W. *ceiliog*. Arm. *cilec*, *cilok*. Ir. *caileuch*. Gael. *coileach*. Manx, *kellach*. Sansc. *kalas*, sonorous, fr. *kal*, to resound.
- CELIOC-GUIT, s. m. A gander. Cornish Vocabulary, *anser*. Compounded of *celioc*, a cock, and *guit*, a goose. W. *ceiliog gwydh*. This term is unknown to Armoric, *kilok gwez* meaning a pheasant, or heath-cock, from *gwez*, id. qd. W. *gwýdh*, wild.
- CELIOC-REDEN, s. m. A grasshopper. Cornish Vocabulary, *locusta*. Compounded of *celioc*, a cock, and *reden*, fern. Literally "the cock of the fern." So Welsh *ceiliog rhedyn*, and Arm. *kilek-raden*.
- CELIONEN, s. f. A fly. Cornish Vocabulary, *musca*. W. *cylionen*, pl. *cylion*. Arm. *kelienen*, pl. *kelien*. Ir. *cuil*, *cuileog*, *cuilenn*, *cuilenn*. Gael. *cuil*, *cuileag*. Manx, *carchuillag*. Lat. *culex*.
- CELLAD, s. f. Loss, damage, hazard. Pl. *celladow*. *Assevyé plygadow genef gruthyl bôdh dhe vrýs, a callen hep celladow, ha dout ow vós helyrchys*, it would be agreeable to me to do the will of thy mind, if I could without losses, and fear of my being persecuted. O.M. 2117. Derived from *celli*, to lose. W. *colled*. Arm. *collad*. Ir. *cailleadh*. Gael. *calldach*.
- CELLER, v. pass. It is possible. A mutation of *geller*, 3 pers. s. pres. and fut. passive of *gally*. *Belsebuc whék, whýth dhe corn, ha galwy dre a pup sorn an dhewolow, mara keller y wythé a chy, na alla yntre dhe'n darasow*, sweet Beelzebub, blow thy horn, and call home from every corner the devils, if it be possible to keep him from the house, that he may not enter the doors. P.C. 3058. W. *gellir*.
- CELLESTER, s. f. A pebble, or small stone. So interpreted in Pryce's Vocabulary, but it must originally have meant a flintstone, being the Welsh *callestyr*. Arm. *calastr*. Gr. *χαλῆξ*. Lat. *silex*.
- CELLI, s. f. A grove. Cornish Vocabulary, *nemus*. Pl. *kelliow*. *Bo' kelly*, the house of the grove, in St. Kew. *Pen gelly*, the head of the grove, in Breage. The more common form is *killi*. W. *celli*, *y gelli*. Ir. *coill*, *caill*. Gael. *coille*. Manx, *keíl*. Gr. *ύλα*. Lat. *sylva*. Sansc. *guhila*, (*guh*, to hide.)
- CELLILLIC, s. m. A penknife. Cornish Vocabulary, *artavus*. The diminutive of *collel*, a knife, qd. v.
- CELLY, v. a. To lose. Part. *kellys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *ceyl*, *a geyl*, qd. v. *Pilat a yrchys dhedhé, war beyn kelly an*

- bewnans, monas dhe'n corf dh'y wethé, na'n kemerré y yskerans*, Pilate charged them, on pain of losing their life, to go to the body to keep it, that his enemies should not take it away. M.C. 241. *Gwell yw y vós ef marow, ys bós an popel kellys, ha dampnys dhe tewolgow*, it is better that he should be dead, than that the people be lost, and condemned to darkness. P.C. 2465. *Dyswrys a výdh ol iudy, ha kellys an lacha ny*, undone will be all Judea, and lost our law. R.D. 11. This is another form of *colli*, qd. v.
- CELLYN, v. aux. We shall be able. A mutation of *gellyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*. *Yn lowen gynouch my a, mar a kellyn dheuch gúl da, na sevel yn le tyller, yn le may fynny a-wýth*, joyfully with you I will go, if we can do good to you, nor stay in any place, to the place that thou mayest wish moreover. P.C. 1836. W. *gallwn*.
- CELMY, v. a. To bind, fasten, knot, tie. 3 pers. s. fut. *kelm*. Part. *kelmys*, *kylmys*. *Me a'th kelm fast a ver termyn*. I will bind thee fast in a short time. O.M. 1361. *Otté an asen omma, ha'n ebel kelmys yma gynsy*, behold the ass here, and the foal is tied with her. P.C. 201. *Danvon tús dh'y aspye, mar a'n kefons yn nép chy, ka'n kelmys treys ha dulé*, send men to look for him, if they find him in any house, and let them bind him feet and hands. P.C. 583. *Kelmeuch warbarth y dhyv-vrech, na allo dyank*, bind together his arms, that he may not escape. P.C. 1179. *Me a'n kelm*, I will bind him. P.C. 1889. *Worth an pôst y gelmy fast why a wra*, to the stake you shall bind him fast. P.C. 2059. *Ty a výdh kelmys*, thou shalt be bound. P.C. 2071. *Kelmouch fast gans lovonow ef yn pren crows*, bind fast with ropes him on the cross tree. P.C. 2520. *Celmy* is another form of *colma*, qd. v., and is also written *cylmy*. W. *cylymu*. Arm. *coulma*, *clomein*.
- CELWEL, v. a. To call. A mutation of *gelwel*, qd. v. *Otté voys mernans Abel dhe vroder prest ow kelwel a'n dór warnaf pup teller*, behold that the death of Abel thy brother is always calling from the ground on me every where. O.M. 578. *My re bue fast ow kelwel*, I have been urgently calling. O.M. 2430. *Yma ow kelwel Eli*, he is calling Elias. P.C. 2959.
- CELYNNEC, s. f. A holly grove, or place where holly trees grow. *Pryce*. From *kelyn*, or *celin*, qd. v. W. *celynnec*. Arm. *celennek*.
- CEMBRION, s. m. Welshmen, the Welsh. *Llwyd*, 242, *Cembrion*. *Cymry* is the name by which the Welsh people have always designated themselves. It is of uncertain derivation, but in all probability identical with the Gr. *κιμῆριοι*. Zeuss derives the word from *cym*, or *cyd*, together, and *bro*, a country, i.e. a compatriot; being opposed to *allobroges*, persons of another country. This however is no more certain than Dr. Owen Pughe's analysis, into *cyn*, first, and *bro*, a country; signifying aborigines. It is worthy of notice that in Irish, *Breathnach* is used only for a Welshman, and *Breatain* for Wales. *Graig na mbreathnach, sliabh na mbreathnach*, are places in Ireland, so called because formerly inhabited by Welshmen. So also in Manx, *Bretnagh* means exclusively a Welshman; *Bretyn*, Wales; and *Bretnish*, the Welsh language.
- CEMEAS, s. m. Leave, permission. *Erbyn bonas henna guris nanso prýs gwesper yn wlás, yn er-na yn wedh*

kemeas dhe Joseph y a rontyas, by the time that that was done, it was now time of even-service in the country, in that hour leave to Joseph they granted. M.C. 231. Written also *cummyas*, qd. v.

CEMERES, v. a. To take, accept, receive. 3 pers. s. pret. *kemeras*. 2 pers. s. imp. *kemer*. *Daves war ve lavarow hy hanow da kemeres*, sheep from my words, her good name let her receive. O.M. 128. *Kemmer cledhé, fystyn trocha parathys*, take thou a sword, hasten towards Paradise. O.M. 331. *Kemer tyrr spus an aval*, take three kernels of the apple. O.M. 823. *Hy cemeris me a wra, agy dhé'n gorhyl*, I will receive her within the ark. O.M. 1123. *Wosé cows ha lafuryé, an vaner a vye da kemeres croust hag évé, ha powes wosé henna*, after talk and labouring, the custom would be good, to take food and drink, and rest after that. O.M. 1901. *Ow mós war tu a'n temple, me a grýs y kemersé wêth an vîl kyngys marwel*, going towards the temple, I believe the vile man would take it yet, before that he dies. P.C. 323. *Reys yw dhych dry gweres, gynef vy dh'y gemeres yn nôs pryveth*, need is to you to bring help with me, to take him at night privately. P.C. 597. *Ytho why kemereuch e, ha herwydh agas laha gwreth y iuggye dhé'n mernans, mar coth henna*, now take ye him, and according to your law do ye judge him to death, if that is right. P.C. 1977. *Dók an grows war dhe geyn, kemerry (=kemer hy) a dhysempys*, bear the cross on thy back, take it immediately. P.C. 2620. *Yntre Du ha pehadur acord del ve kemerys*, between God and sinner how accord was taken. M.C. 8. *Ha'n wolok a's kemeras mar dyn may clamderas hy arté*, and the sight took her so sharp that she fainted again. M.C. 171. *Dyskys fatel dons dhow hemeres*, taught how they shall come to take me. M.C. 61. *Why a dhéth dho'm kemeres*, ye came to take me. M.C. 74. *Aga henwyn kemerans*, their names let them take. C.W. 30. Written equally common *cymeres*. Compounded of *cyd*, together, and *bery*, to carry. W. *cymmeryd*. Arm. *cemeret*.

CEMESOYS, n. s. A mixture. *Dour ha goys yn kemeskis weys Christ rag dhe gerensé*, water and blood in a mixture sweat did Christ for thy sake. M.C. 58. *A'n golon ytheth strêk brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskys*, from the heart there came a great stream, water and blood in a mixture. M.C. 219. See *Cemyscopy*. W. *cymmysgiad*.

CEMMYS, adj. So much, so great, so many. Frequently written *kemys*, and *kymmys*. *Kemys druk ús ow codhé*, so much evil is falling. O.M. 628. *Rag dhe ladhé den mar qura, ef a'n gevyth seyth kemmys*, for if a man do kill thee, he shall get it seven times as much. O.M. 599. *Púp úr oll oberet da, gwyn bys kymmys a'n gwrello*, always good works, happy as many as do them. O.M. 605. *Rág kemmys hy dhom caré*, for so much she loved me. P.C. 530. *Bódh dhe vâp yw yn della, råk selwel kemmys yw da*, the will of thy son is so, for to save as many as are good. P.C. 2953. Compounded of *cym*, together, and *myns*, all. W. *cymmaint*, †*cemeint*. Arm. *cement*. Ir. *cuibheis*, †*cemeit*. Gael. *cuibheas*.

CEMYNNY, v. a. To bequeath, leave by will. *Yssé yn dhe see yn wêth, a bewé dhe tás Daveth, rág ef a'n kemynnys dhys*, sit in thy seat also, which the father David possessed, for he has left it to thee. O.M. 2394. *A tás yntre dhe dhulé my a gemmyn ow spyrys*, O Fa-

ther, between thy hands I commit my spirit. P.C. 2986. Frequently written *cymmyny*. W. *cymmynu*. Arm. *cemenna*. Manx, *chymnee*. Though agreeing with Latin *commendo*, the W. *cymmynu* is regularly compounded of *cy*, with, and *mynnu*, to will, from *myn*, = Lat. *mens*, the will or mind.

CEMYSCY, v. a. To mingle, mix. Part. *kemyskys*, which is also written *cymyscys*. *Yma gené un bé da, gorra hag eys kemyskys*, there is with me a good load, hay and corn mixed. O.M. 1058. *Drók dhewas, eysyll bestyl kemyskis*, bad drink, vinegar and gall mixed. M.C. 202. W. *cymmysgu*, from *cyd*, with, and *myscu*, to mix. Arm. *cemmesci*. Ir. *comhmeasg*, †*cummasc*, †*cumasg*. Gael. *coimeasg*. Lat. *commisceo*.

CEN, s. m. Anguish, vexation, grief, pity; a cause, lawsuit, complaint. Cornish Vocabulary, *chen*, causa. *Ty r'um tullas hep kén*, thou hast deceived me without pity. O.M. 252. *Yma kén dhym dhe olé daggrow gois in gwyr hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep tears of blood truly without doubt. O.M. 630. *Na allons cafus kén dhe dhyscrys*, that they may not find cause to disbelieve. O.M. 1826. *Rág ny fjydh kén dhe perthy*, for there will be no complaint to bear it. O.M. 2208. *My ny welaf kén yn bîs may fe a'n kéth dén-ma gwyw dre reson dhe vós ledhys*, I see no cause in the world that this man is worthy through reason to be slain. P.C. 1589. *Mychtern an Yedhewon, ymwyth lemman rág an kén*, King of the Jews, preserve thyself now from the torture. P.C. 2144. *Ha buxow leas heb kén, ha tummasow kekyffrys*, and buffets many without pity, and heats alike. M.C. 138. W. *cwyn*, whence *cwyno*, to complain. Arm. *keina*. Ir. *caoine*. Gael. *caoin*. Manx, *keayn*. Obs. The long *e* is often represented in Welsh by *wy*, as may be seen by comparing the W. *trwy*, through, with C. *tre*, *dre*; W. *cwyllyr*, C. *ceber*; W. *cwyr*, wax, with Latin *céra*; W. *eglwys*, Lat. *ecclēsia*; W. *cwynos*, Lat. *cēna*; W. *plwyf*, Lat. *plēbe*; W. *canwyll*, Lat. *candēla*.

CEN, s. m. The hide or skin of an animal; the peel or skin of any thing. *Tynnouch oll gans mûr a grýs, may fo dreyn an gurun cys yn empynnyon, dre an cen*, pull ye all with much of force, that the thorns of the crown may penetrate to the brains, through the skin. P.C. 2138. *Me a's ten gans oll ow nerth may 'th entré an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen, ha scullye y ympynnyon*, I will pull it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin into his skull, and scatter his brains. P.C. 2141. W. *cenn*, †*ceen* in Oxf. Gloss. *ysgen*. Arm. *cenn*, *ceon*, *scant*. Ir. *sgann*. Gael. *sgann*, *coinneach*. Manx, *keynnach*. Sansc. *c'anna*, a cover, *svan*, to clothe.

CEN, adj. Other, different. *A wylsta ken yn tor-ma ys del egé agensow*, dost thou see more now than as there was just now. O.M. 795. *Why a dhyndylsé onor, mar call-euch dry dhe cen crygyans*, ye would deserve honour, if ye can bring to another belief. P.C. 1994. *Gwyr a leversys dhym a'th ganow dhe honan, py gans ken re yw dyscys*, the truth thou hast spoken to me of thy own mouth, or by other persons that are instructed. P.C. 2002. *Na fors kyn na dhrehedho, ken tol ny vîdh gwrys ragdho*, no matter though it does not reach, another hole shall not be made for him. P.C. 2759. *Ef a'th saw, hep ken gly*, he will heal thee, without other re-

- medy. R.D. 1695. *Yn ken lyw, ny's gwylys whêth*, in other form, I have not yet seen them. R.D. 2534. Used also adverbially. *Screfys yw, ha ken me nyn lavarsen*, it is written, and otherwise I would not have said it. M.C. 183. *Mars yw a barth Dew an nêf, bo ken deaul yw*, if he be on the side of the God of heaven, or else he is a devil. R.D. 2104.
- CEN, conj. Though, although, if, unless. *Me a vyn dheth treys ammé, dre dhe vôdh, ken nag ôf gwyw*, I will kiss thy feet, through thy will, though I am not worthy. P.C. 481. *Ow thâs, ken fova serrys, pan glow an now-edhys*, my father, though he may be angry, when he hears the news. C.W. 82. *Whâth ken 'thosa ow hendas, dha aswon me ny wodhyan*, yet although thou art my grandfather, I knew not how to recognize thee. *ibid.* 120. *Ow grantya dhymo sylwans wosé henna, ken 'thew pell*, granting to me salvation hereafter, though it is long distant. *ibid.* 140. *Ken teffo y ges golok, dhodho ny yll-ouch gûl drók*, if he should come into your sight, to him ye cannot do harm. R.D. 1861. *Yn ûr-na mestry vÿth te ny vea warnaf ve, drók vyth na da, ken onan thys na'n rolla*, in that hour power thou wouldst never have over me, evil nor good, unless one should give it thee. M.C. 145. Written also *cyn*, qd. v. W. *cyd*. Arm. *ken*.
- CEN, adv. First, before, before that. ‡ *Bês mar menta rei dem arta, me a desca dîs cen point a skians*, but if thou wilt give them to me again, I will teach thee first a point of wit. ‡ *Bedhes gweskys dhiueth, ken gweskal onweth rák henna yw an gwella point a skians oll*, be twice struck, before striking once, for that is the best point of wit of all. *Llwyd*, 251. This is the later form of *cyn*, qd. v.
- CENCIA, v. a. To contend, strive. *Llwyd*, 80, *Dho kennkia*. Gael. *caonnag*.
- CENCRAS, s. m. Crabs, crabfishes. *Llwyd*, 243. One of the plurals of *cancr*, qd. v.
- CENDE, s. m. Kind, nature. *Me a brêf bôs gow henna, rák dew ha dén yw dew dra, pur contraryus yn kende*, I will prove that to be false, for God and man are two things very contrary in nature. P.C. 1731. Derived from the English.
- CENDEL, s. m. Fine linen. *Aga malye my a vyn, yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, I will wrap them in fine linen and in silk. O.M. 1752. Written also *cendal*, and pronounced as in English, *sendal*. *Llwyd*. *Joseph whêk, resceu e dhys, hag yn cendal glân maylye*, sweet Joseph, receive him to thee, and in clean fine linen wrap him. P.C. 3156. *Otté cendal glân a lês, parys rág y encledhyes*, behold clean linen spread, ready for burying him. P.C. 3160.
- CENDONER, s. m. A debtor. *Kyns y un teller yn beys dew kendoner yth egé, dhe un dettor; me a grÿs an nÿl dhodho a dellé pymp cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, formerly in a part of the world there were two debtors to one creditor; I believe the one to him owed five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 502. Derived from *cendon*, id. qd. *cyndon*, qd. v.
- CENEFRA, adj. So many, every. ‡ *Ha Dew rig gwres an puskas brás, ha kenefra tra bew es a gwayah, neb rig an dowrow dry rág pur vear warlér go has, ha kenefra edhan eskelly warlér go has, ha Dew welas tro va dá*, and God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind, and God saw that it was good. (*Keigwyn*, p. 191.) This is a late corruption of *ceniver*, qd. v.
- CENEWAL, v. a. To dine. *Llwyd*, 127; who also writes it *kynewal*, p. 245. W. *ciniawa*. It is the same word as *cona*, qd. v.
- CENIAT, s. m. A singer. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *cheniat*, cantor, and *keniat*, in *Keniat combricam*, liticen. It is derived from *cané*, to sing, and the termination *at*, which is the earliest form, denotes the agent, as in Welsh and Armoric; but in mediæval Cornish the termination was changed into *as*, as in *gwythyas*, a keeper; *sylwyas*, a saviour. W. *ceiniad*. Arm. *kiniad*.
- CENIN, s. m. A leek, chive, shalot. *Cenin ewinoc*, algium, garlic. *Cornish Vocabulary*. The literal meaning of *cenin ewinoc* is leeks with claws, or clawed. It is written by *Llwyd* *cinin*. W. *cenin*, † *cennin*. Arm. *cinin*. *Cenin ewinog* is also the name of garlic in Wales.
- CENIVER, adj. So many, every, every one. *A vernans Christ pan welsé keniver tra marthusy*, of the death of Christ when he had seen so many marvellous things. M.C. *Yn blydhen y a vye, ha bederow keniver hag a ow-leow esé yn corf Jesus worth never*, in a year they would be, and beads so many as there were marks in the body of Jesus in number. M.C. 228. Written indifferently *cenifer*, *ceniver*, *cenever*, and also *cyniver*, qd. v.
- CENOUGH, v. a. Sing ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *cané*. *Ken-ouch why faborden brás, ha me a cân trebyl fyn*, sing ye a great bass, and I will sing a fine treble. R.D. 2359. W. *cenwch*. Arm. † *canouch*.
- CENS, adv. Before, formerly, rather. *Kens môs euf ten gwyn pymeth, ha dhe scafé ytheth yn ow nygys*, before going, drink a draught of spiced wine, and thou more nimbly wilt go in my errand. O.M. 2294. *Kepar hag ef ôn crowsys, ha dre wyr vreus iuggys rák agan drók ober kens*, like as he, we are crucified, and by true judgment sentenced for our evil deed before. P.C. 2902. *Nep yw ioy ow colon, ha'm melder kepar ha kens*, who art the joy of my heart, and my sweetness as formerly. R.D. 457. In construction *cens* is mutable into *gens* and *hens*. ‡ *Po ti ha de wrég an moiha lúan warbarh, nenne greuh terhi an desan, ha na hens*, when thou and thy wife are most merry together, then break the cake, and not before. *Llwyd*, 251. The aspirate form is required after *na*, *na hens*. So also in Welsh, *na chynt*. Written also *cyns*, qd. v. W. *cynt*, † *cent*. Arm. *kent*. Ir. *ceid*. Gael. *ceud*.
- CENS, prep. With. Another form of *cans*. *Kens dha gledhé*, with thy sword. *Llwyd*, 230.
- CENSA, adj. The first, chief. *Bedhens nêp a ddeppro kensa, kepar ha nêp a servyo*, let him be who eats first, as he who serves. P.C. 795. *A wetta ny devethys warbarth ha'n kensa galow*, seest thou us come together with the first call. P.C. 2051. *Galsen yn ta, dhe'n kensa fu*, I could well, at the first view. R.D. 863. *Censa* is the superlative of the irregular comparative *cens*. Written also *cynsa*, qd. v. W. *cyntav*, † *centav*, † *cintam*. Arm. *centa*, † *centaf*. Ir. *ceadna*, † *cetne*, *ceud*, † *cita*. Gael. *ceud*. Manx, *chied*.
- CENSEMMYN, adv. Before now. *Llwyd*, 249. A corrupt contraction of *cens*, before, and *lemmyn*, now.

CENSENNA, adv. Before that, ere that. *Llwyd*, 249.

Compounded of *cens*, before, and *henna*, that.

CENTER, s. f. A nail, a spike. Pl. *centrow*. *Doro kenter, ha me a tak y luef gledh*, bring me a nail, and I will fasten his left hand. P.C. 2746. *Hag onan, gwyskyns kenter scon ynny*, and one, let him drive a nail in it at once. P.C. 2766. *Treys ha dewlef a pŷp tu fast lackyes gaus kentrow hern*, feet and hands on every side fast fixed with iron nails. P.C. 2938. *Yw saw oll dhe wol-yow, a wrŷk an gu ha'n kentrow*, are all thy wounds healed, which the spear and nails made? R.D. 491. † *Gwisgo an genter ma ed eskas vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. *Llwyd*, 230. W. *cethyr*. Arm. *kentr*, a spur. Ir. † *cinteir*. Gr. *κέντρον*.

CENTREVEC, s. m. A neighbour, one of the same town. *Den a'n geffé cans davas ha'y centrevek saw onan, mar a's ladtré dheworto, pa'n pŷn a gotho dhodho*, a man may possess a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one; if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2231. Written also *contrevac*, qd. v. Compounded of *cen*, with, and *trev*, a town. W. *cyd-drev-awg*. Arm. † *contrevék*. But the common term in Welsh for a neighbour is *cymmydog*, one of the same *cwmwd*, or wapentake; being a division of the *Cant-red*, or hundred: and in Armoric, *amezek*.

CENTREYNY, v. a. To breed maggots, to rot. *Yn prison mŷs ny treynyn agan bew, kyn kentreyynnyn oll agan kŷc*, going to prison, we will not torment our lives, though we may rot our flesh. R.D. 74. From *contron*, qd. v. W. *cyndhroni*.

CENTROW, s. m. Nails. The plural of *center*, qd. v.

CENTRE, v. a. To nail, to fasten with nails. *Tynneuch kettep pen, y vellow kettep onan dyscavylsys ŷns, lemmyn kentr'y worth an pren*, pull ye every one, his joints, every one, are strained, now nail it to the wood. P.C. 2772. From *center*, a nail.

CENTHEW, comp. v. Although he is. *Whath kenthew ow hendas pur drŷk dén accomptys*, yet although my grandsire is accounted a very bad man. C.W. 106.

Kenthew is a contraction of *cen*, although, and *ythew*, is.

CENZHOHA, s. m. The morning. † *En kenzhoha*, in the morning. *Llwyd*, 249. This is a corrupt word of late occurrence. The root is *cens*, first.

CENYS, part. Sung. *Peder, me a lever dhys, kyns ys bŷs kullyek kenys, ter gwŷth y wréch ow naché*, Peter, I say to thee, before that the cock has crowed, three times thou wilt deny me. P.C. 903. The participle pass. of *cané*, qd. v.

CEPAR, adv. Equally, in the same manner, alike, like to, as. It is generally followed by *del*, or *ha*. *Avel olow aga threys, sych ŷns oll kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry, like herbs. O.M. 761. *Kepar del fuwé dremmas*, like as he was a just man. O.M. 864. *Kepar hag ŷn*, like as we are. O.M. 894. *Kepar ha my, ef gordhyeuch*, like me, honour ye him. O.M. 2350. *Kepar del fue dhyn yrhys*, as it was enjoined to us. O.M. 2375. *Kepar ha del leverys*, just as I said. P.C. 2690. *Kepar hāg ef, ŷn crowsys*, like as he, we are crucified. P.C. 2900. *Dew ha dén kepar del ŷf*, God and man, like as I am. R.D. 2385. Compounded of *ce*, id. qd. *ced*, *cev*, with, and *par*, equal. W. *cymhar*, is derived from the same roots. So also the Irish *com-paraid*, † *copar*. Gael. *coimheart*.

CER, adj. Dear, beloved, dearly beloved. In construction *gér*. Superlative, *kerra*. *Dres dyfen ow arluth kér*, against the prohibition of our dear Lord. O.M. 172. *Rāg dhe offryn kér*, because of thy dear offering. O.M. 567. *Hag ef ahunan mar gér*, and he so dearly beloved of us. O.M. 612. *A dās kér*, O dear Father. O.M. 835. *Yn gordhyans dhe tās Dew kér*, in worship to the dear God the Father. O.M. 1200. *A mester kér caradow*, O dear beloved master. P.C. 73. W. *cār*, *car-edig*. Arm. *cēr*. Lat. *charus*. Fr. *cher*.

CER, v. n. Go thou. † *Sav aman, kemer dha li, ha ker dha'n hāl, mŷr-teed a metten travyth ne dāl*, get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor, the seatide of the morning is nothing worth. *Cornish Proverb*. Pryce. This is an abbreviated form of *cerdh*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *cerdhes*, to go, qd. v.

CER, adv. Away. † *Dho kemeras kerr*, to take away. *Llwyd*, 44. † *Dho punnya kerr*, to run away. *ibid.* 61. † *Ke yn ker, benyn vās*, go away, good woman. C.W. 52. † *Omskemyns del ota, quick yn ker ke alemma*, accursed as thou art, quickly go away from hence. *ibid.* 88. This is a late abbreviation of *cerdh*, qd. v.

CERCOT, s. f. A surcoat, a surplice. *Hedhouch cercot a baly, dhodho me a vyn y ry*, reach ye a surcoat of satin, to him I will give it. P.C. 1784. *Me a'n kelm, hag a cach an cercot vrās dhe vēs, ŷs adro dhodho*, I will bind him, and snatch the large surcoat away, that is about him. P.C. 2074. From the English *surcoat*.

CERCH, v. a. He will fetch. 3 pers. s. fut. of *cerchy*, and also 2 pers. s. imp. *Kerch dhys ow ené gans el*, bring to thee my soul by an angel. P.C. 429. *Ōw map-lyen kerch Annas*, my clerk fetch Annas. P.C. 553. *Kerch a'n fenten dhym dour*, fetch from the well for me water. P.C. 650. *Me a gerch dour dhys wharré*, I will fetch water for thee soon. P.C. 655. *Me a'n kerch dheuch*, I will fetch him to you. R.D. 1891.

CERCH, s. m. A road, journey. *Dŷn yn kerch*, let us come away. P.C. 2289. *Ke yn kerch dywhans*, go thy way quickly. R.D. 116. *Hag an bédh yn kerch gyllys dhe'n nef deffry*, and from the grave forth gone to heaven really. R.D. 809. W. *cyrch*.

CERCH, s. m. Oats. *Kerch, barlys, ha gwaneth*, oats, barley, and wheat. C.W. 78. Written also *ceirch*, qd. v.

CERCHEN, adj. Surrounding, about. *Dyeth fest vye, y vŷs yn kerchen map gal*, great pity it would be, that it should be about the son of evil. P.C. 2131. Written also *kerchyn*. *Lemmyn jevody, cafus an bows-na hep gwry, ŷs y' th kerchyn, me a vyn*, now, I tell you, I will have that coat without seam, that is about thee. R.D. 1922. *Gynef nys yn medh, awos gwyské an queth a fue yn kerchyn Ihesu*, with me there is no shame, because of wearing the cloth that was about Jesus. R.D. 1937. W. *cyrchyn*. Ir. † *cercenn*. Lat. *circinus*, a pair of compasses.

CERCHES, v. a. To fetch, carry, bring. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. *kerch*. Part. pass. *kerchys*. *Me a pŷs ragouch ow thās, may feuch sylwys, hag oll kerchys dodho dh'y wlās*, and I will pray my father for you, that ye may be saved, and all brought to him to his country. P.C. 29. *Cerch a'n fenten dhym dour clér*, fetch clear water for me from the well. P.C. 650. *Me a gerch dour dhys wharré, otté ow fycher gyné yn ow dorn rāk y gerches*, I will fetch water for thee soon,

- behold my pitcher with me in my hand to fetch it. P.C. 655. *Kerchyn Longys, an gwás dall*, let us fetch Longius, the blind fellow. P.C. 2916. *Whet kerchouch dhymmo Pilat*, again, fetch Pilate to me. R.D. 1885. *Re'n kercho an dewolow*, may the devils fetch him. R.D. 2277. *Deuch gynef dhe kerchas corf Pilat*, come with me to fetch the body of Pilate. R.D. 2309. W. *cyrchu*, †*circhu*. Arm. *cerchout*. Lat. *circo, circare*. It. *cercare*. Fr. *chercher*. Eng. *search*. Sansc. *char*, to go.
- CERDEN, s. f. The quicken tree, or mountain ash. *Llwyd*, 109. W. *cerdhin*. Arm. *kerzin*. Ir. *caorthain*. Gael. *caorthunn*. Manx, *ceirn*.
- CERDYN, s. m. Cords. *Yn scorgiys prennyer esé yn dewlé an dew edhow, hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn, gwehyn yn mesk cronow, may fôns hyblyth dhe gronkyé, hag a rág gwrýs colmenow, gans púp colmen may 'th ellé; pan wyskens, yn mës an crow*, in the scourges there were rods in the hands of the two Jews, and fast bound to them cords, weaved among thongs, that they might be pliant, to beat him, and before (at the ends) knots made, with every knot that the blood might come, when they struck him. M.C. 131. It is the plural of *cord*, qd. v.
- CERDHY, s. f. A road, journey. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *kerd*, iter. *Ke yn kerdh, ow máp*, go thy way, my son. O.M. 725. *Dún yn kerdh, ow bruder whék*, let us come away, my sweet brother. P.C. 188. *Me effredh a'th pýs, awos an tás bynygeys ro dhym ow kerdh dre dhe rás*, I maimed pray thee, for the sake of the blessed father, give to me my walking by thy grace. P.C. 401. W. *cerdh*, †*kerd*. Arm. *kerz*.
- CERDHES, v. a. To go, walk, proceed. *Galsof ysel na allaf kerdhes yn fás*, I am become low, so that I cannot walk well. O.M. 374. *An dour a uger a lés, may hylly yn ta kerdhes, ty ha'th pobel oll drydhy*, the water will open widely, that thou mayest walk well, thou and all thy people through it. O.M. 1677. *Yma Moyses pell gyllys yn môr, del hewel dhymmo, a rág dyrchans ow kerdhes, an dour ow fysky a lés púp oll a dhyragdho*, Moses is far gone into the sea, as it seems to me, walking quickly forward, striking the water wide before him. O.M. 1684. *Euch yn dré, hag ordeneuch bós pask dhynny, kerdheuch may fova parys wharré*, go into the town, and order the paschal food for us, go that it may be ready soon. P.C. 619. *An antecryst, yn lyes plu, a treyl pobyl dhyworth Dew yn púp le may kerdho ef*, the antichrist, in many a parish, will turn people from God in every place that he may go to. R.D. 249. Preterite *cyrdhys*, qd. v. W. *cerdhed*. Arm. *cerzed*. Ir. *corruigh*. Gael. *caraich*. Sansc. *car*, *kharb*, *khôr*, *svart*.
- CERENGE, s. m. Love, affection. *Rág kerengé orthys, my ny gemeré neffré trom dyal war oll an veys*, for love to thee, I will never take heavy vengeance on all the world. O.M. 1207. *Yma daggrow ow clybbyé dhe dreys, rák ewn kerengé*, tears are wetting thy feet, for true love. P.C. 483. *Lemmyn gwra, ow karengé, kepar yn beys del vynny*, do now, my love, as in the world thou wouldst. R.D. 453. It is a later form of *cerense*.
- CERENSE, s. m. Love, affection. *En keth oynement a scollyas warnaf, rák ow anclydhyas, hy a'n grúk dre kerensé*, the same ointment she poured on me, for my burial, she did it through love. P.C. 549. *Jesus Christ mear gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas*, Jesus Christ much love to mankind shewed. M.C. 5. *Tackys fast gans kerensé*, fastened close with love. M.C. 223. It is the same word as *carensé*, qd. v., and derived from the verb *caré*, to love. W. *carennnydh*, †*carennnyd*, †*carentid*. Arm. *kerentiez*. Ir. *cairdeas*. Gael. *cairdeas*. Manx, *caardys*. Cf. also the ancient Gaulic names, *Carantonus*, *Carentomagus*.
- CERENYS, part. Crowned. *Dún dhe gerhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y drôn avel mychtern yn y se, may hallo vós kerenys*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and let us place him on his throne, like a king in his seat, that he may be crowned. O.M. 2374. *Rág dewesys ós mychtern dhyn, ha kerenys a ver dermyn ty a vjdh*, for chosen thou art a king to us, and crowned in a short time thou shalt be. O.M. 2381. It is the same word as *cerunys*, the part. pass. of *ceruné*, qd. v.
- CEREOR, s. m. A shoemaker, a cordwainer. Cornish Vocabulary, *sutor*. W. *crýdh*. Arm. *keré*, *kereour*. Ir. *caireamhan*, †*cairem*. Gael. †*caireamhan*. Manx, *greasee*. I consider the W. *crýdh* to be a contracted form of *carreiydh*, from *carrai*, a thong, = Lat. *corrigium*, with the usual suffix *ydh*, to denote the agent.
- CERH, s. m. Oats. *Llwyd*, 26, *kerh*. This is the latest form of *cerch*, or *ceirch*, qd. v. *Bara kerh*, oaten bread.
- CERHES, v. a. To fetch, bring, carry. *Awos Dew, dún ahanan dh'y gerhas dhe dré, may hallo bós musurys*, for God's sake, let us come away to fetch it home, that it may be measured. O.M. 2565. *Cardowyon, hep whelthé corn, na gúl sôn, keruch (kerheuch) Jhesu dhynny ny*, my dear fellows, without blowing horn, or making a noise, bring Jesus to us. P.C. 1359. *Dyvolow yffarn a squerdyas corf Judas oll dhe dharnow, hag anodho a gerhas y enef dhe dewolgow*, the devils of hell tore the body of Judas all to pieces, and from him carried his soul to darkness. M.C. 106. *An prennnyer a ve kerhys, en grows scon dythgtis may fe*, the pieces of wood were brought, the cross that it might immediately be formed. M.C. 153. This is another form of *cerches*, qd. v., the guttural *ch* being softened into *h*.
- CERHIDH, s. m. A heron. In Cornish Vocabulary written *cherhit*, *ardea*. Pryce furnishes the later form *kerhes*. W. *crychyd*, *crehyr*, *cryhyr*, *creyr*, *crýr*, *creyr glás*. Arm. *cercheiz*. Ir. *corr*, *corr ghlaiss*. Gael. *corr*, *curra*, *corra-ghlas*. Manx, *coayr*.
- CERHYN, adj. Surrounding, about. *Dhe dhyskyblion yw serrys mûr, ha'n Yedhewon gans nerth púp ûr ygé kerhyn*, thy disciples are very sad, and the Jews with violence are continually surrounding them. R.D. 886. This is another form of *cerchen*, qd. v., the guttural being softened into *h*.
- CERNA, v. a. To tremble. *Dho kerna*, to tremble. *Llwyd*, 166. A late corruption of *crenna*, qd. v.
- CERNEWEC, adj. Cornish. Written by Pryce, *Kernuak*. †*Metten da dha why; elo why clapier Kernuak*, good morning to you; can you speak Cornish?
- CERNIAS, s. m. A horn blower, a trumpeter, a piper. *Llwyd*, 241. This is a later form of *cerniat*, which is written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *cherniat*, *cornicen*. Derived from *corn*, a horn, the *o* being regularly changed into *e*, as is also the case in Welsh, though now written *y*. W. *corn*, *cyrniad*, †*cerniat*.
- CERNIC, adj. Rocky. From *carn*, a rock. Hence *Kernick*, nom. loc. in St. Stephen's.
- CERNOW, s. m. Cornwall. *Me a whýth avel gwás dá;*

nyns-ús dén vŷth yn pow-ma a whytho gwell; ny won gôf yn ol Kernow a whytho gans mygenow bŷth well, I will blow like a good fellow; there is never a man in this country, who can blow better; I know not a smith in all Cornwall, who can blow with bellows any better. P.C. 2712. †*Stean San Agnes an gwella stean en Kernow*, the tin of St. Agnes (is) the best tin in Cornwall. Pryce. W. Cernyw. The root of the word is *Corn*, a horn; from the shape of the country running like a horn into the sea. One of the four cantons of Brittany is also called *Kerneô*, in French *Cornouaille*.

CEROIN, s. f. A tub, pipe, or tun. Cornish Vocabulary, *keroi*, cupa. W. *cerwyn*.

CERRA, adj. Dearest, most beloved. The superlative of *cér*, qd. v. *Ow eleth, seveuch yn ban, euch alemma ahanan, dhe servya ow máp kerra*, my angels, stand up, go hence from us to serve my most dear son. P.C. 153.

CERRAS, v. n. To go, to walk. †*Dda Adam kerras pur greyf me a vyn, dhe sallugyé, ha'n aval y presentya*, to Adam I will walk very strongly, to salute him, and present to him the apple. C.W. 54. A late corruption of *cerdhes*, qd. v.

CERRY, v. a. Thou shalt love. 2 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, to love; often used as the present tense. *Lavar dhymmo dyowgel, del ym kerry, me a'd peys*, speak to me clearly, as thou lovest me, I pray thee. O.M. 1370. *Gor ost genes yveys da dhe omladh, del y'm kerry*, take with thee a host, well armed, to fight, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2142. Written also *cyrry*, qd. v.

CERRYS, part. Carried. Part. pass. of *cariā*, to carry, qd. v. †*Pan deffa oyle a vercy, te a vŷdh kerrys the'n joye, dhe'n néf uchel a uchan*, when the oil of mercy shall come, thou shalt be carried to joy, to the high heaven above. C.W. 150.

CERT, s. f. A cart. *Helyas ôf, me a fue yn kert a tân, dhe'n kéth plas-ma kymerys*, Elijah I am, I was in a cart of fire, to this same place being brought. R.D. 236. W. *cart*, *cert*. Ir. *cairt*. Gael. *cairt*. Manx, *cart*.

CERUNE, v. a. To crown. *Ha rág why dhum keruné, my a re dhuyuch Boswené*, and because ye have crowned me, I will give you Boswene. O.M. 293. Written also *cur-uny*, qd. v.

CERYN, v. a. We love, or shall love. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *caré*, to love; often used as the present. *Neb a geryn an moycha*, whom we love the most. C.W. 88.

CERYS, part. Loved. Part. pass. of *caré*, to love, qd. v. *Dhe grygy Thomas a dhue, rág gans ow arluth y fue kyns lemmyn marthys kerys*, to believe Thomas will come, for by our lord he was before now greatly loved. R.D. 1221.

CES, adj. Joint, common, united. *Dhyuch lavaraf, ow dyskyblyon, pyseuch toyth da oll kes-colon Dew dreys púp tra*, to you I say, my disciples, pray ye forthwith, all with one heart, God above all things. P.C. 2. *Whêth ow cufyon dyfunouch, ha kes colon oll pesouch na gyllouch yn temptacion*, again, my dear (companions) awake, and with one heart all pray, that ye enter not into temptation. P.C. 1076. *Ddodho Jesus dhy dhampnyé Pylat bŷs pan danvonas, yn ur-na kes-kowedhé y a ve*, to him Jesus to condemn until he sent to Pilate, in that hour united companions they became. M.C. 110. It is also written *cys*, qd. v. W. *cŷd*, †*ced*, (*cyd-galon*.) Arm. *ked*.

CES, s. m. Cheese. This is a late form of *caus*, qd. v., and is the pronunciation in use in the times of Keigwyn and Llwyd. †*Es kês? ês po neg ês? ma's-ês kês, drô kês; po neg ês kês, drô peth ês*, is there cheese? is there, or is there not? if there is cheese, bring cheese; if there be not cheese, bring what there is. Pryce's Vocabulary.

CESADOW, adj. Hateful, odious, detestable. *Ty wás cesadow, ygor scon an darasow ha hêth an prysnes yn mês*, thou odious fellow, open immediately the doors, and bring the prisoners out. R.D. 631. Another form of *casadow*, qd. v.

CESAN, s. f. A sod, or turf. Llwyd, 45. Pl. *cesow*. †*Whelas tees dha trehé kesow*, look for people to cut turves. Pryce's Vocabulary.

CESCAR, v. a. To separate, disperse, wander. *Yn mês a'm ioy ha'm whekter, rês ew keskar dre terros, rág fout gwesc ha goscotter, namna vyrwyn rág anvos*, away from my joy and my delight, I must wander through lands, for want of clothes and shelter, I am almost perishing for cold. O.M. 360. *Gwŷr a gowsaf vy, ha me a'n prêf kyn keskar*, I speak true, and I will prove it before separating. R.D. 910. Compare this sentence with the following: *Me a'n prêf gwŷr a gowsaf, kyns ys dybarth*, I will prove that I speak truly, before separating. R.D. 925. In the following sentence, *peth keskar* means the condition of a vagrant, whence that of a beggar, or poverty. *Benegas yw nêb a garé Du dris púp tra ús yn bŷs, hag a wodheffo yn wharé dhodho kymmys ús ordnys; bo clevas bo peth keskar, bo dre prison presonys, oll en da ha'n drók keparé, dhe Jesus bedhens grassys*, blessed is he that loves God above every thing that is in the world, and endureth patiently as much as is ordained to him; be it sickness or poverty, or by prison imprisoned, all the good and evil alike, to Jesus be thanks. M.C. 24. W. *cydysgaru*, *gwasgaru*.

CESCER, adj. Affectionate, loving. *Oll eleth néf, golsow-ouch dha ve lemyr; cresouch ow bôsaf prince crêf, hag yn-wedh dhe why cescer, bían ha brás*, all angels of heaven, hearken to me now; believe ye that I am a strong prince, and also to you affectionate, small and great. C.W. 10. Compounded of *ces*, together, and *cér*, dear. W. *cydgar*.

CESCOY, v. n. To be at rest, to lie quiet, to sleep. *Adam, a oll dhe drevas, an degves ran dhymmo gás, whêth yn atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy tillage, leave the tenth part to me, still to remain waste. O.M. 427. Another form of *cuscé*, qd. v.

CESENYANS, s. m. Agreement, concord, consent. Pryce. W. *cydsyniant*, from *cyd*, together, & *syniant*, sentiment.

CESER, s. m. Hail. Cornish Vocabulary, *grando*. Written by Keigwyn and Llwyd, *kezzar*, and *kezer*. †*Ema a kíl kezzar*, it is hailing, lit. it is making hail. Llwyd, 250. †*Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehe, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. Pryce's Vocab. W. *cesair*. Arm. *casarch*, †*caserch*. Ir. †*casair*, a shower.

CESOLETH, s. m. Tranquillity, rest, peace. *Ysedheuch yn kesoleth, rāk scon why a fŷdh servys*, sit down in quietness, for you shall soon be served. P.C. 715. Written by Llwyd, *cysolath*, qd. v.

CESON, s. m. An accusation. More generally written *ceyson*, qd. v.

CESOW, s. m. Turves, sods. The plural of *cesan*, qd. v.
CESPAR, s. c. A spouse, a married person. Cornish Vocabulary, *conjux*. Compounded of *ces*, together, and *par*, a mate. From the same roots are the W. *cymhar*, a partner. Arm. *kever*, *kenver*, comparison. Ir. *comhar-aid*, *+copar*. Gael. *coimheart*. Lat. *compar*.

CESSONYIS, s. m. A consonant. Pryce. W. *cydseiniad*, fr. *cyd*, together, and *seiniad*, a sounding.

CESTEL, s. m. Castles. One of the plurals of *castel*, qd. v.

CESULYE, v. a. To consult. *Me a gesul*, I advise. P.C. 1543. Generally *cusulye*, qd. v.

CESVOWA, v. a. To live with. †*Râg henna yn chast gwren ny kesvowa, ha carnall joye yn bys-ma ny a vyn warbarth nacha*, wherefore chastely let us live together, and carnal joy in this world we will altogether deny. C.W. 90. Comp. of *ces*, together, and *bewa*, to live. W. *cydvynw*.

CET, a prefix in composition. It denotes co-operation, conjunction, and equality, and has the power of the Latin and English prefixes, *co*, *com*, *con*. It is the older form of *ces*, and was also written *ced*, and is now written in Welsh *cyd*, but anciently, †*cet*, †*ced*, †*cyt*; and in Ancient Gaulish, *cata*, *cate*, as may be seen in the proper names *Catamantelides*, *Catalauni*, *Catmelus*. The prefix *con*, in *contrevak*, &c., has the same power. Arm. *ked*. Ir. *con*, *co*, *coss*. Gael. *con*, *co*. It is the same word as C. *cans*; W. *cant*, with; and the primitive form is preserved in the W. composites, *canhymdaith*, a companion; *canlyn*, to follow. Lat. *con*. Gr. *σύν*. Sansc. *sam*.

CETEL, adv. In the manner that, as, as soon as, when. Written also indiscriminately, *kettel*, and *kettyl*. *Râg dhym yma tokyn da, råk y gafus, kettel y'n geffo a'n bay*, for there is to me a good token to take him, as soon as he finds him, he shall kiss him. P.C. 985. *Kettel tersys an bara, aswonys Cryst a gara, mar dha del reys*, as thou didst break the bread, I knew Christ whom I love, so well as there is need. R.D. 1318. *Wharré y gen lowennas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1329. Compounded of *ceth*, the same, and *del*, manner.

CETELLA, adv. In such a manner, in that way, so, likewise. *Yn pûr ny defry nép a rella yn ketella, mernans yw gwryw dhy vody*, very positively, whoever has acted in that way, death is due to his body. O.M. 2241. *Yn ketella ty re wrûk*, in that way thou hast acted. O.M. 2243. *Honna yw cusyl da, yn ketella me a wra*, that is good advice, so I will do. P.C. 1454. *Yn ur-na dhe'n menydyow why a erch warnouch codhé, yn ketella an nansow wy a bÿs ragas cudhé*, in that hour ye shall call to the mountains to fall on you, likewise the cliffs ye shall pray you to hide. M.C. 170.

CETELMA, adv. In this manner, thus. *Mes y dhensys o mar feyn pûb or a'n trylya dhedha may'th êth war ben y dhewleyn, ha pesy yn ketelma*, but his manhood was so delicate every hour that he turned himself to it, that he went on his knees, and prayed in this manner. M.C. 54. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketelma, Arluth pan dyffly dhet pow, predery ahanaf gwra*, the thief on the right side prayed in this manner, Lord, when thou shalt come to thy country, do thou think of me. M.C. 193. Compounded of *cetel*, and *ma*, here.

CETEP, adj. Every. *Cresseuch, coullenweuch an beys, avel*

kyns, ketep máp bron, increase, fill the earth, as before, every son of the breast. O.M. 1162. *Oyeth sy, glewyuch dhym oll masons an drê ketep pol*, hear ye, listen to me all masons of the town, every head. O.M. 2298. *Ha dhym y a worthebys, y fedhons mytlyn parys ketep onan*, and to me they have answered, that they will be in the morning ready every one. O.M. 2308. *Deuch yn råk ketep onan*, come forward every one. O.M. 2683. *Dhe esgarn oll ketep tam gans ow bom a fydh brewys*, thy bones all, every bit, with my blows shall be broken. O.M. 2744. *Me á genes yn lowen, ha'm dysciblyon ketep pen dhe'th arhadow*, I will go with thee joyfully, and my disciples, every head, at thy commands. P.C. 462. *Godhvedhouch ketoponon*, know ye every one. M.C. 141. The same term occurs in Armoric, see *guilibunan*, in Buhez Nonn, 58, 94.

CETGORRA, v. a. To compare, to collate. *Dhe getgora. Pryce*. Compounded of *cet*, and *gorra*, to place.

CETORVA, s. f. The groin. *Llwyd*, 70. W. *cedorva*, from *cedor*, †*caitoir*, Oxf. Gloss., and *ma*, a place. Arm. *cezour*, *caezour*. Ir. *caethair*.

CETTERMYN, adv. Likewise. Pryce. Compounded of *cet*, together, and *termyn*, time.

CETTOTH, adv. As soon as. *Dús dhymmo ketoth ha'n gér, råk colenwel bôdh ow brÿs*, come to me as soon as the word, to fulfil the wish of my mind. O.M. 2272. *May tanfonno dhyuch yn scon, kettuth ha'n gér*, that he send to you forthwith, as soon as the word. R.D. 1598. *Hedheuch dhymmo ow kledhé, råk may hyllyf y ladhé, kettoth ha'n gér*, reach me my sword, for that I may kill him as soon as the word. R.D. 1970. Comp. of *cet*, together, and *tôth*, haste.

CETVA, s. f. A convention, an assembly. Cornish Vocabulary, *chetua*, conventus vel conventio. Comp. of *cet*, together, and *ma*, a place, whence the proper meaning is the place of meeting. The meeting itself is also the meaning of the W. *cydva*.

CETH, adj. The same. *Nÿ dyf gwêls na flour yn bÿs yn kêth fordh-na, may kyrdhys*, neither grass nor flower in the world grows in that same road, that I went. O.M. 713. *Gwrên un alter ték ha da, may hyllyn sacryfyé dhodho war an kêth honna*, let us make an altar fair and good, that we may sacrifice to him upon that same. O.M. 1172. *Nyns á dén vÿth vynytha a'n keth re-na dhe'n tÿr sans*, no man shall go ever of those same to the holy land. O.M. 1879. *Laha Moyses dhym yma, hag yn oll an kêth henna nyns ús y hanow scruffyys*, I have the law of Moses, and in all that same, his name is not written. O.M. 1645. *Py nÿl o mocha sengys an kêth dén-ma dhe caré*, which one was most bound this same man to love. P.C. 511. W. *cyd*.

CETH, adv. Since, whilst, as long as. *Wháth keth ÿns y mar venys, me a dhôg ran war ow heyn uskes lemyñ*, yet since they are so small, I will carry some on my back immediately now. C.W. 100. W. *cyd*.

CETH, s. m. The common people. *Oll tús ow chy, deuch genef vy, bryntyn ha kêth*, all men of my house, come with me, nobles and commons. O.M. 1962. *Oyeth yn wêdh sy glewyuch bryntyn ha kêth, an mychtern a worhemmyñ*, hear likewise ye, listen nobles and commons, the king commands. O.M. 2420. *Nêb o tús kêth dhe Pylat a leverys*, some that were common people to Pilate said. M.C. 115.

CETHEL, s. f. A knife. Cornish Vocabulary, *cultellus*, *cultellum*. See also *collel*. W. *cythell*, *cyllell*. Arm. *contel*. Lat. *cultellus*.

CEV, a prefix in composition. It denotes conjunction, and equality, and agrees in meaning with *cet*, and the following are examples where it occurs, *kepar*, equally; *kekeffrys*, also; *cefals*, a joint; *ceamar*, a spouse; *cevelyn*, a cubit, &c. Written also *com*, *cov*, *co*, as in *colenwel*, *covlenwel*. W. *cyv*, *cy*, *cym*, *cyn*; formerly written *†cam*, *†cem*, *†cav*, *†cev*, *†cim*, *†com*. Arm. *ken*, *†cem*, *†com*. Ir. *comh*, *†com*, *†co*. Gael. *comh*, *coimh*. Lat. *com*, *con*.

CEVARDHIU, s. m. December. Lit. *mís kevardhiu* means the month following the black month, November. Arm. *keverdu*, *kerdu*, *kerzu*. The Welsh name is *rhagvyr*.

CEVARVOS, v. a. To recover. Pryce. W. *cyvarvod*.

CEVARWOUDH, v. a. Direct thou. *Ow kannas whék, dhe'n beys touth, lowenna tecka godhfy, Ihesu ow máp kevarvoudh, ugy warnaf ow pygy*, my sweet messenger, to the world quick, the fairest joy thou knowest, Jesus my son direct thou, who is on me praying. P.C. 1043. I take this to be the W. *cyvarwydh*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *cyvarwydho*, to direct or guide.

CEVE, v. a. He did have. 3 pers. s. imp. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pan vernans a'n gevé ef*, tell me, as thou lovest me, what death did he meet with? O.M. 2219. See *Gevé*.

CEVELEP, adj. Like, similar. Pryce. The more frequent form is *hevelep*, qd. v. W. *cyfelyb*. Arm. *hevelep*.

CEVELYN, s. f. A cubit, the length from the elbow to the point of the middle finger, half a yard. *Tryhans kevelyn da an lester a vjdh a hys, ha hanter cans kevelyn yn wédh ty a wra y lés*, three hundred cubits good the vessel shall be in length, and half a hundred cubits thou shalt make its breadth. O.M. 955. *Ny ýl an gýst yn y blás, re hýr ew a gevelyn*, the beam will not go into its place, too long it is by a cubit. O.M. 2529. *Lemyn re got ew a gevelyn*, now it is too short by a cubit. O.M. 2541. Compounded of *cev*, and *elyn*, or *elin*, the elbow, qd. v. W. *cyvelin*. Arm. *cefelyn*.

CEVIL, s. m. A horse. The word is preserved in the names of places, as *Nankevil*, *Penkevil*. W. *cefyl*. Ir. *capall*, a mare, a horse. Gael. *capull*, a mare. Manx, *cab-byl*. Gr. *καβάλλης*, a work-horse. Lat. *caballus*, a horse. It. *cavallo*. Fr. *cheval*; *cavale*, a mare. Pol. *kobela*. Both. *kobyła*. Hung. *kabalalo*.

CEVER, s. m. A relative position. *Whet kerchouch dhymmo Pilat, yn y gever y fýf tollys*, again bring ye to me Pilate, in relation to him I was deceived. R.D. 1886. W. *cyver*. Arm. *cever*. Ir. *comhair*, *comhar*. Gael. *comhair*.

CEVEREL, s. m. A kid, or young goat. *Keverel* is a family name in St. Martin's by Loo, and a *cheverel*, or *keverel*, a kid, is borne by them on their arms. Pryce. The word is not derived from the Cornish *gaver*, a goat, but rather from the French *chevreau*, *†cheverel*. The Cornish and Welsh term for a *kid* is *mynnan*, qd. v.

CEVERYS, adv. Likewise, also. *†Arluth nef, ha'n byes keverys*, Lord of heaven, and earth likewise. C.W. 70. A late form of *cefrys*, qd. v.

CEVYS, part. Found. *†Mes an for a vjdh kevys yn vanerma der ow oberow*, but the way will be found in this

manner by my works. C.W. 126. *†Pan deffa an termyn a pyp mil ha pyp cans vledhan, an oyle a vercy yn nena a vjdh kevys*, when shall come the period of five thousand and five hundred years, the oil of mercy then will be found. C.W. 138. A later form of *cefys*, qd. v.

CEVYTH, v. a. Thou shalt find. 3 pers. s. fut. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Púr wýr ef a'n gevyth gu pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, very truly he shall have woe, when he comes into my sight. P.C. 963. *Býth nyn gevyth fout a ioy nép a ýl gwelas dhe fas*, never shall he have lack of joy, whoever can see thy face. P.C. 1561. Written equally common *cefyth*.

CEWAR, s. f. Weather, a storm, tempest. *Llwyd*, 128. *Cewar léb*, wet weather. *id.* 243. It is written by Pryce, *kuer*. *†Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwens, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. I think this word must be a corruption of the W. *garwedh*, roughness, from *garw*, (C. *garow*), rough; so *tywydh garw*, severe weather.

CEWS, s. m. Speech, discourse. *Cafes dhe gews tregereth*, to obtain thy word of love. O.M. 454. Written also *cows*, qd. v.

CEWSEL, v. a. To speak, say, tell, relate. Pret. and part. pass. *cewsys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *cews*. *Pyw ós a gews mar huhel*, who art thou, that speakest so lofty? O.M. 1368. *Rýs ew dhym kewsyl defry orth ow gwrék kys mós a dré*, I must speak really to my wife before going from home. O.M. 2171. *Mara kewsyl falsury, a henna dók dustuny, mes mara kewsyl yn lél, prág y wreth ow boxusy, nys yn lemmyn vyleny awos gwryonedh kewsyl*, if I have spoken falsehood, of that bear witness, but if I have spoken honestly, why dost thou strike me? there is not now villainy because of speaking truth. P.C. 1271. *Kewseuch lemman, gwycoryon, del ouch synsys gweryon, pendra gewsyl an dén-ma*, say ye now, traders, as ye are esteemed true, what did this man say? P.C. 1304. *Mar kews ken es gwryonedh, ef a'n pren kys tremené*, if he speak other than truth, he shall catch it before passing. P.C. 1468. *A benen, pendra kewsylth*, O woman, what sayest thou? R.D. 1688. *Kewsyls dén mýns a vynno*, let a man say all that he will. R.D. 2448. *Hag y 'théns dhe ben dewlyn, hag y kewsens dhe scornye*, and they went to their knees, and they spake to scorn him. M.C. 137. *Ena Pilat a gewsyl yn delma*, there Pilate spake in this manner. M.C. 141. It is also written *cowsa*, qd. v. W. *comm*, a discourse, whence *commio*, *ymgommio*, to discourse. Arm. *comz*, *comps*, a discourse; *comza*, *compsa*, to discourse. Ir. *comhradh*. Gael. *comhradh*. The Cornish form approaches nearer the French *causer*.

CEYL, v. a. He will lose. 3 pers. s. fut. of *celly*, qd. v. In construction it changes into *geyl*, qd. v.

CEYSON, s. m. An accusation, cause, reason. *†Pa han keyson*, what charge, or accusation? *Llwyd*, 240. It is also written *ceson* or *cheson*, the *ch* before *e* having the power of *k*. *Na allons caffus cheson dhe wruthyl crothval na sôn warnas*, let them not be able to find cause to make a complaint, nor a sound against thee. O.M. 1835. *Leveruch dhym pahan cheyson a's bues why erbyn Ihesu, pan vynnouch y dhystrewy*, tell ye me, what accusation have ye against Jesus, when ye wish to destroy him. P.C. 1970. *Me re wrúk scrifé agas cheson dh'y ladhé*, I have written your accusation to put him to

- death. P.C. 2792. *Hep guthyl na moy cheyson*, without suffering any more trouble. R.D. 460. This is an abbreviated form of *acheson*, qd. v.
- CI, s. m. A dog. Cornish Vocabulary, *ki*, canis. Pl. *kén*, *kuen*. *Sáf yn ban, del y'm kerry, rák nans yw Pilat serrys, ow krye, kepar ha ky*, stand up, as thou lovest me, for now Pilate is angered, crying out like a dog. P.C. 2242. *Ty a vjdh mernans cales, yn ta ty a'n dyn-dylas, gwêth ôs ys ky*, thou shalt have a hard death, well thou hast deserved it, thou art worse than a dog. R.D. 2026. † *Aga henwyn kemerans, march ha casak, hag asan, ky, ha câth, logosan*, let them take their names, horse and mare, and ass, dog, and cat, mouse. C.W. 32. In the Cornish Vocabulary, a *Linx* is called *commisc bleit hah chi*, for which a more recent hand has substituted *kymmysk bleid a chi*, the literal meaning being, "mixture of wolf and dog." This sentence furnishes us with a proof of *c* being changed into the aspirate *ch* after *a*, and ; which is the rule in Welsh. *Ci hir, milgi*, a greyhound. W. *ci*, pl. *cwn*. Arm. *ki*, pl. *koun*. Ir. and Gael. *cu*, pl. *coin*. Manx, *coo*. Gr. *κύων*, *κύες*. Lat. *canis*. Germ. *hund*. Sansc. *svan*, *s'un*.
- CIBMIAS, s. m. Leave. † *Cibmias tég ev a kymeras*, fair leave he took. *Llwyd*, 251. This is a late corruption of *cummyas*, qd. v.
- CIDNIADH, s. m. Autumn. *Llwyd*, 40. Who also gives *cidniáz*, as a modern form, 13. Both being corruptions of *cyniaf*, qd. v.
- CIDNIO, s. m. Dinner. *Llwyd*, 10. A modern corruption of *ciniow*, qd. v.
- CIDHA, v. a. To hide. *Llwyd*, 50. More frequently written *cudha*, qd. v.
- CIG, s. m. Flesh, flesh meat. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *kig*, *chic*, caro. *Na'm buef dhe wruthyl genes, yn kýk hag yn kues hep wow*, that I have not had to do with thee in flesh nor in blood, without falsehood. O.M. 659. *Efa bren Adam dhe dás, gans y gýk ha wós kefrys*, he will redeem Adam thy father, with his flesh and blood too. O.M. 812. *Parys fest yw an spyrys, ha'n kýc yw marthys grevyys gans cleves ha govegyon*, very ready is the spirit, and the flesh is wondrous afflicted with sickness and sorrows. P.C. 1061. *Kewsyns dén mýns a vynno, ow kýc ha'm gós býdh ynno, ha ken ny dhothyé dhé'n néf*, let a man say all that he will, my flesh and my blood shall be in him, and else he will not go to heaven. R.D. 2449. W. *cíg*, † *cic*. Arm. *kig*, † *cic*. Ir. † *cuach*, † *cich*.
- CIGEL, s. m. A distaff. Cornish Vocabulary, *kigel*, colus. *Eva, kymmer dhe gygel, rág nedhé dhynny dyllas, ha my á gans oll ow nel, yn dôr dhe dhallath palas*, Eve, take thy distaff to spin clothes for us, and I will go with all my strength, to begin to dig in the ground. O.M. 367. Written also *kegel*. *Gans kegel a dhesempys nedhé dyllas me a wra*, with a distaff immediately I will spin clothes. O.M. 415. W. *cogel*. Arm. *kegel*, *kigel*. Ir. *ciogal*, *coigeal*. Gael. *cuigeal*. Manx, *quiggal*. Germ. *kunckel*. O. High German, *cuncla*. As the word is not derivable from a Celtic root, it is evident that all these, like the French *quenouille*, It. *conocchia*, are adopted from the Latin *conucula*, for *colucula*, from *colus*.
- CIGLIU, adj. Flesh-coloured. *Llwyd*, 63. Compounded of *cig*, flesh, and *liw*, colour. W. *cigliw*. Arm. *kigliou*.
- CIGVER, s. m. A flesh-fork. Cornish Vocabulary, *kig-*
- uer*, *ficinula*. Compounded of *cíg*, flesh, and *bér*, a spit. The equivalent in Welsh is *cigwain*, a flesh-fork, compounded of *cíg*, flesh, and *gwanu*, to pierce.
- CIL, s. f. A recess, a back, the nape of the neck. Cornish Vocabulary, *chil*, cervix. *Och, tru, tru, shyndyys ôf gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y venym, ow coské yn haus yn hâl, lyskys ôf a'n kýl dhe'n tal*, Oh, sad, sad, spit on I am by a black frog, and blown by his venom, sleeping down in the moor, burned I am from the nape to the forehead. O.M. 1781. *Pol kíl*, the hinder part of the head. *Llwyd*, 104. *Heb cows gér y clamderys, y codhas war bol y hýll*, without saying a word she fainted, she fell on her back. M.C. 165. W. *cíl*. Arm. *kíl*. Ir. † *cul*. Gael. *cul*. Manx, *cooyl*.
- CIL, v. a. To make. A mutation of *gíl*, qd. v. † *Ema a kíl err*, it snows. † *Ema a kíl cessar*, it hails. *Llwyd*, 250.
- CILLI, s. f. A grove. Pl. *killiow*. It is the same word as *celli*, qd. v. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Killaworgy*, *Killegorgan*, *Killigannoon*, *Killigrew*, &c.
- CILYGAN, s. f. The sheath-fish. Pl. *kilygys*. *Pryce*.
- CINAC, s. m. A worm. Pl. *kinougas*. *Pryce*.
- CINBYC, s. m. A wether goat. *Llwyd*, 65.
- CINEDEL, s. f. A generation. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *kinethel*, generatio. This is read by *Llwyd*, 4, *kinedhel*. On the margin of the MS. is written *kin-edyl*, which is more correct. W. *cededl*, *cededyl*, *cenel*, † *cenetel*, † *cenitol*, † *cenetl*. Ir. *ceinal*, † *cenel*, † *ceneel*. Gael. *ceinal*.
- CININ, s. m. A leek, chive, shalot. *Llwyd*, 15. Another form of *cenin*, qd. v.
- CINNIS, s. m. Fuel. *Llwyd*, 19. † *Na dallé dees perna kinnis war an saw, na mós cuntle an drís dro dan keaw*, men ought not to buy fuel by the load, nor go to gather the brambles about the hedges. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Another form of *cunys*, qd. v.
- CINS, adv. Before. † *Kins es dewath an býs*, before the end of the world. C.W. 68. Another form of *cyns*, qd. v.
- CIO, s. f. A snipe. *Llwyd*, 146. W. *giach*. Arm. *kiach*, *eur giach*.
- CISTINEN, s. f. A chestnut. *Llwyd*, 5. W. *castan*, *castanen*. Arm. *kistin*, *kistinen*. From the Lat. *castanea*.
- CITHA, v. a. To hide. *Llwyd*, 47. More frequently written *cudha*, qd. v.
- CLABITTER, s. m. A bittern. The only apparent derivation is from the English *clawbiter*. The proper name of the bird is in W. *aderyn y bwn*, or *aderyn y bwmp*, and *bwmp y gors*, (*bwmp*, a hollow sound.) Arm. *bon-gors*. Ir. *bunnan*. Gael. *bunnan*.
- CLADHVA, s. f. A burying place. *Me a gesul bós gansé prennys da gwon yn nép le rág an cladhva Crystunyon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place, for the burial of Christians. P.C. 1545. W. *cladhva*, from *cladhu*, to bury, and *ma*, a place.
- CLAF, adj. Sick, disordered, sore. Pl. *clefyon*, *clavyon*. *Ow colon yw marthys cláf*, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1337. *Ow colon reseth yn cláf*, my heart is gone sick. P.C. 1027. *Gallas ow colon púr cláf dre pryderow*, gone is my heart very sick through cares. P.C. 2610. *My ny allaf gúl kenter dhywhy bythyth rák mar cláf yw ow dulé*, I cannot make any nails for you, for my hands

- are so sore. P.C. 2677. *Púp echen clefyon*, all sorts of sick persons. P.C. 3109. *Éllas ow colon yw cláf*, alas! my heart is sick. R.D. 724. *Rák hyreth galsof púr cláf*, through regret I am become very sick. R.D. 775. It is written *claf*, eger vel egrotus, in the Cornish Vocabulary, but by Llwyd and Keigwyn, *cláv*, pl. *clevion*. *Dens cláv*, toothache, Ll. 105. *Dén cláv*, a sick man, pl. *dynion clevion*, 243. ‡ *Yma ow gwyl ow holan cláv*, it maketh my heart sick. C.W. 86. W. *cláv*, pl. *clevion*. Arm. *clavv*, † *claff*. Ir. *clamh*, scorbutic. Gael. *clamh*, id. Sansc. *kliv*, to be feeble.
- CLAFOREC, adj. Leprous. Cornish Vocabulary, *claf-horec*, leprosus. From a substantive, *clafor*, leprosy, in Welsh *clavar*, whence the verbs *clavru*, *clavriaw*, to become leprous. Arm. *lovr*, † *loffr*, leprous; *loventez*, *lornez*, † *lofrnez*, leprosy; *lovri*, *lori*, to be leprous; *lovez*, a hospital for lepers. Legonidec derives the name of the Louvre in Paris from this word. Ir. *lubhra*, † *lubra*, leprosy. Gael. *luibhre*. Manx, *lourey*. Gr. *λεπρα*. Lat. *lepra*.
- CLAMDER, s. m. A faint; a fainting fit. *Ellas, dre cueth, yn clamder, dhe'n dór prág na ymwhelaf*, alas! through grief, in a faint to the ground why do I not throw myself? P.C. 2593.
- CLAMDERE, v. a. To faint away, to swoon. Part. pass. *clamderys*. *Mar tué moy nystevyth man, rag noun y wróns clamderé*, if more come, it will not be enough, they will faint with hunger. O.M. 400. *Rák ewen anwous ny glewaf yender dhum troys, ythesaf ow clamderé*, for very chilliness I do not feel the cold to my feet, I am fainting. P.C. 1224. *Heb cows gér y clamderys*, without speaking a word she fainted. M.C. 165. *Ha'n woloc a's kemeras mar dyn, may clamderas hy arté*, and the sight her took so sharp, that she fainted again. M.C. 171.
- CLAP, s. m. Prating. *Sens dhe clap, na fjdh bysy, rák ny fynnaf dhys crygy*, hold thy prating, be not busy, for I will not believe thee. R.D. 1113. W. *clep*. Du. *klappen*. Germ. *klappen*. Ang. Sax. *cleopian*. Eng. *clap*, † *yclepe*. Scarcely a Celtic word.
- CLAPIER, v. a. To speak. ‡ *Metten dah dha why; elo why clapiér Kernuak*, good morning to you, can you speak Cornish? Pryce's Vocab.
- CLECHIC, s. m. A little bell. Cornish Vocabulary, *tinnabulum*. This is the diminutive of *clóch*, a bell; with the regular mutation of *o* into *e*, as was formerly the case in Welsh, but now into *y*. Thus the Welsh form would be *clóch*, *clychig*, † *clechic*. Arm. *klochik*.
- CLECHTI, s. m. A belfry. Cornish Vocabulary, *cloccarium* vel *lucar*. Compounded of *clóch*, a bell, and *tí*, a house. W. *clochdy*.
- CLEDH, s. m. A dyke, ditch, or trench; also a fence. Pl. *cladhion*. ‡ *Do en dowla en klédh*, to cast him into a ditch. Llwyd, 244. ‡ *Merouch pymava towlys, yn clédh, dhe vonas pedrys*, see where he is cast into the ditch, to be rotten. C.W. 82. W. *clawdh*, † *claud*, † *clad*. Arm. *kleuz*. Ir. *cladh*. Gael. *cladh*. Manx, *cleigh*, *cleiy*.
- CLEDH, adj. The left; the north, in the same way as *dehow* signifies the right side and the south. *Pyw a'n gwyskys an barth clédh*, who struck him on the left side. P.C. 1380. *Ha mear a bobyl gansé, a dhychow, hag a glédh*, and many people with him on the right, and on the left. M.C. 97. *An barth clédh neb o cregis dyvedh o,*

- ha lader púr*, on the left side he who was hanged shameless was, and a very thief. M.C. 191. ‡ *Po rés deberra an bés, tidn heerath a sew; po rés dal an vor, na oren pan a tu, dhuyran, houlzethas, po glédh, po dihow*, when thou comest into the world, sharp sorrow followeth; when thou beginnest the way, it is not known which side, east, west, or north, or south. Pryce. *Dorn-kledh*, left-handed. Llwyd, 145. W. *clédh*, *gogledh*. Arm. *cleiz*. Ir. *clith*, † *cli*, † *cle*. Gael. *clith*. Goth. *hleī*. Sansc. *kri*. Cf. also Gr. *λαιός*, Lat. *laevus*, Sansc. *laicas*.
- CLEDHE, s. m. A sword. Pl. *cledyow*, and irr. *cledydh-yow* and *clidydhhow*, qd. v. *Mar pue drók a oberys, tróch y hy gans dhe gledhé*, if she was evil of works, kill her with thy sword. O.M. 292. *Tán ha cledhé, yma gené lemmyn parys*, fire and sword, they are with me ready. O.M. 1305. *Gans ow cledhé dhe ladhé scon my a vyn*, with my sword soon I will kill thee. O.M. 1363. *Yma omma dew cledhé parys gans ow cowethé, cales ha scherp kekeffrys*, there are here two swords ready with my companions, hard and sharp also. P.C. 925. *Why a dhéth dhym yn arvow, gans boclers ha cledhydh-yow*, ye came to me in arms, with bucklers and swords. M.C. 74. In Keigwyn and Llwyd's time, it was pronounced *clédha*, and this is the vulgar pronunciation in many parts of Wales. *Cledha bían*, a small sword, or dagger. Llwyd, 63. W. *cledyv*, † *clédif*. Arm. *clezef*, *clezé*. Ir. *cloidheamh*, † *claideb*. Gael. *claidheamh*. Manx, *cliwe*. Lat. *gladius*.
- CLEDHEC, adj. Lefthanded. Llwyd, 145. From *clédh*, the left.
- CLEGAR, s. m. A rock, cliff, precipice. It is preserved in the names of places; *West Clicker*, *Low Clicker*, *Cligga*, *Cleghar*. W. *clegyr*.
- CLEM, s. m. Defence. *Me a lever dhys, rák clem, dyswé dhynny Nychydem, ha Ioseph Baramathya*, I say to you, for defence, shew to us Nicodemus, and Joseph of Arimathea. R.D. 625.
- CLEVES, s. m. A disease, malady, sickness. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *clevel*, morbus, of which *cleves* is a later form. *Y a wra eredy a púp cleves dhys jehes*, they will surely make from every disease to thee a cure. O.M. 1794. *Dhodho yma cleves brás, ny gúf medhek a'n sawya*, to him there is a great malady, he finds not a leech that can cure him. R.D. 1647. *Ha mar scon del y'n gwylly, ef a'th saw, hep ken yly, oll a'th cleves yn tyen*, and as soon as thou shalt see him, he will heal thee, without other remedy, of all thy disease entirely. R.D. 1696. *Yn médh an góff, clevas brás és om dewleff devedhys*, says the smith, great disease has happened to my hands. M.C. 156. Llwyd, 80, 156, supplies the following: *Clevas y mantedh*, the stone in the kidneys; *clevas an mytern*, the king's evil: this is also called in Welsh *clwyv y brenhin*, and in Armoric, *drók ar roué*. The root of *cleves* is *claf*, qd. v. W. *clevyd*. Arm. *clenved*, *clioued*, † *cleffet*, † *cleuet*.
- CLEVET, s. m. The hearing. Llwyd, 18. W. *clwyed*. Arm. *cleved*. Ir. *clu*.
- CLEVYON, adj. The sick. This is the plural of *claf*, qd. v, and is generally used as a substantive. *Aban ethe dhe'n teller, bós clevyon dredho sawyys*, when they went to the place, that the sick were healed by it. O.M. 2796. *Lyes torn da yn bys-ma re wrúk dhe vohosugyon, sawyé púp echen clefyon, a vewhé yn bewnans da*, many a

- good turn in this world he hath done to the poor, healing all sorts of sick persons, that live in good life. P.C. 3109. *Dynion clevion*, sick men. *Llwyd*, 243.
- CLEWAS, v. a. To hear, to perceive, to feel, to smell. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. *clew*, part. pass. *clewys*. *My pan esen ow quandré, clewys a'n nyl tenewen un él ow talleth cané, a uchaf war an wedhen*, when I was walking about, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing above me on a tree. O.M. 214. *Pan clewfyf vy an tân tyn, parhap y wrussen fyé*, when I should feel the sharp fire, perhaps I should flee. O.M. 1351. *A Dhew an nef, clew agan lef*, O God of heaven, hear our voice. O.M. 1389. *Arluth ny vynnons crisy, na clewas ow voys a vy*, Lord, they will not believe, nor hear my voice. O.M. 1436. *An re-ma ew gwél a rás, rág ny glewsyuch yn nép plás sawor an par-ma vythqueth*, these are rods of grace, for ye have not smelt in any place savour like this ever. O.M. 1990. *Gordhyans dhe tás Dew an nef, lemyr clewas agan lef*, worship to the Father God of heaven, now he has heard our voice. O.M. 2027. *Ow arluth whék ol, ládh e, ken ef a wra ow shyndye, mar clewvyth agan gwary*, my all sweet Lord kill him, otherwise he will injure me, if he shall hear of our sport. O.M. 2134. *Ple clewsta gehwel Dew Cryst, gans dén yn bys-ma genys*, where hast thou heard God called Christ, by a man in this world born? O.M. 2642. *Me a'n clewes ow tyffen*, I heard him forbidding. P.C. 1573. *Me a dhék dustyny y'n clewys ow leverel*, I will bear witness, I heard him saying. P.C. 1314. *Pepenag vo a'n barth wýr, a clewfyth ow voys yn týt*, whoever is of the true side, shall hear my voice in the land. P.C. 2026. *Me a whýth gans mûr a grys, kynyver dyaul ús yn beys yn ta may clewfo*, I will blow with much force, that as many a devil as is in the world may hear well. P.C. 3063. *Lavar Du maga del wra nêb a vynno y glewas*, word of God how it will feed whoever may be willing to hear it. M.C. 12. *Orto ef y a sedhas, may clewo léff Jesus whék*, by him they sat, that they might hear the voice of sweet Jesus. M.C. 77. *Ha dew a dhúk dystunny y'n clewsons yn leverel*, and two bore witness (that) they heard him say. M.C. 91. *Ha wháth moy, wy a glewyth a dormont Christ del wharfé*, and yet more ye shall hear of the torment of Christ how it happened. M.C. 132. This word in the Cornish, Welsh, and Armoric, is not confined to the signification of hearing only, but it may be defined to conceive from the impulse of any of the senses except the sight. In Welsh, we say, *clywed blás*, to taste; *clywed arogl*, to smell; *clywed llais*, to hear a voice; *clywed dolur*, to feel a pain. In Armoric it signifies to hear, to smell, to perceive. W. *clywed*. Arm. *clewout*. Ir. *cluin*. Gael. *cluinn*. Manx, *cluin*. Gr. *κλῡω*. Sansc. *sr'u*.
- CLEYR, adj. Bright, clear. *Dén apert ha mear y rás, golow cleyr ow tewynnyé*, a man perfect, and much his grace, a light clear shining. M.C. 243. *Deuch avar avorow, my agas pýs, dhe welas fetel sevys Cryst mës an bédh, clér ha wár*, come ye early to-morrow, I pray you, to see how Christ rose out of the tomb, bright and gentle. P.C. 3242. W. *claer*, *disglaer*, *eghur*. Arm. *sklear*, *skler*. Ir. *†gluair*. Lat. *clarus*.
- CLIH, s. f. Ice. Written by *Llwyd*, 33, *glihi*. *†Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwens, ha clehé, ha kezzer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce's Vocab.* Arm. *sklas*. From Lat. *glacies*.
- CLIN, s. m. The knee. Cornish Vocabulary, *clin*, genu, *penclin*, genu. The more common form is *glin*, qd. v., which is common to the other dialects, but this form is also found in the Ordinalia. *Oll an re-ma ty a fyth, ow gordhyé mara mennyth war pen dhe dhew glyn ysel*, all these thou shalt have, if thou wilt worship me low on thy knees. P.C. 136. *Glyn*, here is a mutation of *clyn*, or *clin*, the initial being regularly softened after *dew* preceding.
- CLOCH, s. m. A bell. Cornish Vocabulary, *cloch*, *clocca*; *clochmuer*, campana, a great bell, (*cloch* and *muer* great.) W. *loch*. Ir. *clog*. Gael. *clog*. Manx, *clagg*. Germ. *glocke*. Fr. *cloche*. From Med. Lat. *clocca*.
- CLOCHPREDNIER, s. m. A prison. *†Enna an dzhei a vea kemeryz, ha dha an clochprednier dzhyi a ve lediyz*, then they were taken, and to the prison they were led. *Llwyd*, 252.
- CLOF, adj. Lame. Cornish Vocabulary, *claudus*. W. *clôf*.
- CLOG, s. m. A steep rock. *Pryce*. W. *clog*, *clogwyn*. Ir. *loch*. Gael. *clogh*. Manx, *clagh*, *loch*.
- CLOH, s. m. A bell. *Llwyd*, 45. This is a late form of *cloch*, qd. v.
- CLOIREC, s. m. A clerk, or clergyman. Cornish Vocab. *clericus*. Arm. *cloarec*. Ir. *cleireach*. From the Latin.
- CLOMIAR, s. m. A dove-cot, pigeon-house. *Llwyd*, 49. From the Latin *columbarium*.
- CLOPPEC, adj. Lame, crippled. *Llwyd*, 48. A late form of *clôf*, qd. v.
- CLOR, s. m. Glory, beauty, renown. *Adam sáf yn ban yn clór, ha treyl dhe gýk ha dhe woys*, Adam, stand up in glory, and turn to flesh and blood. O.M. 65. If correctly rendered, *clor* must be borrowed from the Latin, but probably the meaning is different. *Gordhyans* is the Cornish term for glory, qd. v., and *gogoniant* the Welsh. But the Arm. has *glôar*. Ir. *glóir*. Gael. *glóir*.
- CLOS, s. m. Glory, happiness, praise. *Pan fy a'n býs tremenys, gans Crist y fydhdyth trygys agy dh'y clós*, when thou shalt be passed from the world, with Christ thou shalt be dwelling in his glory. P.C. 3234. *Yn paradys deuch dhum clós, dh'agas prenné me a rós gós ow holon*, in paradise come ye to my glory, to purchase you I gave the blood of my heart. R.D. 164. *An corf a whyleuch deffry, ganso yth euch yredy yn y clós*, the body (that) you seek really, with it ye shall go into his glory. R.D. 1290. W. *clód*, *†clot*. Ir. *†clodh*, *†clu*. Gael. *cliu*. Slav. *slowo*, *slawa*. Gr. *κλῡτός*. Lat. *in-clytus*, *laude*. Sansc. *clagha*, (*cal* to proclaim.) Cf. also the Gaulish name *Clotomárus*, = W. *clodvawr*, (*clot-mawr*.) O. H. Germ. *Hlodomâr*.
- CLOWANS, s. m. The hearing, an echo. *Pryce*. From *clowas*, to hear.
- CLOWAS, v. a. To hear. *Dho glowas*. *Llwyd*, 44. *Ty a glow ken newodhow*, thou shalt hear other news. C.W. 84. *Ha me ow gwandra, me a glowas awartha, war an wedhan, un él whék fír ow cana*, and as I was walking, I heard from above, on the tree, a sweet angel wisely singing. C.W. 56. *Dróg polat o, nêb a glowses ow cana*, a bad pullet he was, which thou heardest singing. C.W. 56. *Dheth voys, Arluth, a glowaf, thy voice, Lord, I hear*. C.W. 84. *Worth dha glowas yn torma*, by hear-

ing thee at this time. *Ibid.* 88. *Clow ge ow lef*, hear thou my voice. C.W. 104. This is the late form of *clewes*, qd. v. W. *clywed*.

CLUIT, s. f. A hurdle, a wattle, crate, a wattled gate. Cornish Vocabulary, *cluit*, clita. W. *clwyd*, + *cluit*. Arm. *cloued*, *clud*. Ir. *cliath*, + *cliab*. *Ath cliath*, the ford of hurdles, the old name of Dublin. Gael. *cliath*. Manx, *clea*. Med. Lat. *clata*. Provençal *clada*. Fr. *claié*. *Cluid duivron*, Cornish Vocabulary, *pectus*; lit. the wattles or basket of the breast. So W. *clwyd y dhwyvron*, and *cliath* in Gaelic has the same meaning.

CLUN, s. f. The hip, haunch. Cornish Vocabulary, *clunis*. *Penclun*, *clunis*; *duiglun*, *renes*. (In Welsh *clun* also means the thigh, therefore *penclun* would be the hip.) *Pôs re teulseuch agas clûn, râg me a'n gwelas dufun, dresof ef a tremenas*, heavily have ye thrown down your haunches, for I saw him wide-awake, by me he passed. R.D. 533. W. *clun*. Arm. *klun*. Ir. + *kluan*. Lat. *clunis*. Eng. *loin*. Sansc. *s'rôni*.

CLUNK, v. a. To swallow. This word is now in common use in Cornwall, and is derived from a Celtic term, = W. *llyncu*, + *lunca*. Arm. *lonca*. Ir. *slugadh*. Gael. *sluig*. Manx, *lhuggey*.

CLUT, s. m. A clout. *Clut lestri*, a dish-clout. *Llwyd*, 116. W. *clwt*. Gael. *clût*. Manx, *clooid*. Eng. *clout*.

CLUYAN, s. m. A disease, sickness. ‡ *Gwelligluyan*, a bed sickness. *Pryce*. *Chuyan* is derived from *cluy*, = W. *clwyv*, a disease.

CLYBYE, v. a. To wet, or moisten. *Yma daggrow ow klybbyé dhe dreys, râk ewn kerengé, saw me a's sêch gans ow blew*, tears are wetting thy feet for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 182. This is a regular mutation of *glybyé*, qd. v., the initial being hardened after *ow*.

CLYDHYDHOW, s. m. Swords. *Gweytyeuch bôs tûs parys gans battys ha clydhydhow*, take ye care that men be ready with staves and swords. P.C. 608. *Why re dhueh dhym gans arvow, gans fustow ha clydhydhow, kepar ha pan veue vy an puré lader yn pow*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves and swords, as if I were the veriest thief in the land. P.C. 1172. This is an irregular plural of *clédhé*, qd. v.

CLYMIAR, s. m. A dove cot. *Llwyd*, 49. Who also writes it *klymmiar*, 33. See *Clomiar*.

CNEU, s. m. A fleece. *Cnéu glân*, a fleece of wool. *Llwyd*, 170. W. *cnu*. Arm. *cneó*.

CNOUCYE, v. a. To beat, knock, strike. *Orden dhe'th tus hy knoukyé gans meyn, na hedhens nefré er na varwa eredy*, order thy people to beat her with stones, nor let them ever stop until she be dead quite. O.M. 2676. *Gans myyn gureuch hy knoukyé er na wrello tremené*, with stones do ye beat her until she be dead. O.M. 2694. *Lemyn ol byan ha brás, knoukyouch ef del dyndylas may cosso y tynwennow*, now all, little and big, strike him as he deserves, that his sides may itch. P.C. 2084. *My a'n knouk ef er y wew*, I will strike him on his lips. P.C. 2085. *Mar dhues own bones knoukys*, if thou hast fear of being beaten. P.C. 2245. *Powes lemyn, losel wás, ha knouk an horn*, stop now, idle fellow, and strike the iron. P.C. 2719. The late form as given by *Llwyd*, 251, was *cnakia*. W. *cnociaw*. Ir. *cnag*. Gael. *cnag*.

CNYFAN, s. f. A nut. *Gwedhan knyfan*, a hazel tree. *Llwyd*, 51. Written also *kynyfan*, or *kynyphan*; *kyny-*

phan frenc, a wall nut, lit. a French nut. *Llwyd*, 74. (W. *cneuen frengig*. Arm. *craouen Galek*. Ir. *Gall-chnu*, *cnu fhrancach*. Gael. *cno-fhrancach*.) W. *cneuen*. Arm. *cnaouen*, *craouen*. Ir. *cnu*, *cro*. Gael. *cnu*, *cro*. Manx, *cro*.

CO, s. m. The memory, remembrance. ‡ *Ma co dho vi*, I remember, lit. there is remembrance to me. *Llwyd*, 138. This is an abbreviated form of *cov*, or *cof*, qd. v.

COAT, s. m. Wood, timber, a wood, a forest. *Llwyd*, 79. Another form of *coid*, qd. v.

COBER, s. m. Copper. Cornish Vocabulary, *gueidvur cober*, *æriarius*, a coppersmith. W. *cobyr*, (*evydh*.) Arm. *kouevr*. Ir. *copar*. Gael. *copar*. Lat. *cuprum*. Fr. *cuivre*. Eng. *copper*.

COC, s. m. A boat. Plur. *kuku*, (*coocoo*.) *Llwyd*, 53. W. *cwch*. Ir. *cuach*, + *coca*. Gael. *cuach*.

COC, adj. Empty, vain, foolish. *Out warnas harlot pen cok scon yn mes a'm golok*, out upon thee, rogue, block-head, immediately out of my sight. O.M. 1529. *Fys-tyneuch a dhew pen cók*, make haste, O ye two block-heads. P.C. 2328. *Na sparyé kyn wrello sôn, ev yw pen cók*, spare not though he make a noise, he is a block-head. R.D. 2017. The oldest form was *cuic*, qd. v. W. *coeg*, whence *coegio* to make void, to deceive. Eng. to *cog*, i.e. to lie, falsify. "To cog the dice." Dryden. Arm. *goak*, *gogea*, to deceive.

COCH, adj. Red. *My a dhybarth ynterthoch hag a wna dheuch pennow couch*, I will divide between you, and will make for you red (bloody) heads. P.C. 2326. W. *côch*. Ir. + *cuicc*, red, + *cocuir*, murex. Gr. *κόκκος*. Lat. *coccus*.

CODDROS, v. a. To hinder, disturb, annoy. *Del ús an yedhewon whéth púp úr worth agan arvelh, hag ow koddros*, as the Jews are still armed against us, and annoying us. R.D. 2480. *Coddros* is a regular mutation after *ow*, of *goddros*, id. qd. W. *godori*, to hinder, or *godreisio*, to be oppressive.

CODNA, s. f. The neck. ‡ *Codna tál*, the forehead. *Llwyd*, 61. ‡ *Codna bréh*, the wrist, i.e. the neck of the arm, id. 46. ‡ *Ter i hodna*, about her neck, id. 230. This is a late form of *conna*, qd. v.

CODNAGWYN, s. f. A weasel, a whitethroat. *Llwyd*, 13. Compounded of *codna*, the neck, and *gwyn*, white. In Welsh, this animal is similarly called *bronwen*, i.e. whitebreast. Another very expressive Welsh name is *gwenci*, from *gwanc*, voracity.

CODNAHWILAN, s. f. A lapwing. *Llwyd*, 241. W. *cornchwiglen*.

CODHA, v. a. To fall, to happen. Written also *codhé*. *Yma un posygyon brás war ow holon ow codhé*, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart. O.M. 527. *Yma cás brás wharfedhys ha codhys war dhe pobel*, a great misfortune has occurred and befallen thy people. O.M. 1543. *Me a re lemyn strokyas vrás, býs may codhé hy dhe'n dór*, I will give now great strokes, until she fall on the earth. O.M. 2718. *Múr dhe voy ef re pechas, ha drók warnodho a gódh*, much the more he hath sinned, and evil will fall upon him. P.C. 2192. *Mar tue venians vÿth ragdho, warnan ny ef re godho, ha war oll agan flechas*, if any vengeance should come for him, upon us may it fall, and upon all our children. P.C. 2502. *Râg gwander ef re codhas*, for weakness he has fallen. P.C. 2618. *Yn ur-na whreuch pyiadow, may codhdho an mynydhyow*

- warnouch, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon ye. P.C. 2652. *Arluth dre-mas, mar codhas mŷr Cryst ow sylwys, ple ma dhe wŷr*, good lord, if thou hast happened to see Christ my Saviour, where is he truly? R.D. 855. *Râg gwander y a godhas*, for weakness they fell. M.C. 68. *Yna hy a ve gesys dhe godha*, there it was left to fall. M.C. 184. W. *cwydho*, † *cuido*. Arm. *coueza*, † *coeza*. Ir. *cudaim*, *tuit*. Gael. *tuit*. Manx, *tuitt*. Sansc. *cad*. Lat. *cedo*.
- CODHAF, v. a. To bear, to suffer. *Govy vŷdh oll ow pewé ow codhaf lues galar*, unhappy will be all living, suffering much sorrow. O.M. 633. *Dower, ha lér, ha tân, ha gwyns, houl ha loar, ha steyr kyffris, a Grist ow codhaff mernans, anken y a wodhevys*. Water and earth, and fire, and wind, sun and moon and stars also, from Christ suffering death trouble knew. M.C. 211. A regular mutation after *ow*, of *godhaf*, or *godhef*, qd. v.
- CODHEVEL, v. a. To bear, to suffer. *Henn o payn a vear byte esé Crist ow codhevel*, this was pain of much pity (that) Christ was enduring. M.C. 134. A mutation of *godhevel*, qd. v.
- CODHFEN, v. a. I should know. *Arluth ny vyen lowen, mar fŷr torment a codhfen y bones dhys*, I should not have been joyful, if I had known that such fierce torment was to thee. R.D. 2542. A mutation of *godhfen*, 1 pers. pl. pluperf. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- CODHFO, v. a. He should know. *Mar codhfo an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2119. A mutation of *godhfo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- CODHFONS, v. a. They should know. *A tās whék, gáf dhedhé y, râg ny wodhons yn teffry py nŷl a wróns drók py da, hag a codhfons yredy, ny wrussens ow dystrewy*, O sweet Father, forgive them, for they knew not really whether they did good or evil, and if they knew in truth, they would not destroy me. P.C. 2776. A mutation of *godhfons*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- CODHOUCH, v. a. Ye know. *Levereuch dhymmo wharre mar codhouch, ple ma kentrow yn pren crows râg y fastye*, tell me directly if ye know where there are nails for fastening him on the cross tree. P.C. 2665. A mutation of *godhouch*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- COER, s. m. A court, a choir. W. *côr*. Arm. *côr*. Ir. *cora*. Gael. *coradh*. Gr. *χορὸς*. Lat. *chorus*.
- COF, s. m. Remembrance, recollection, memory. *My a vyr scon orth honna, hag a'n acord a vŷdh côf*, I will immediately look at that, and of the covenant there shall be remembrance. O.M. 1252. *Arluth porth côf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord bear remembrance on the last day of my soul. O.M. 1272. *Gwyn y vŷs pan ve gynys, a allo gŷl dhys servys, a'y côf nŷn gās*, happy he when he was born, that is able to do thee service, out of his recollection he will not leave him. O.M. 1478. *Pertheuch côf oll a'n tokyn a leverys kyns lemyr dhwy why, a gowethé*, all ye bear remembrance of the token which I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1081. † *Ema cô dho vi*, I remember, lit. there is memory to me. Llwyl, 128. This idiom obtains also in Welsh, *y mae genyv gôv*. W. *côv*, † *cob*. Arm. *coun*. Ir. *cuimhne*. Gael. *cuimhne*. Manx, *cooinaght*.
- COFOR, s. m. A chest, a coffer. *Cofor brás*, a great chest. Llwyl, 43, 48. W. *cofawr*, from *côf*, a hollow trunk. Arm. *cufer*. Ir. *cofra*. Gael. *cobhan*. Manx, *coir*.
- COFUA, v. a. Shall remember. *Eveuch lemyr oll an gwŷn, râg hemma yw ow gôs fŷn, hag a vŷdh ragouch skullys yn dewyllyens pechusow, why a'm cofua vy hep gow, pysouch may fevé evys*, drink ye now all the wine, for this is my perfect blood, and it shall be shed for you, in atonement of sins, ye shall remember me, without falsehood, pray ye that it be drunk. P.C. 827. This must be the 3 pers. s. fut. of the verb, of which we have no other example, unless *cove*, in C.W. 162, is the late form. Pryce gives the verb *covio*, to remember, but that is literally the W. *covio*. Arm. *kouna*. Ir. *cuimhnighim*. Gael. *cuimhnich*.
- COG, s. m. A cook. Cornish Vocabulary, *cocus*. † *Tshi cóg*, a cook's shop. Llwyl, 123. W. *cóg*, † *coc*. Arm. *cok*. Ir. *coca*. Gael. *coca*. Manx, *coagyrey*. Lat. *coquus*. Sansc. *kvath*, *pac*, to cook. Gr. *πέπρω*.
- COG, s. f. A cuckoo. *An góg, the cuckoo*. Llwyl, 52. W. *cóg*, *y góg*. Arm. *coucoug*. Ir. *cuach*. Gael. *cuach*, *cubhag*. Manx, *civag*, *cooag*. Gr. *κόκκυξ*. Lat. *cuculus*. Russ. *kokuszka*. Sansc. *kaukilas*, from *kuc*, to cry.
- COICLINHAT, s. m. The herb archangel. Cornish Vocabulary, *archangelica*. It is doubtful in the MS. whether it is to be read *coiclinhat*, or *coidlinhat*. If the former it is compounded of *coic*, or *cuic*, the old form of *cóc*, which see above, the same as W. *coeg*, vain, and the herb may be the same as the W. *llinhad y coed*. See Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 341.
- COID, s. m. Wood, timber, trees, a wood, a forest. *Koid-gath, a wild cat*. Llwyl, 241. This word was variously written *coit*, *coat*, *cuil*, and in later times *côs*, *coys*, *cûz*. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Penquite*, (W. *pen coed*,) the head of the wood. *Colquite*, *Cois pen haile*, *Cosgarne*, &c. W. *coed*, † *coet*, † *coit*. Sansc. *kâsta*.
- COIFINEL, s. m. Wild thyme. Cornish Vocabulary, *serpillum*. Probably a contraction of *coid-finel*, wood fennel.
- COILEN, s. m. A quill. Pryce. From the English.
- COIR, s. m. Wax. Cornish Vocabulary, *cera*. It is written *côr*, as the late form, by Llwyl, 18. W. *côyr*, (*wy=ê*.) Arm. *coer*. Ir. *ceir*. Gael. *ceire*. Manx, *kere*. Gr. *κηρός*. Lat. *cera*.
- COL, s. m. Any projecting body, or pointed hill, a peak, a promontory. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall. It also meant the awn, or beard of corn, as in Welsh and other Celtic dialects. The plural form *colow*, is given by Llwyl, who writes it *culu*, or *culhu*, qd. v. W. *col*. Ir. *colg*. Gael. *colg*. Manx, *caulg*.
- COLA, v. a. To hearken, to listen. Written also *colé*. 2 pers. s. imp. *cool*. *A out warnas drók venen, wortó pan urussys cole, râg ef o tebel edhen, neb a glewsys ow cané*, Oh! out upon thee, wicked woman, when thou listenedst to him, for he was an evil bird whom thou didst hear singing. O.M. 222. *Rag cola worth un venes, gulan ef re gollas an plás*, for listening to a woman, he has quite lost the place. O.M. 419. *Ellas vyth pan ruk colé mar hogul worth ow eskar*, Alas! when I ever listened so readily to my enemy. O.M. 626. *Râg ty dhe gola werty, ha tollé dhe bryes lén*, because thou hast hearkened to her, and deceived thy faithful spouse. O.M. 293. † *Me a levar dhys, ha cool orthaf*, I will tell thee, and listen thou to me. C.W. 44. † *Cool gethym, mentha gesky?*

hearken to me, would I flout thee? C.W. 48. This word seems to be formed from *clewes*.

COLAN, s. m. A coal. Pl. *coles*, Llwyd, 243. *Colan bew*, a live coal, 131. *Colan marow*, a firebrand quenched, 164. *Colan leskis*, a burning firebrand, 165. This word is from the Eng., the Celtic term being *glow*, qd. v.

COLANNAC, adj. Hearty, courageous, valiant. Llwyd, 43. From *colan*, or *colon*, qd. v.

COLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil, fill up, fill. Part. *colenwys*. Written also *collenwel*, and *covlenwel*. *Cresseuch collenweuch kefrys an nôr veys a dūs arté*, increase ye, fill also the land of the world with men again. O.M. 1211. *Fystyné gura, ha dūs dhymmo wharré, rák collenwel bódh ow breys*, do thou hasten, and come to me immediately, to fulfil the wish of my mind. O.M. 1267. *Dhe egipt yth áf uskys rák colenwel bódh dhe vrýs*, to Egypt I will go immediately to fulfil the will of thy mind. O.M. 1474. *Yn lyfryw scryfys yma, bós collenwys lowené a ganow an flechys da, ha n munys ow tené*, in books it is written, that joy is fulfilled out of the mouths of good children, and little ones suckling. P.C. 436. Compounded of *com* or *cov*, id. qd. *cev*, qd. v., and *lenwel* to fill. W. *cyllawni*. Ir. *comhlionadh*, † *comalnad*. Gael. *coimhlion*. Manx, *cooilleen*.

COLL, s. m. Loss, damage. *Lemyn me agis pýs a baymys Christ predery, ha na vo gesys dhe goll an lahys a rûg dhynny*, now I beseech you all of Christ's pains to think, and that there be not left to loss the laws that he made for us. M.C. 182. W. *coll*. Arm. *coll*. Ir. *caill*, *coll*. Gael. *call*. Manx, *coayl*.

COLLAN, s. A knife. It changes regularly in construction into *gollan*, and *hollan*. *Worth henna whêth a wyth yn beys na allo dén vÿth gûl hager vernans dhymmo; rag ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wân*, against that I will yet guard, so that never a man in the world may do a cruel death to me; for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2043. *Pylat yw marow, dre payn ha dre galarow, y honan yth ymwanas; gans y gollan marthys scon yth emvyksys yn golon*, Pilate is dead, through pain and through sorrows, himself he stabbed; with his knife wondrous soon he struck himself in the heart. R.D. 2066. It is the same word as *collel*, qd. v.

COLLEL, s. f. A knife. Cornish Vocabulary, *cultellus*. *Collel gravio, scalprum vel scalbellum*. W. *cylllell*, from the Latin *cultellus*. Arm. *contel*. Gael. *golaidh*.

COLLET, s. f. Loss, damage. Cornish Vocabulary, *jactura*. W. *colled*. Arm. *collat*. Ir. *cailleadh*. Gael. *calldach*.

COLLI, v. a. To lose, to spill. *Dho golli*, Llwyd, 117. 3 pers. s. fut. *cyll*, part. *kollys*, (*kolhys*, Llwyd, 248.) *Rag cola worth un venen, gulan ef re gollas an plás*, for listening to a woman, he has quite lost his place. O.M. 450. *Ha'n maystri brás oll a'm bo, my re'n collas dredho may canaf trew*, and all the great power that was mine, I have lost it through him, that I may sing "alas!" P.C. 149. *An houl y lyw re gollas*, the sun its brightness has lost. P.C. 2992. *Dre ow fech ty a'm collas*, through my sin thou didst lose me. R.D. 164. *Y rané dhe vohosogyon yn bÿs gwell vye ys y scolýé*, it were better to share it to the poor in the world than to spill it. M.C. 36. *Po ow harenga ty a gyll*, or my love thou shalt lose. C.W. 60. *Nangew mear a for pur wÿr a ban gylsen an tÿr*, it is now much way very truly, since we lost the

land, *ibid.* 178. *Colli* is another form of *celly*, qd. v. W. *colli*. Ir. *caill*. Gael. *caill*. Manx, *caill*.

COLLOWY, v. n. To shine. † *Me ew landhorn nêf avel tân ow collowy, moy splanna es an Drengys*, I am the lantern of heaven, like fire shining, more resplendent than the Trinity. C.W. 10. A regular mutation of *gollowy*, or *golowa*, qd. v.

COLOIN, s. m. A whelp, a puppy, or young dog. Cornish Vocabulary, *catulus*. W. *colwyn*, from *cól*, fœtus. Arm. *colen*. Ir. *coilean*, † *cuilen*. Gael. *cuilean*. Manx, *qualian*. Scotch, *collie*.

COLM, s. m. A knot, a tie; a bond. *Me a vyn setýé colm re, may fastyo an colm wharré adro dhum bryangen, a dhysempys dhum tagé*, I will put a running noose, that the knot may fasten soon around my throat, immediately to choke me. P.C. 1525. *Na vynnyn, saw Barabas ny a pÿs, ugy yn colm yn pryson*, we will not, but Barabbas we pray for, that is in bond in prison. P.C. 2042. W. *cwlwm*. Arm. *coulm*.

COLMA, v. a. To bind, to tie. 2 pers. s. imp. *colm*. *A tás whêk oll caradow, ow dywluéf colm ha'm garrow, gans lovan fast colmennow, na allan sevel a'm sáf*, O sweet father, all beloved, tie my hands and my legs with a rope, fast knots, that I may not stand upright. O.M. 1346. *Yn urna y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow, en goys yn mës may tardhas, del fastsens an colmennow*, in that hour they bound his arms fast with thongs, the blood out that it burst, so they fastened the knots. M.C. 76. *War post fast a'n colmas, unwyth na ylly plygé*, on a post fast they bound him, so that he could not once bend. M.C. 130. *Enef Christ dhe yffarn êth, hag a dorras an porthow dre y nerth brás, hay sleyveth, ena golmas devolow*, the soul of Christ to hell went, and broke the gates, by his great strength and skill, there he bound devils. M.C. 212. *Celmy* is another form of *colma*, qd. v. W. *cylymu*. Arm. *coulma*, *clomein*.

COLMEN, s. f. A knot, or tie, bond, halter. Pl. *colmennow*. *A tás whêk oll caradow, ow dywluéf colm ha'm garrow, gans lovan fast colmennow, na allan sevel a'm sáf*, O sweet father, all beloved, tie my hands and my legs with a rope, fast knots, that I may not stand upright. O.M. 1347. *Ena why a gÿf asen, hag ebel yn un golmen, drew y dhymmo vy wharré*, there you will find an ass, and a foal in a halter, bring them to me presently. P.C. 177. *Kelmys yw wháth pÿr fast yn y golmenow*, he is bound yet fast in his bonds. M.C. 212. From *colma*.

COLMUR, s. m. A binder. Pl. *colmurion*. † *Whelas megowzian, dha medge an iz; whelas colmurian dha kelmé an iz*, look reapers, to reap the corn; look binders, to bind the corn. Pryce's Vocab. Compounded of *colm*, a knot, and *gÿr*, a man. W. *cylymur*.

COLOM, s. f. A dove, a pigeon. Cornish Vocabulary, *columba*. *An golom glás hy lagas, yn mës gwra hy delyfré, lellé edhen ren ow thás, leverel ny won ple fe*, the dove, with blue eyes, do liberate her abroad; a more faithful bird, by my Father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1109. *Colom whêk, glas hy lagas, ke nÿg a-uch lues pow, tÿr séch yn guel nag yn prás mar kefyth yn gwÿr hep gow*, sweet blue-eyed dove, go fly over much country, dry land in field or in meadow if truly thou find without deceit. O.M. 1135. W. *colomen*. Arm. *coulm colm*. Ir. *colom*, *colm*, † *colum*. Gael. *columan*, *colman*. Manx, *calmane*. All from the Latin *columba*.

COLON, s. f. The heart. Cornish Vocabulary, *cor*. Pl. *colonow*. In construction it changes into *golon*, and *holon*. *A vâp whék, ythof cuthys, marthys claf*, O sweet son, I am grieved, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1337. *Dhe colon yw cales brás*, thy heart is very hard. O.M. 1325. *Gans nader ythof gwanheys, hag oll warbarth vyn-gymmeys, a fyne trois dhé'n golon*, by an adder I am stung, and altogether poisoned from the end of the foot to the heart. O.M. 1758. *Ha bedhouch wár colonow*, and be ye of cautious hearts. P.C. 879. *Gollyouch gynef, ow kefyon kêr colonow*, watch with me my dearly beloved hearts. P.C. 1026. *Yma dhys colon galas*, thou hast a hard heart. R.D. 1523. *Ow holon yn tre myll darn, marth yw gené na squardy*, my heart into three thousand pieces, it is a wonder to me that it hath not broken. M.C. 166. *Ha'y holon whék a ranné, me a lever, rag trys-tans*, and her sweet heart would have broken, I say, for sorrow. M.C. 222. W. *calon*. Arm. *calon*.

COLON, s. m. A gut, entrail, bowel. Plural, *coloneiou*. Pryce. W. *coludh*, pl. *coludhion*. Ir. *caolain, cadhla*. Gael. *caolan*. Manx, *chiolg, collane*. Gr. *χολὰς, κῶλον*. Lat. *colon*.

COLTER, s. m. The coulter of a plough. Cornish Vocabulary, *culter*. W. *cwllyr*, †*cultir*. Arm. *coultr*. Ir. *colltar*. Gael. *colltar*. Manx, *colltar*. All from the Latin *culter*.

COLWIDHEN, s. f. A hazel tree. Cornish Vocabulary, *colwiden*, corillus. Compounded of *coll*, hazel, and *gwidhen*, a tree. W. *collwydhen, collen, coll*. Arm. *kel-vezen, keloueen*. Ir. *coll*. Gael. *colltuinn*. Manx, *coll*. Cf. also Anc. Gaulish, *cosl*, in the proper name *Coslum*, now *Kusel*, = Germ. *hasal*: and Slav. *shesl*, a rod, (of hazel?) whence the names of places *Schesla*, and *Scheslitz*. (Zeuss. 1118.)

COLYAS, v. a. To watch. *Arluth agan dew lagas yw marthys cláf ow colyas, golyas o agan dysyr*, Lord, our eyes are wondrous tired watching, watching was our desire. P.C. 1057. A regular mutation after *ow*, of *golyas*, qd. v.

COLYEC, s. m. A cock. *Yn nós haneth kyns ys bós colyek clewys, te a'm nâch tergwyth*, this night before the cock is heard, thou wilt deny me thrice. M.C. 49. *Gans henna ef a clewas en colyek scon ow cané*, with that he heard the cock immediately crow. M.C. 16. This is another form of *celioc*, qd. v.

COLYTH, v. a. Thou wilt listen. 2 pers. s. fut. of *colé*, qd. v. *Mar a colyth, ty a tew gans dhe whethlow*, if thou wilt listen, thou wilt be silent with thy tales. R.D. 1388.

COMBRYNSY, s. m. Rightness, exactness. *An combrynsy war dhe ben, mar lél y synsys dhe lyn, kyns ys trehy war an pren, re got o a gevelyn*, the exactness on thy head, so true thou holdest thy line before cutting on the tree, too short it was by a cubit. O.M. 2517. *Drehefyn ef yn ban lemyrn, re got ew a gevelyn da yn gwýr, an combrynsy yw hemma*, let us raise it upright now, it is too short a good cubit in truth, the exact measure is this. O.M. 2542. W. *cywraint*, accurate.

COMER, s. m. Pride. Pryce.

COMMENA, v. a. To commend. †*Ha rág henna, gwraf commena dhe leal Drengys ow ena*, and therefore I do commend to the faithful Trinity my soul. C.W. 146. Another form of *cemynny*, qd. v.

COMMISC, s. m. A mixture. Cornish Vocab. *commisc bleit ha chi, lynx*. Written also *cymmysk*. See *Cemysgy*.

W. *cymmysg*. Arm. *cemmesc*. Ir. *cumaisg, comhmeasg, cummasc*. Gael. *coimeasg, cumasg*.

COMOLEC, adj. Cloudy, dark. *Llwyd*, 162. W. *cymylog*. Arm. *commoulec*. The substantive is in W. *cwmwl*, a cloud, a collection of clouds. Arm. *coummoul, commoul*. From Lat. *cumulus*, a heap.

COMPOS, adj. Straight, even, right. *Dew teka bren rág styllyow, ha compes y denwennow, brás ha crom y ben goles*, lo, the fairest tree for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2442. It is written indiscriminately *compes*, and *compys*. *Cowyth profyyn an styllyow, mars éns compes dhé'n fosow, may haller aga ladhyé gans corbles*, comrades, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls, that they may be laid with joists. O.M. 2472. *Rág ef a'm hembroneas púr compys bÿs yn losel*, for he conducted me very straight to the rogue. P.C. 1206. This is the same word as the W. *cymmhwyys*, even, of even weight. Compounded of *cyd*, equally, and *pwys*, weight. *Compos* therefore is compounded of *com*, id. qd. *cev*, equally, and *poys*, heavy. Arm. *compez, compoez*.

COMPOSSE, adj. Straighter. *Ny gaffen compossé pren yn nep le, na rág an plas-ma vÿth well*, we shall not get a straighter tree in any place, nor for this place any better. O.M. 2577. The comparative of *compos*.

COMPOSTER, s. m. Form, order, fitness. †*Ha dhera an noar heb composter, ha heb kenefratra; ha tulder war bedgeth an downder; ha speres Dew reeg gwayath war bedgeth an dowrow*, and the earth was without form, and without any thing, and darkness (was) on the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God moved on the face of the waters. M.C. p. 93. W. *cymmhwyysder*.

CON, s. f. A supper. *Llwyd*, 48, *côn*. This is the contracted form of *coyn*, qd. v.

CONA, v. a. To sup. †*Na huât, médh an dzhei, gwráz cona abarhan ni*, not yet, quoth they, do sup with us. *Llwyd*, 282.

CONERIOC, adj. Rabid, mad, frantic. Cornish Vocabulary, *rabidus*, vel *amens*, vel *demens*. Derived from a substantive *connar*, = W. *cyndhar, cyndharedh*. Arm. *kounnar*, hydrophobia. The word in Welsh is compounded of *cwn*, dogs, which in composition changes regularly into *cyn*, as *cynos*, little dogs, *cynydh*, a hunter with dogs, and *dar*, a tumult. W. adj. *cyndheiriog; ci cyndheiriog, †konderawc*, a mad dog.

CONFETHYS, part. Discovered, convicted. †*Ow voice oll yta changys avel mayteth yn levery, me ne vedhaf confethys om bós ynaf falsury*, my voice is all changed like to a maiden in earnest, I shall not be discovered that there is in me any falsehood. C.W. 40. Written also *convethys*, qd. v.

CONNA, s. m. The neck. Cornish Vocabulary, *collum*. *Ow arluth, my a der crak ow conna, mars euch lemyrn mës a dré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, my lord, I will shortly break my neck, if you go now away from home, never will I taste bread. O.M. 2184. *Dhe conna a grég*, thy neck be hanged. P.C. 2813. *Cona bréch*, the wrist, lit. the neck of the arm. *Me a gelm scon lovan dha worth conna bréch an adla ha why tynneuch agas try, bÿs may hedho hy dhé'n tol*, I will forthwith bind a good rope around the wrist of the knave, and do you draw, you three, until it reaches to the hole. P.C. 2762. (The wrist is called in Manx, *mwannal laue*, i. e. neck of the

- hand.) The latest form of this word was *codna*, qd. v. It differs much from the equivalents in the sister dialects, which are in W. *gwdhuv*, *gwdhwg*. Arm. *gouzouc*. The nearest form is the Gael. *coinne*, a meeting, joining. W. *cyduno*.
- CONNES, part. Supped. The part. pass. of *cona*, qd. v. † *Ez connez dhiuh*, have you supped? *Llwyd*, 242.
- CONS, s. f. The vagina. W. *cont*. Ir. *coint*, *coinne*. Gael. *coint*, † *coinne*, a woman. Lat. *cunnus*. Gr. *γυνή*. Runic, *quinde*, a wife. Da. *quinde*, a woman. Eng. *quean*. Chaucer, *queint*.
- CONTREVA, v. a. To dwell together. *Llwyd*, 49. Compounded of *con*, id. qd. *ced*, together with, and *trev*, to dwell, from *trév*, a dwelling place. W. *cyd-drevu*.
- CONTREVAC, s. m. One living in the same community, a neighbour. Pl. *contrevagion*, or *contrevogion*. † *Na raz tiah gow erbyn dhe contrevak*, do thou not swear falsely against thy neighbour. *Pryce*. † *Na ra chee gawas whans warlyrch chy de contrevak*, *na ra gawas whans warlyrch gwérég de contrevak*, do thou not entertain a desire of the house of thy neighbour, do thou not entertain a desire of the wife of thy neighbour. *Pryce*. † *Owma Dew, parth an mateyrn, ha cara'gos contrevogion*, fear God, honour the king, and love your neighbours. *Pryce*. From *contreva*. This is a later form of *centrevec*, qd. v. W. *cyddrevawg*. Arm. † *contrevak*.
- CONTREWEYTYS, part. Overcome. *Gwell yw dhyn dón, me a grýs, rák dout bós contreweytys, púp y cledhé*, it is better for us to bring, I believe for fear of being overcome, every one his sword. P.C. 2299.
- CONTRONEN, s. f. A bug. Cornish Vocabulary, *cimex*. The plural would be *contron*. It is evidently the same word as the W. *cyndhron*, maggots; sing. *cyndhronyn*. Arm. *contron*, sing. *contronen*.
- CONVEDHAS, v. a. To understand, discover, find out. Part. pass. *convedhys*. *Serra, ny won convedhas ages dew-han yn néb for*, Sir, I do not understand your sorrow in any manner. C.W. 90. † *Me ny allaf convedhas, y bosta ge ow hendas, na cár vñth dhym yn teffry*, I cannot discover that thou art my grandsire, nor any relation to me in reality. C.W. 116. † *Hena ythew convedhys, der an diskans es dhym reis gans an Tás és a uchan*, that is understood, by the science that is to me given by the Father, that is on high. C.W. 156. † *Der tacklow minniz ew bréz teez gonvedhes, avel a'n taclow broaz*, by small things are the minds of men discovered, as well as by great matters. *Pryce*. W. *canvod*.
- CONYS, v. a. To work, to labour. *Gwetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crýs an dré, war beyn cregy ha tenné*, take ye care to be to-morrow working in the middle of the town, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2300. *Ar-luth whék, yma ow conys dhyuwhy chyf gwythoryon oll an gwlas, a wodher dhe dysmegy*, sweet lord, there are working for you all the chief workmen of the land, who can be mentioned. O.M. 2330. This is a regular mutation after the participial particle *ow* of *gonys*, qd. v.
- COOL, v. a. Listen thou, hearken. 2 pers. imp. of *cola*. *Me a levar dhys, eva, ha cool orthav ow chán*, I will tell thee, Eve, and listen thou to my song. C.W. 44. † *Cool gethym, men dha gesky*, hearken to me, would I flout thee. C.W. 48.
- COOTH, adj. Familiar, complaisant. † *Henna vea real dra, ha maga fúr acomptys, bós cooth dha Dhew awartha*,

- ha yn púb poynt equal gensa*, that would be a royal thing, and as wise accounted, to be familiar with God above, and in every point equal with him. C.W. 44. † *Cooth ew év hag avlethys, pan na ylla omveras, y vaw ny vennaf bós*, he is complaisant and witty, when I could not prevent him, his boy I would not be. C.W. 84. This word may be the W. *coeth*, ardent, but more probably *couth*, as in Eng. *uncouth*.
- COP, s. m. The top, or summit, a tuft. This term is found in the W. *cob*, *cop*. Ang. Sax. *cop*, *copp*. Du. *kop*. Germ. *kopf*, the head or top of a thing. Fr. *coupeau*. Gr. *κύβη*. Lat. *caput*. In English, *cob-castle*, or *cop-castle*, means a castle on a hill. I have found no authority for it in Cornish, in this sense, and it occurs only in P.C. 931.
- COP, s. f. A cloak, coat, cope. *Heyl syr epscop, esos y'th cōp owth ysedhé*, hail, sir bishop, thou art in thy cope sitting. P.C. 931. W. *cób*. Ang. Sax. *cæppe*. D. *kap*. Dan. *kappe*, *kaabe*. Sw. *kappa*. Fr. *capa*. Sp. *capa*. It. *cappa*. Port. *capa*.
- COR, s. m. A dwarf. Cornish Vocabulary, *nanus*. W. *corr*. Arm. *corr*, *corric*, *corrrigan*. Ir. *gor*, short, *corrigan*, a sprite. Gael. *gearr*, *goirid*. Lat. *curtus*. Sansc. *kar-tas*, from *kart*, to cut.
- COR, s. m. Manner, sort, way, nook, corner. *Ytho dre henna ythyw, dhe vós mychtern war nep cor, pan leverta dhyso gy bones gwlasor*, then by that it is, that thou art a king in some sort, when thou sayest that there is to thee a kingdom. P.C. 2016. *Yn chy Dew ny góth march-as termyn vñth oll war nép cor*, in the house of God there ought not to be a market at any time, on any account. P.C. 2420. *Me a wýsk, ha henna gans mûr a rách, may dhys tenno a well cor*, I will strike, and that with much care that it be drawn out for thee in the best way. P.C. 2723. *Pendra wráf orth en ioul, mar ny gaffaf toul war nép cor, ef a ládh gans fleyryngy ol ow glascor*, what shall I do, if I find not for the devil a hole in some corner, he will kill with the smell all my kingdom. R.D. 2133. W. *cwr*. Ir. *curr*, † *coor*, † *corr*. Gael. *curr*.
- COR, s. m. Wax. *Llwyd*, 18, *côr*. A contracted form of *coir*, qd. v.
- COR, s. m. Ale, beer. † *Why el eva cor gwella, mars ces dhys brág*, you may drink best beer, if you have malt. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. The late form of *coref*, qd. v.
- COR, v. n. He knows. *Me a vyn y examyne, y dhrehevel mar a kór*, I will examine him, if he knows how to build it. P.C. 390. A mutation of *gór*, qd. v.
- CORD, s. m. A cord. Pl. *cerdyn*. *An scorgys prennyer ese yn dewlé an dew edhow; hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerd-yn gwedhyn yn mēsk cronow*, the scourges of sticks were in the hands of the two Jews, and fast bound to them cords weaved among thongs. M.C. 131. W. *cord*. Ir. *corda*. Gael. *cord*. Gr. *χορδή*. Lat. *chorda*.
- CORDEN, s. f. A string. The string of a musical instrument. Cornish Vocabulary, *fidis*. The diminutive of *cord*. W. *corden*. Arm. *korden*.
- CORDHYAF, v. a. I shall worship. *Pysk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhyaf Dew yn perfyth*, a fish from me shall not escape, if I worship God perfectly. O.M. 140. A regular mutation after *mar* of *gordhyaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gordhyé*, qd. v.
- CORDHYE, v. a. To worship. *Moy ys cans vñl, y a dre-myn hep dhanger, ugy Dew kër ow cordhyé*, more than a

hundred thousand, they shall pass without delay, who are worshipping the dear God. O.M. 1616. A regular mutation after *ow* of *gordhyé*, qd. v.

COREF, s. m. Ale, beer. Cornish Vocabulary *cervisia* vel *celea*, where it is also written *coruf*. W. *cwryv*, *cwrv*. Ir. *coirm*, *cuirm*. Gael. *†coirm*. Gr. *κοῦρμι σκευαζόμενον ἐκ τῆς κριθῆς*, (Potionis genus ex hordeo, interdum et ex tritico, Iberis occidentalibus et Britannicis usitatum.) Dioscor. Laer. 2, 110, *κορμα*, Athen. 4, 13. *Curmen*, in Ducange, from a Latin-Greek Glossary, and Ulpian.

CORF, s. m. The body, a body, the human body. Pl. *corfow*. In construction it changes into *gorf* and *horf*, for *chorf*. *A dās mǎp ha spyrys sans, gordhyans dhe th corf whék pǎp prǎs*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, worship to thy sweet body always. O.M. 86. *A dās a nǎf dhe gorf kǎr gordhys re bo*, O Father of Heaven, be thy dear body worshipped. O.M. 408. *Dún goryn y gorf yn védh*, let us go and put his body in the grave. O.M. 2367. *Bǎth ny wrúk ef leverel, corf hag enef y syvy*, never did he say body and soul that they would rise. P.C. 1753. *An corf éth hydheuw yn pry*, the body went to day into the earth. R.D. 21. *Agan corfow nóth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwren*, our bodies are become naked, let us cover ourselves with leaves. O.M. 254. *Ow horf a ve yw henma ragouch wy*, this is my body for you. M.C. 44. W. *corph*, *corf*. Arm. *corf*. Ir. *corp*. Gael. *corp*. Manx, *corp*. Basque, *corputza*. Lat. *corpus*. Fr. *corps*. Sp. *cuerpo*. It. *corpo*. Da. *krop*. Sansc. *garbhas*, embryo, from *garh*, to enclose.

CORHLAN, s. f. A churchyard, a burial place. *Llwyd*, 149. Probably for *corphlan*, being compounded of *corph*, or *corf*, a body, and *lan*, an enclosure. W. *corphlan*, *cordhlan*.

CORLAN, s. f. A sheep fold, a sheep cote. It is found in the names of places, as *Boscorla'* in St. Austle, and St. Kevern. W. *corlan*. It is compounded of *cor*, a sheep, and *llan*, an enclosure. *Cor* is now obsolete in the British dialects as a simple term for sheep, *davad* being the name employed. It is preserved however in the W. compounds, *corlan*, a sheep fold, and *corgi*, a sheep dog. In the Erse dialects it is the common name of a sheep. Ir. *caor*, *†cair*. Gael. *caora*. Manx, *keyrrey*. Sansc. *kurari*.

CORN, s. m. What projects out, a horn, a horn to blow in, a trumpet, a corner. Pl. *cernow*. *Ystyn dhym dhe dhorn, tan henna dheworthef vy, dyson hep whethé dhe gorn dysempys gwra y dhybry*, extend to me thy hand, take that from me, quietly without blowing thy horn, immediately do thou eat it. O.M. 207. *Cardowyon, hep whethé corn na gul sôn, keruch Jhesu dhynny ny*, my dear fellows, without blowing a horn or making a noise, bring Jesus to us. P.C. 1358. *Tewleuch ef yn trók a hôrn, yn dour tyber yn nep corn may fo budhys*, cast ye it, in a box of iron, into the river Tiber in some corner, that it may be drowned. R.D. 2163. *Ot en corf yn trók gorrys, deg-euch e a dhesympys dhe corn an dour*, behold the body placed in the box; carry it immediately to the corner of the water. R.D. 2185. W. *corn*. Arm. *corn*. Ir. *†corn*. Gael. *†corn*. Manx, *cayrn*. Lat. *cornu*. Sp. *cuerno*. Fr. *corne*. Sansc. *carnis*. Heb. *kern*, *karn*. Syr. *karen*, *karn*. Eth. *karan*, *karn*. Gr. *κάρνον τῆν σάλπιγγα*, *Γαλαται*, Hesych. 2, 151, on account of the

curve. It is the root of the names *Cornubia*, *Carniu*, *Kernyw*, *Kernow*, *Cornwall*, in Britain, and *Cornouaille*, in Brittany.

CORNAT, s. f. A corner. *Llwyd*, 13. W. *cornel*.

CORNEL, s. f. An angle, a corner. *Llwyd*, 43, who writes it *cornal*. W. *cornel*. Arm. *corn*. Ir. *cearna*, *coirneul*. Gael. *cearn*. Manx, *corneil*.

CORNIWILLEN, s. f. A lapwing. This word is now in common use in Cornwall. W. *cornchwiglen*. It has also other names in Welsh, *corn y wich*, and *cornicell*. Arm. *cornigel*.

COROLLI, v. a. To dance. *Pryce*. W. *coroli*, to dance, or move in a circle. The root is *côr*, a circle, thence *corawl*, circling. Arm. *corolli*.

CORONE, v. a. To crown. *Arlythy, my agas pǎs, Salmon ow mǎp coroneuch, h'agas mychtern ef synseuch, hedré vyuch byw yn bys-ma*, Lords, I pray you, crown ye Solomon my son, and for your king hold him, while ye are alive in this world. O.M. 2347. From *coron*, or *curun*, a crown, qd. v.

CORRE, v. a. To place, or put. *Ny vern tra vǎth assaye, h'ow gweresouch cowethé ow corré tumbyr yn ban, may haller aga lathye*, it is not of the least consequence to try, and help me, comrades, putting the timber up, that they may be adjusted. O.M. 2479. A regular mutation after *ow*, of *gorré*, qd. v.

CORS, s. m. A while. *Benes vós dheuch, powesouch lym-myn un cors, me agas pǎs, hag euch dhe dré dhe coské*, blessing to you, rest now a while I pray you, and go home to sleep. P.C. 2146. W. *cors*.

CORS, s. f. A moor, a bog, a fen. It enters into the names of places in Cornwall, as in Wales. Thus *Pen-corse*, the head of the moor, in St. Enoder. *Pengersic* in Breage. W. *cors*. Arm. *cors*. Ir. *currach*, *†curchas*. Manx, *curragh*. Lat. *carex*.

CORSEN, s. f. A reed, a bog plant. Cornish Vocabulary, *calamus*. W. *corsen*. Arm. *corsen*. Ir. *†curchuslach*.

CORTES, v. a. To stay, or tarry. *Ny a dreha ragon chy pols dhe wonys, rag ny a yl gǎl scovva, ow cortes vós goskesys*, we will raise for us a house, a while to labour, for we may make a tent, waiting to be sheltered. O.M. 1717. A regular mutation after *ow* of *gortes*, qd. v.

CORWEDHA, v. n. To lie down. *†A corwedha*, lying down. *Llwyd*, 648. A mutation after the adverbial particle *a*, id. qd. *ow*, of *gorwedha*, qd. v.

COS, s. m. A wood, a forest. Pl. *cosow*, or *cosow*. *Ny wodhen rág ponvotter py 'th een yn gweel py yn cós, ow holon gwák dyvotter ru'm kymmer hag awel bós*, I know not for trouble, whether I am in a field or in a wood, a vain appetite has seized my heart, and a desire of food. O.M. 364. *Yn oll dhe gosow nys ús gyst vythol, hep wow, vás dhe dra vǎth ragdho*, in all thy woods, there is not a beam, without falsehood, good for any thing for it. O.M. 2495. *Why aspyeuch yn ow cosow pren dhe gǎst hep toll na gǎl*, seek ye in my forests a tree for a beam without hole or fault. O.M. 2558. This is a later form of *coid*, qd. v.

COS, s. m. Cheese. Cornish Vocabulary, *caseus*, where it is also written *caus*, qd. v.

COSCASA, v. a. To shade, defend, shelter. Part. pass. *coskesys*. *Ny a dreha ragon chy, pols dhe wonys, rag ny a yl gǎl scovva, ow cortes vós goskesys*, we will raise a house for us, a while to labour, for we may make a tent,

- waiting to be sheltered. O.M. 1718. Written by Llwyd, 248, *kosgaza, kosgezys*. W. *cysgodi, gwasodi*. Arm. *gwaskedi*. The substantive is *cuscsys*, a shelter, qd. v.
- COSCE, v. a. To sleep. *Ke, growet war an dôr gulan, ha côsk, bŷth na saf yn ban*, go, lie down on the earth clean, and sleep thou, nor ever stand up. O.M. 97. *Rŷs yw dhym porrys coské, possygyon yn pen yma*, it is necessary for me to sleep, drowsiness is in my head. O.M. 1905. *Ow cufyon leman coskeuch, hag olwarbarth poweseuch*, my dear (companions) now sleep, and rest ye all together. P.C. 1093. *Euch dhe dré dhe coské*, go ye home to sleep. P.C. 2148. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha, kyn dasvewo nŷn drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security, though he should revive, he will not raise it from off his back. R.D. 402. *Me re goskes pôs*, I have slept heavily. R.D. 511. *Koscouch lemyr mars ew prys, poweseuch, wy yw grevys*, sleep ye now, as it is time, rest yourselves, ye are grieved. M.C. 61. W. *cysgu, †cescu*. Arm. *cousga*. Ir. *coisgim*. Gael. *coisg*. Lat. *quiesco*. Sansc. *ci*.
- COSE, v. n. To itch. *Me a gelm fast an losel, may hallo pŷp oll dhe wêl dodho ef ry strekesow; lemyr oll byan ha brâs, knoukyouch ef del dyndylas may cosso y tynwennow*, I will bind the villain fast, that all may be able to see to give him strokes; now all, little and great, strike him as he has deserved, that his sides may itch. P.C. 2084. W. *cosi*.
- COSEL, adj. Soft, quiet, slow, sluggish. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyw whék an hŷn myltyn*, I have rested quietly, sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2074. It is written by Llwyd, 120, *kozal*, as the late form.
- COSGOR, s. m. A retinue, a guard, clients, dependents, a tribe, a family, servants, children, boys, lads. Cornish Vocabulary, *den cosgor, cliens vel clientulus*. It is written by Llwyd, 243, as pronounced in his time, *kosgar*. † *Gen kosgar*, our boys, 245. W. *cosgordh, gosgordh*. Arm. *cozgor*. Ir. *cosgar*. Gael. *coisridh*.
- COSOLETH, s. m. Quiet, rest. *Ef a'n gefyith yn dywedh an ioy na dhyfyk nefré, yn ow gwlas, ha cosoleth*, he shall obtain in the end the joy that will never fail, in my land, and rest. O.M. 518. *An tās Dew Arluth a-van re'm gorre dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 858. *Banneth an tās ragas bo, hag ef prest ragas gwythy ventyha yn cosoleth*, the blessing of the Father be on you, and may it always preserve you for ever at rest. O.M. 1725. From the adj. *cosel*, quiet.
- COSOWA, v. n. To ease, lighten, lessen. *Dho cosowa*, Llwyd, 78.
- COSSO, v. a. He may itch. 3 pers. s. subj. of *cosé*, qd. v.
- COSSYLYA, v. a. To counsel, advise. † *Drók polat o, neb a glowses ow cana, ha a'th cossylyes dha derry an aval-na*, a bad pullet he was, whom thou heardest singing, and counselled thee to break off that apple. C.W. 56.
- CYSSYTHY, v. a. To punish. Pryce. W. *cystudhio, cysttuyo*. Arm. *castiza*. Manx, *custhee*. Lat. *castigo*.
- COSSYTHYANS, s. m. Punishment. *Yn bys-ma, rāg dha wreans ty a berth gossythyans, ken na brodar*, in this world, for thy deed, thou shalt bear punishment, though thou art a brother. C.W. 82. W. *cystudhiant, cystwyaeth*.
- COST, s. f. Charge, expense, cost. *Awos côst arhans nag our, gwreuch y tenné mēs an dour, gorreuch ef yn schaih dhe'n môr*, notwithstanding the cost of silver and gold, draw him out of the water, place him in a boat to the

- sea. R.D. 2231. W. *cost*. Arm. *coust*. Ir. *cosdas*. Gael. *cosd*. Manx, *cost*.
- COSTAN, s. f. A buckler, shield, target. Llwyd, 48.
- COT, adj. Short, sudden, hasty, quick. Comp. *cottah, cotta*, shorter. *Mar qura, godhvedhys mar pŷth, yn scon dyswreys ef a vŷdh, ha dhe'n mernans cot gorrys*, if he does, if it shall be discovered, soon destroyed he shall be, and to death quickly put. O.M. 1522. *My a'n mesur lour yn ta, na vo hyrre esumsyn, na vŷth cotta war nép cor*, I will measure it well enough, that it be not longer, I undertake, nor shorter in any way. O.M. 2512. *Yn bys-ma na tryst na moy, cot yw dhe dhydhyow dhe gy, nahen na grŷs*, in this world trust thou no more, short are thy days to thee, believe not otherwise. R.D. 2037. Written also *cut*, qd. v. W. *cot, cota, cwt, cwta*. Ir. *cutach*. Gael. *cutach*.
- COTA, s. m. A coat. Llwyd, 33. W. *côd*, a wrapper. Ir. *cota*. Fr. *cotte*. It. *cotta*.
- COTELLE, s. m. A wood, a forest, a plantation of wood. Pryce. Comp. of *coid*, wood, and *le*, a place. W. *coedle*.
- COTH, adj. Old, ancient. Cornish Vocabulary, *senex*. Comp. *cothah*, superl. *cotha*. *A êl, me a levar dhys, ow thās ew côth, ha squytheys, ny garsé pellé bewé*, O angel, I tell thee, my father is old, and weary, he would not wish to live longer. O.M. 737. *Hemma yw an côth wās gôf*, this is the old smith fellow. P.C. 1695. *Pub êr te dhên gwra lewte, beva dên yonk bo dên côth, orthaff mar mynnyth colé, neffré gans an fals na soth*, continually, do thou right to man, be he a young man or old man, if thou wilt hearken to me, with the false do not follow. M.C. 175. *Nyng es dên vyth ol yn bŷs, mēs te, ha'w mab cotha Cayn*, there is never a man in the world, but thou and my eldest son Cain. C.W. 90. *An lavar gôth ew lavar gwir*, the old saying is a true saying. Pryce's Vocab. Arm. *koz*. Dr. Davies quotes the Liber Landavensis, as authority for *côth* being a Welsh word, but I believe erroneously, as I have not yet found it in any Welsh document. His mistake must have arisen from a copy of the Cornish Vocabulary being attached to a MS. copy of the Liber Landavensis.
- COTH, v. imp. It behoveth, it is incumbent, it is due. A mutation of *gôth*, qd. v. *Bôs sêch ha tēk an awel, dhe Dew y côth dhyn grassé*, that the weather is dry and fair, it is incumbent on us to thank God. O.M. 1148. *Y côth dhyn oll y wordhyé, kefrys yn tŷr, hag yn môr*, it behoves us all to honour him, as well on land as in sea. P.C. 391. *Kyn na gowso, dre laha y côth dodho drók dywedhé*, though he may not speak, by law there is due to him an evil ending. P.C. 1827. *Herwydh agas laha gwrêch y juggyé dhe'n mernans, mar côth henna*, according to your law judge ye him to death, if that is due. P.C. 1980.
- COTHFO, v. imp. It should behove. A mutation of *gothfo*. 3 pers. s. subj. of *gôth*. *Euch ganso kettep pen, my ny gaffaf yno kên, may cothfo dhym y ladhé*, go with him every head, I do not find in him a cause, that it should behove me to kill him. P.C. 1798.
- COTHMAN, s. m. A companion, a friend. *A gothman da, prāk y wreta dhymmo ammé*, O good friend, why dost thou kiss me. P.C. 1106. *Mar a'n dyllyfryth, hep mar, nyns ôs cothman dhe Cesar yw agan arluth mychtern*, if thou wilt liberate him, doubtless, thou art not a friend to Cesar, (that) is our lord king. P.C. 2220. *Dhodho ef nyns ôs cothman, del hevel dhymmo yn wŷr*,

- to him thou art not a friend, as it seems to me in truth. P.C. 2431. ‡*Ow hothman, na gymmar marth, ty an ool, ha lyas mŷl*, my friend take not wonder, thou shalt weep, and many thousands. C.W. 168. W. *cydymmaith, cymdaith, cyvaeth, cyveithydh*. Ir. *comhthach, †coimthecht*.
- COTHYS, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Yma dhymmo mŷr duon ha cothys war ow colon, ny won vythol pendra wraf*, there is to me much grief, and sorrow on my heart, I know not at all what I shall do. R.D. 1765. Id. qd. *cuth*, qd. v.
- COUL, s. m. Broth, porridge. *Dŷ yn mŷs, vynytha ny efyth coul, marrow cowl ty a vŷdh*, come out, thou shalt never drink broth, thou shalt be quite dead. O.M. 2701. *Mar ny'n gorraf, an mŷl dyaul re dorro mellow y gŷn, vynytha na effo coul*, if I take him not, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back, so that he may never drink broth. P.C. 1620. Another form of *caul*, qd. v.
- COUTH, v. imp. It behoveth. *Rŷdh y couth dhymmo bones*, red it behoves me to be. R.D. 2535. The same word as *cŷth*, qd. v.
- COV, a prefix in composition, denoting equality, and co-operation, and written also *cev*, qd. v. It answers to *cyv* in Welsh; Corn. *covlenwel*, to fulfil, is in Welsh *cyv-lawni*. The final *v* is a mutation of *m*, which shows the relationship to the Latin *com*, which form is also preserved in Old Irish, as *comalnad*, to fulfil. Lat. *compleo*. In modern Irish, the final *m* has changed into the secondary form *mh*, which is pronounced as it is written in Welsh, v. Compare Ir. *comhlionadh*. Gael. *coimhlion*. Manx, *coilleen*.
- COV, s. m. The memory, remembrance. *Noy mŷb Lamec gylwys ōv, arluth brŷs, oll perthow cŷv, ythof omma yn bys-ma*, Noah the son of Lamech called I am, a great lord, bear ye all remembrance, I am in this world. C.W. 162. *Perth cŷv dhe gwithŷ sans an dŷdh Sabbath*, remember to keep holy the Sabbath day. Pryce. In the Ordinalia, it is more generally written *cŷf*, qd. v. W. *cŷv*.
- COVAITH, s. m. Riches, wealth. Pryce. W. *cyvoeth*. Ir. *comhachd, †cumacct*. Gael. *cumhachd*.
- COVAITHAK, adj. Rich, wealthy. Pryce. The oldest form in Cornish was *cefuïdoc*, qd. v. W. *cyvoethog*. Ir. *cumachtach, †cumachtig*.
- COVATH, s. m. Remembrance, recollection. *Dhe vŷp Ysac a geryth, y offrynnŷ reys yw dhys, war venedh a dhysquedhaf dhyso gy, del lavaraf, a'n covath byth ny hassaf, mar qureth dhym an sacryfys*, thy son Isaac (whom) thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him upon a mountain (that) I shall shew thee, as I say, I will never leave thee from remembrance, if thou wilt make to me the sacrifice. O.M. 1283. *Na parth a wher, Dew a'th weres, ef Dew a rŷs a'n covath ny hŷs*, do not complain, God will help thee, he is a God of grace, he will not leave thee from remembrance. O.M. 1358. W. *coviad*.
- COVENEK, adj. Remembered. *Yma govenec dhym*, it is in remembrance to me, i.e. I remember. Llwyd, 242. It appears more correct to derive *govenec* from *govyn*, to ask. See *Govenec*.
- COVIO, v. a. To remember, recollect, call to mind. Pryce. *Saw gwra un dra a'n govys*, but do thou remember one thing. O.M. 76. W. *covio*. See *Cofua*.
- COVLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil, to fill. Llwyd, 228. In the Ordinalia it is generally written, *coullenwel*. Yn
- pympep dŷdh me a vyn, may fo formys dre ow nel, bestes, puskes, hag edhyn, tŷr ha mŷr dhe goulleuvel*, on the fifth day I will that there be made by my power, beasts, fishes, and birds, earth and sea to fill. O.M. 44. *Gorhemmy'n Dew dres pŷp tra rŷs ŷw y vŷs coullenwys*, the command of God, above all things, need is that it be fulfilled. O.M. 655. *Cresseuch, coullenweuch an beys, avel kŷns, ketep mŷp pron*, increase, fill the earth, as before, every son of the breast. O.M. 1162. Comp. of the prefix *cov*, and *lenwel*, to fill. W. *cyvlawni*. Ir. *comhlionadh, †comalnad*. Manx, *coilleen*. Lat. *compleo*.
- COVYNNAF, v. a. I shall ask. *Kyn leverryf gwŷr, dŷn ahanouch ny vyn crygy, mar a cofynnaf trafŷth ny wodhouch ow gorŷhyby*, though I speak truly, not any man of you will believe, if I ask any thing, ye know not how to answer me. P.C. 1483. A regular mutation after *mara* of *govynnaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *govynnŷ*, qd. v.
- COVYS, adj. Mindful, remembering. Llwyd, 88. From *cŷv*, remembrance. W. *covus*.
- COWAL, adj. Full, complete, entire, perfect. Often used adverbially, fully, quite. *Codhys warnan an mŷr brŷs, ny a vŷdh cowl vudhys*, fallen on us (is) the great sea, we shall be quite drowned. O.M. 1701. *Marrow cowl ty a vŷdh*, quite dead thou shalt be. O.M. 2702. *A pur voren plos, myrch gŷl, ty a verow sur cowl*, O very dirty jade, daughter of evil, thou shalt die quite surely. O.M. 2737. *Ha tewleuch e, dral ha dral, yn Bessedŷ pŷr gowal*, and cast ye it, piece by piece, in Bethsaida very completely. O.M. 2783. *Er dhe pyn cowsaf cowl*, against thee, I speak entirely. P.C. 2391. *Ty a fŷdh cowl anken*, thou shalt have full pain. P.C. 2530. Written also *coul*, qd. v. W. *cwbyl*.
- COWAS, v. a. To have, obtain, procure. *Dho gowas, Llwyd, 125. ‡Gwrŷns gowas poher drŷs an puskas en mŷr, ha dres an edhen en ebarn*, and let them have power over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the air. M.C. p. 94. ‡*Hy oar gwŷle padn dah gen hy glawn, ha et hy ollaz, hy delveath gowas tŷn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool, and on her hearth, she ought to have fire. Pryce's Vocab. This is a late form of *cafes*, qd. v.
- COWAT, s. f. A shower. Cornish Vocabulary, *couat*, nimbus. This is the oldest form of *coves*, qd. v. W. *cawod, †cauat*. Arm. *caouad*. Ir. *ceatha, caoth, cith, coth*. Gael. *cith*.
- COWEIDLIVER, s. m. A manual, hand-book. Cornish Vocabulary, *manuale*. Read by Llwyd, 36, *cowaithliver*. This word appears to me to be compounded of the W. *cywaith, cowaith, †coweit*, co-operating, auxiliary, what is at hand to help, and C. *liver*, a book.
- COWERAS, s. m. Perfection, the fulfilment of a promise, accomplishment. *Henna o poynt a falsury dedhewys heb coweras*, that was a point of falsehood, promised without fulfilment. M.C. 83. W. *cywiriad*.
- COWES, s. f. A shower. *Yma ow tegens ywe hager gowes, war ow fŷdh; ota coves pur ahas, ny's pyrth dŷn, mara peys pel*, here there is coming a shower very dreadful, man cannot bear it, if it drops long. O.M. 1083. A later form of *cowat*, qd. v.
- COWETH, s. m. A companion, fellow, mate, comrade. Pl. *cowethŷ*. It is written equally often *cowyth*. *Nyns yw da bones un dŷny honon hep cowyth py cowethes*, it is not well that a man should be by himself without a

- male or female companion. O.M. 95. *Cowyth, growedh an nyl tu*, comrade, lie on one side. O.M. 2061. *H'ow gwereseuch, cowethé, ow corré tumbyr yn ban*, and help me, comrades, putting the timber up. O.M. 2478. *A glewsyuch why, cowethé*, did ye hear, comrades? O.M. 2727. *Dún alemma cowythé*, let us come hence, comrades. P.C. 107. *Ty hag oll dhe gowethé*, thou and all thy companions. P.C. 1580. W. *cyweithydh*, from *cywaith*, co-operation, comp. of *cy*, id. qd. *cyv*, together, and *gwaith*, work.
- COWETHAS, s. f. Company, society. *Dhe Herodes ythesa púr wýr worth Pilat sor brás, y welas ef ny gara, na bós yn y gowethas*, to Herod there was very truly against Pilate a great grudge, he loved not to see him, nor to be in his company. M.C. 110. *Ha Christ yn crés, leun a ras, leun y golon a voreth, gans laddron y cowethas, del yw scryfys a y dhewedh*, and Christ in the midst, full of grace, full his heart of sorrow, with thieves his companions, so it is written of his end. M.C. 186. W. *cyweithas*.
- COWETHE, s. f. Company, society. *Camen Pilat pan welas na ylly Christ delyffré, ma na'n geffo ef sor brás dheworth oll an gowethé*, so Pilate when he saw that he could not deliver Christ, so that he should not meet with great discontent from all the society. M.C. 150. *Ytho levereuch waré, kepar del ouch fúr syngys, yn mýsk oll an gowethé, pyn henna, my agas pys*, now say presently, like as you are accounted wise, among all the company, who is it I pray you. P.C. 783. W. *cyweithi*.
- COWETHES, s. f. A female companion, a help-mate. *Nyns yw da bones un dén y honan, heb cowyth py cowethes, ke growedh war an dor gwlan, ha côsk, býth na sáf yn ban, erna fo cowethes gwrés*, it is not good that a man should be by himself, without a male or female companion; go, lie down, and sleep; never stand up until a help-mate be made. O.M. 95. *Dues, ow howethes Eva, groweth yn gwyly a hýs*, come, my companion Eve, lie in the bed at length. O.M. 652.
- COWETHYANS, s. m. Communion, fellowship. *Me a credy yn Speris sans, an egles sans dres an bés, an cowethyans an sansow, an dewhylllyans pehasow, an dedhoryans an corf, ha bewnans heb dywedh*, I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy church throughout the world, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life without end. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. W. *cyweithiant*.
- COWETHYS, part. Acquainted. *Gans Judas del o tewlys, drey Jesus sur del vynné, gans Christ ytho cowethys, býth nyng ens y cowethé*, by Judas so it was designed, bring Jesus surely he would, with Christ he was acquainted, never were they companions. M.C. 41. This is strictly the participle of a verb, *cywethé*, id. qd. W. *cyweithio*, to co-operate.
- COWG, adj. Empty, vain. † *Y lesky ny vanaf ve, an eys na'n frutes deffry; law, Abel, dhymo pedn cowga*, burn I will not the corn nor the fruits really, be silent, Abel, for me dolt head. C.W. 80. In the MS. in the British Museum, this word is written *cooge*. It is a later form of *cóc*, qd. v.
- COWL, s. m. Broth. See *Coul*.
- COWL, adv. Fully, quite. *Arluth ytho pyn a wra cowl drehevel oll dhe chy.—Salamon, dhe vâp kerra a'n cowl dhreha credy*, Lord, now who shall fully build all thy house? Solomon, thy son most dear shall build it verily.

- O.M. 2340. *An temple may fe cowl wreys*, that the temple may be fully made. O.M. 2412. *Ha pan vo hy cowl devys, hy a vjdh púb ér parys*, and when it is full grown, it will be every hour ready. C.W. 134. This is a contracted form of *cowl*, qd. v.
- COWLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil. *Pur wyr leskys ef a vjdh, rág coulenwel bódh dhe vrýs*, very truly it shall be burnt, to fulfil the desire of thy mind. O.M. 434. *Lemyn na fo oll ow bódh cowlwynys dhymmo lemyn*, but be not all my will fulfilled to me now. P.C. 1038. This is another form of *cowlenwel*, qd. v.
- COWMS, s. m. Discourse, talk. *Llwyd*, 48. An older form of *cows*. W. *comm*. Arm. *comps*.
- COWS, s. m. Speech, discourse. *Ma ow wolon ow ranné, pan glewaf cows an par-na*, my heart is parting when I hear talk of that kind. O.M. 2182. *Ty a ýl y atendýe bós gwýr ow cows ketlep gér*, thou mayest attend to it, that my speech is true every word. R.D. 478. *Dre dhe gows ythow previs*, by thy speech it is proved. M.C. 85. *Dh'y gows ny worthebys*, to his speech he answered not. M.C. 144. A later form of *cowms*, qd. v.
- COWS, v. a. To speak, say, tell. *Prág na dheulé nés rág cows orthyf*, why dost thou not come nearer to speak with me. O.M. 150. *Mars ellen hep cows orty*, if I should go without speaking to her. O.M. 2173. *Kyn na gowsow dre laha y côth dotho drók dywedh*, though he may not speak, by law there is due to him an evil end. P.C. 1826. *Ma na gaffo gorthyp vjth, er agan pyn dhe cows gér*, that he may not find an answer, against us to say a word. P.C. 1840. *Ny allaf gwelas an fu anodho ef yn nep tu, cows ganso me a garsé*, I cannot see the form of him in any side, I would have liked to speak with him. R.D. 744. *Arluth, gwýr a leversouch, y a gowsys yntrethé*, Lord, truth you said, they spake among them. M.C. 50. *Pandra gowsow' dhym lemyn*, what say ye to me now. C.W. 12. *Yn cult termyn agas negys cowsow'*, in a short time your errand tell me. C.W. 44. *Cewsel*, is another form of this word, qd. v.
- COWSES, s. m. A speech, discourse. Pl. *cowsesow*. The singular is generally written *cowsys*. *Ha wháth an Jowl a dewlys towl ken maner mar callé, dre nép fordh a govaytis, gudhil dh'y gowsys trylé*, and yet the devil desired a way some other manner if he could, through some way of covetousness, make him to his speech turn. M.C. 15. *Christ a worthebys y gowsys ef a wodhyé*, Christ answered his speech he knew. M.C. 36. *Lyes gwýth me re bysys, na dreylé y gowsesow, awos own bones ledhys*, many a time I have prayed, that he turn not his speeches, for fear of being killed. P.C. 885.
- COYN, s. f. A supper. *Crist worth an goyn a warnyas, dre onan bós treson gwrýs, Arluth Du y a armas, pu a ýl henna bonas*, Christ at the supper gave notice, by one that treason was made, Lord God, they cried out, who can that one be. M.C. 42. In *Llwyd's* time, it was contracted into *côn*, qd. v. W. *cwynos*. Arm. *coan*. Ir. *cuid*, † *sene*. Lat. *cæna*. Gr. *κοινή*.
- COYNT, adj. Rough, rude, sharp, cunning. *Pan wreta mar coynt fara, ow scollyé agan gwara, ha'n fêr orth y dhystrewy*, when thou actest so rudely, scattering our wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 340. *Coynt mûr yw an gwás, hep mar, hag a aswon lyes wrynych*, the fellow is very sharp, without doubt, and he knows many a trick. P.C. 1000. *Otté ha coynt o an gwás*, see how cunning

- the fellow was. P.C. 1819. *My re bue boches coynt*, I have been little cunning. P.C. 3031. *Par del oma gwicker coynt*, as I am a rough dealer. C.W. 84. *Blewak coynt yw, ha hager, ny wôn pana vêt ylla bôs*, hairy, rough it is, and ugly, I know not what beast it can be. C.W. 114.
- COYNTIS, s. m. Cunning, artifice. *Ha satnas gans y antell, hay scherewneth hay goyntis, Crist mab an Arluth uchell y demptyé pan prederis*, and Satan with his danger and his wickedness and his cunning, when he thought to tempt Christ, the Son of the High Lord. M.C. 19. *Pylat a vynssé gwythé bewnans Jesus dre goyntis*, Pilate would preserve the life of Christ through cunning. M.C. 125.
- COYS, s. m. A wood, forest. *Warbarth oll gweel Behethlen, ha coys Penryn, yn tyen, my a's re lemyrn dheuch why*, together all the field of Bohellan, and the wood of Penryn, entirely, I give them now to you. O.M. 2589. This is a later form of *coyd*, or *coid*, qd. v.
- COYTH, adj. Old, ancient. *Galsof coyth ha marthys gwan, dyvythys ew ow dewedh*, I am become old and wondrous weak, my end is arrived. O.M. 85. This is another form of *côth*, qd. v.
- CRA, conj. If, although. *Llwyd*, 150.
- CRA, v. a. He will do. A mutation of *gra*, for *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- CRABALIAS, s. m. Worms creeping like crabs. *Pryce*.
- CRAC, s. m. A clap. *Ellas na dhelley's dhy lesky un luhusen, ha crack taran*, Alas! that I did not send forth a thunderbolt to burn him, and a clap of thunder. R.D. 294. W. *créch*, a shriek.
- CRAC, adv. Shortly. *My a der crak ow conna, mars euch mës adré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, I will break shortly my neck, if you will go from home, never will I eat bread. O.M. 2184. *Mar remufé y pen crak me a torsé, kyn couse vÿth mar huhel*, if he moved, his head shortly I would break, though he should talk ever so high. R.D. 397. W. *crig*, a crack. Arm. *crak*, short.
- CRAF, adj. Covetous. Cornish Vocabulary, *avarus*. W. *cráf*. Arm. *cráf*.
- CRAMPEDHAN, s. f. A pancake, a fritter. Pl. *crampedh*. *Llwyd*, 75. It was also written *crampodhan*, and *crampeßan*. W. *crammwyth*, *crempogen*, pl. *crempog*. Arm. *crampoezen*, pl. *crampoez*, *crampoech*.
- CRAMYAS, v. a. To creep. † *Ha Dew wrás bestas an 'oar warlér 'go hás, ha 'n ludnu warlér 'go hás, ha cenefratra és a cramyas war an 'oar, warlér go hás, ha Dew a welas tro va da*, and God made the beasts of the earth after their seed, and the cattle after their seed, and every thing that creepeth on the earth after their seed; and God saw that it was good. M.C. p. 94.
- CRANAG, s. m. A frog. Pl. † *cranouqaz*. *Cranac melyn*, a yellow frog; *cranag diu*, a black frog or toad. *Pryce*. *Llwyd* derives this word from the Latin *rana*, but erroneously, as it is only a corruption of *croinec*, qd. v.
- CRANAGAS, adj. Crawling like a frog. *Pryce*.
- CREADOR, s. m. A creator. Cornish Vocabulary, *creator*. Borrowed from the Latin, as is also W. *creawdwr*. Arm. *crouer*. Ir. *cruthaightheoir*. Gael. *cruithfhear*. Manx, *fer-croo*.
- CREATER, s. m. A creature. *Pan o Jesus Christ dampnys aberth an crows may farwé, hacra mernans vÿth ordnys dhe creater ny vye*, when Jesus Christ was condemned

- on the cross that he should die, a more horrid death was never ordained for a creature. M.C. 151. *Ty creator bynyges fattel dhulhtë gy dhe'n crês, na fues gynen yn yfarn*, thou blessed creature how camest thou to peace? thou wast not with us in hell. R.D. 259. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *croadur*. W. *creadur*. Arm. *crouadur*. Ir. *creatur*. Gael. *creutair*. All from the Latin *creatura*.
- CRED, s. f. Belief, faith. This early form is only found in the name of a parish, *San Créd*, or *Creed*, Holy Faith. See the corrupted form *crês*. W. *créd*, *credhyv*. Arm. *créd*, *creden*. Ir. *cre*, † *credem*, † *cretem*. Gael. *creud*, † *cre*. Manx, *crea*.
- CREDY, v. a. To believe. † *Me a gredy yn Dew an Tás ollgalluster, gwréar an nef, hag an 'oar*, I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. C.W. p. 200. The more common form in the Ordinalia, is *cresy*, by the corrupt change of *d*, into *s*, and then into *g*, as *cregy*, which sound prevailed at the last, being written by Keigwyn and Llwyd, *credgy*, *credzhi*. W. *credu*. Arm. *credi*. Ir. *creid*. Gael. *creid*. Manx, *creid*. Lat. *credo*.
- CREDGYANS, s. m. The Creed, or Belief. † *Credgyans an Abestelet*, the Apostles' Creed. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Written by Llwyd, *credzhans*, 132. Id. qd. *cregyans*, qd. v.
- CREEG, s. f. A heap, mound, hillock; a barrow. Pl. *cregow*. This word is a later form of *cruc*, qd. v., and is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Creegebroaz*, *Creegcarrow*, *Creeglaze*, *Creegvose*, and the plural form in *Creggo*, and *Cregoe*.
- CREG, adj. Strong, mighty, vigorous, hardy. *Dre vódh an Tás caradow, yma gorhÿl créf ordnys*, by the will of the beloved Father, there is a strong ship ordained. O.M. 1040. *Popel Ysral ny assaf, nas gorren y dhy whÿl créf*, the people of Israel, I will not leave, that I put them not to their hard work. O.M. 1490. *Mychtern Israel, Arluth créf*, king of Israel, mighty Lord. P.C. 276. *Oll tus a'n beys, créf ha gwan*, all men in the world, strong and weak. P.C. 1334. *Arluth créf ha gallosek*, Lord, strong and powerful. R.D. 108. *Yn créf brás me re pechas*, very grossly I have sinned. R.D. 1569. *Ena yn wêdh y torras an veyn o créf ha calys*, there also broke the stones (that) were strong and hard. M.C. 209. Written also *crÿff*, qd. v. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is written *crif*, and by Llwyd, *crev*, qd. v. W. *crÿv*, *crÿ*, m. *crév*, *cré*, f. Arm. *cre*, *cren*. Ir. *cro-dha*. Gael. *cro-dha*. Manx, *creoidey*. Sansc. *kruddh*, to be in a passion.
- CREFNYE, adj. Greedy, grasping. In construction it changes into *grefnye*, qd. v. W. *crain*.
- CREFT, s. f. An art, or craft. Cornish Vocabulary, *ars*. *Gonesugy ken agesouch why ny's ty, rág sotel ouch yn pÿp créft*, workmen others than ye shall not cover it, for subtle ye are in every art. O.M. 2491. W. *créft*. From the English.
- CREFTOR, s. m. An artificer, craftsman. Cornish Vocabulary, *artifex*. W. *creftwr*.
- CREG, adj. Hanging. † *Ma agen ost nei destriez nahuer, ha nei dál crég ragta*, our host was murdered last night, and we must needs be hanged for it. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *crôg*.
- CREGY, v. a. To hang, suspend, to be hanging, to be hanged. Part. pass. *cregys*. *Gwythecuch why y, ma na*

- vôns remuvys dhe gen tyller, war beyn tenné ha cregy, watch ye them, that they be not removed to another place, on pain of drawing and hanging. O.M. 2046. My a'n bȳdh rák ow wage ha ty a grék, I will have it for my wage, and thou shalt be hanged. P.C. 1188. Me a lever dheuch, gwell yw cregy Baraban, ha dyllyfré an profos, I tell you, it is better to hang Barabbas, and liberate the prophet. P.C. 2366. Oll an dus-ma a lever, dhe vós cregis te yw gŷw, all these men say to be hanged thou art deserving. M.C. 129. Ha'n Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Christ a barth cledh, hag a dhychow lader brás cregy a russons yn wedh, and the Jews hanged a thief to Christ on the left side, and on the right a great thief they did hang. M.C. 186. Rag genen cregis neb és, dén glán yw a béch, ynno ef dyfout nŷng-es, agan cregy ny yw mall, for with us he that is hanged, is a man clear of sin, our hanging is not wrong, there is no fault in him. M.C. 192. Cregy is the same word as croggy, qd. v., which was generally used in the preterite tense, as crogas, a grogas.*
- CREGY**, v. a. To believe. *An gwryonedh kyn clewyth, awos tra vȳth nȳ'n cregyth; marth yw henna, though thou hearest the truth, for any thing thou dost not believe it, that is a wonder. R.D. 1385. Ef a provas lowr gow dheis, ha genas ymons cregys, he told thee abundant lies, and by thee they are believed. C.W. 60. Ny allaf cregy henna, I cannot believe that. C.W. 116. Rág henna dheth cregy me ny vannaf moy es ky, therefore I will not believe thee more than a dog. C.W. 173. This word is a corruption of cresy, qd. v., the g being sounded soft, as j in English.*
- CREGYANS**, s. m. Belief, faith, creed. *An deppro gans cregyans da, gober ték ef a'n gevyth, that eateth with good faith, he shall receive a fair reward. M.C. 44. Rág y dhe vynnas gordhyé fals duwvow erbyn cregyans, for they worshipped false gods against belief. O.M. 1882. †Mar tregow' why yn gregyans-na, moreth why a's bȳdh ragdha, if ye abide in that faith, sorrow ye shall have for it. C.W. 14. Cregyans an Canasow Christ, the Creed of Christ's Apostles. Pryce's Vocabulary. Derived from cregy, to believe, the g being sounded soft, as j in English.*
- CREHAN**, s. m. A skin. †*Sgelli grehan, a bat, lit. leather wing. Llwyd, 173. This is a late corruption of crohen, qd. v.*
- CREHEN**, s. m. Skins. The plural of crohen, qd. v.
- CREHYLLY**, v. a. To crush, squeeze, rattle, shatter. *Ena hy a ve gesys dhe godha mar ankynsy, dhe Christ may fe crehylllys oll y gorf ha'y esely, there it was left to fall so grievously, that to Christ were shattered all his body and limbs. M.C. 184. Marthys yeyn yw an qwyns, ma thew crehylllys ow dȳns, wondrous cold is the wind, that my teeth are chattering. P.C. 1218. Hemma yw iag an pla; y gorf yw crehylllys da ganso, this is a cure of the plague; his body is shattered well by it. P.C. 2818.*
- CREI**, s. m. A call, a cry. †*Ha an dzhyi a dalladhas dha uíl krei; ha genz an krei a ryg an vartshants guél, Dzhuana greiaz auet, leddarn, leddarn, and they began to cry; and with the cry that the merchants made, John cried out too, thieves, thieves! Llwyd, 252. This is the latest orthography of cry, or cri, qd. v.*
- CREIA**, v. a. To call, cry, name. Pret. and pt. pass. *creies.*

- †*En termen ez passiez tera trigas en St. Levan, dén ha bennen en teller creiez Tshei an hur, in time past there were dwelling in St. Levan, a man and woman in a place called Chy an hur, (the Ram's house.) Llwyd, 252. The late form of cria, qd. v.*
- CREIS**, s. m. A shirt, a smock. Cornish Vocabulary, *camisia*. It is written by Llwyd, 45, *crȳs*. W. *crȳs*. Arm. *crés*.
- CREN**, adj. Round, circular. *Llwyd, 141. W. crwn, †cron, m. cron, f. Arm. crenn. Ir. cruin, †cruind, †crund. Gael. cruin. Manx, cruin. Sansc. krunch, curved.*
- CRENNE**, v. n. To tremble, quake. *Serponnt yw hy, euth hy gwelas, own a'm bus vy, crenné a wraf, it is a serpent, horrid to see it, I am afraid, I do tremble. O.M. 1453. Yma an dór ow crenné, sevel un wȳth ny yllyn, the earth is trembling, I am not able to stand once. P.C. 2995. Lemmyn worth agan gelwel, rak own deseisen merwel me a crennas, now calling for us, from fear I would have desired to die, I trembled. R.D. 1772. Hag ef rág own ow crenné, and he for fear trembling. M.C. 53. Tresse gwȳth hag ef yn cren' y pesys Du, the third time he trembling prayed to God. M.C. 57. W. crynnu. Arm. crena. Ir. croithnuigh. Gael. croithnaich. Manx, creanagh. Sansc. hri, to be moved, or troubled. Gr. κρηῖω. Lat. horreo.*
- CRES**, s. f. Belief, faith. *A Judé, gás dhe grés, y golon squyrdys a lés me a welas, O Judah, leave thou thy belief; his heart torn in pieces I saw. R.D. 1031. Llwyd, 230, writes it krez. See the older form créd.*
- CRES**, s. m. The middle, the centre, the midst, the heart. *Yn crés an chy rés vye cafus gyst créf, na vo gwan, in the midst of the house, it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it be not weak. O.M. 2481. Me a'n kelm yn crés an wast may pysso ef gefyens war pen y dhewlyn, I will bind him in the middle of the waist, that he may pray for pardon on his knees. P.C. 1889. Yth egen yn crés Almayn, orth un prys-ly, yn púr wȳr, pan fȳf gylwys, I was in the middle of Germany, at a breakfast meal, when I was called. R.D. 2148. Bés cres, the middle finger. Llwyd, 172. Written also creys, qd. v. W. craidh, crai. Arm. creiz. Ir. crioidhe, †cride. Gael. cridhe. Manx, cree. Gr. kéap, καρδιά. Lat. cor. Sansc. hard, from hri, to be moved. Goth. hairto. Lith. szirdis. Ang. Sax. heort. Eng. heart. Germ. herz. Du. hart. Sw. hierta. Dan. hierte.*
- CRES**, s. m. Peace, tranquillity, quiet. *Ny vynyth dhe pobel Dew gasé crés dhyn yn nep tu, awos tryga yn powma, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side, for to dwell in this land. O.M. 1598. Aban yw mychtern Faro budhys, ha'y ost oll ganso, ny a'm bȳdh crés dhe vewé, since king Pharaoh is drowned, and all his host with him, we shall have peace to live. O.M. 1714. Crés Dew aberth yn chymma, the peace of God within this house! P.C. 667. Crés Dew aberth yn annedh, the peace of God be in the house! P.C. 705. Crés oll dhywhy why, peace to you all. R.D. 1361.*
- CRESY**, v. a. To believe; to have faith in. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. f. *crés, crȳs a grȳs, or creys, a greys. Dhyssso ny vennaŷ cresy, na dheth fykyl lavarow, I will not believe thee, nor thy vain words. O.M. 233. An sarf re rúk ow thollé, dh'y falsury y cresys, pythweth re rúg ow syndyé, the serpent did deceive me, her false-*

- hood I believed, ever she hath injured me. O.M. 288. *Vyth ny'n cresons ef neffre*, they will never believe it. O.M. 1440. *Mar vynnyth cresy, nag ūs Dew lemyon onan*, a gotho ynno cresy, if thou wilt believe that there is not a God but one, in whom it is incumbent to believe. O.M. 1765. *Hag yn ur-na martesen, dhe'th lavarow y cresen, hag a'th carvyth bynary*, and in that hour perhaps, I might believe thy words, and love thee for ever. P.C. 2871. *My Cryst dhe sevel a'n bedh, cresseuch yn ta; rāk kemmys a'n crys, hag a vo lēl vygydhys, sylwel a wraf*, that I Christ have risen from the grave, believe ye well; for as many as believe it, and shall be faithfully baptized, I will save. R.D. 1141. *Saw bytygyns cresouch why an corf-na dhe dhasserchy kyns yw aneth*, but nevertheless believe ye, that body to rise again before it is night. R.D. 1300. *Ha kekemmys na'n cresso goef termyn a dheffo devones a brys benen*, and whoever will not believe it, unhappy the time that he came nurtured from the womb of woman. R.D. 1348. *My ny gresaf dheso whāth*, I will not believe thee yet. C.W. 172. *Marya, me a grys, pur ylwys, an gweresas*, Mary, I believe, being called helped him. M.C. 230. *Hag a vjdh dhynny neffrē, mar a cresyn, ha bōs vās*, and will be to us ever, if we will believe and be good. M.C. 258. ‡ *Crēs dhebm*, believe me. *Rāg fraga na gresyth dhym lavarow*, why dost thou not believe my words. *Llwyd*, 242. Though this is the more general form in the Ordinalia, it is later than *credy*, qd. v., by the corruption of the *d*; the *s* was again corrupted into *g*, whence *cregy*, and *crygy*, qd. v.
- CREV, adj. Strong, mighty, hardy. *Llwyd*, 61, gives as the late form *krév*. In the Ordinalia it is always written *créf*, qd. v.
- CREVAN, s. f. A crust; the scab of a sore. *Llwyd*, 52. *W. crawen, craven*. Arm. *creūen, creūn*. Ir. *carra, car-ruidhe*. Gael. *carr, criomhan*. Manx, *cron*.
- CREVDER, s. m. Strength, vigour, power, security; a stay or ground. *Llwyd*, 60, 141, 240. *Rāg gans te yw michterneth, an crēvder, hā'n worryans, rāg bisqueth ha bisqueth*, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. ‡ *Gwra, O mateyrn, an tacklow ma gen an gwella crēvder el bōs prederys an marthugyon a go termyn, hā'n tacklow a ven gwaynia clōs dhees rāg nevra*, do, O King, these things which with the best strength may be thought the wonders of their time, and the things will gain glory to thee, for ever. *ibid.* *W. cryvder*. Arm. *crevder*.
- CREYS, s. m. Strength, vigour, force, vehemency. *Cowethē, hedheuch kynys, ha me a whýth gans mūr greys, may tewē an tāt wharrē*, comrades, reach ye fuel, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1220. *Drou' e dhymmo dhe tackyē a uch y pen gans mūr greys*, bring it to me to fasten above his head with much strength. P.C. 2808. *W. craid*.
- CREYS, s. m. The middle, centre; the midst, the heart. *Ow gwarra a vjdh settyys yn ban yn creys an ebren*, my bow shall be set up in the midst of the sky. O.M. 1245. *Dhe wūl fōs a vryn bryntyn, yn creys an drē*, to make a wall of noble stones, in the centre of the town. O.M. 2282. Another form of *crēs*, qd. v.
- CREYS, s. m. Peace, tranquillity, quiet. *Tru! y diskyl aban reys, alemma rāg ny'm býdh creys, gōn dhe wyr lour*, alas! since it is necessary to take it off, henceforth there

will be no peace for me; I know true enough. R.D. 1860. Another form of *cres*, qd. v.

CREYS, v. a. Believe thou, he will believe. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Nyns-us dēn orth ow servyē, lēn ha gwryon, me a greys*, there is not a man serving me, trusty and true, I believe. O.M. 930. *Mar kŷf tŷr sŷch, me a greys, dynny ny dhewhel artē*, if it shall find dry ground, I believe, that it will not return to us again. O.M. 1131. *Nep na grys ny fýdh sylwys, nu gans Dew ny vjdh trygys, ha rāk henna, me a'th pŷs, creys a termyn*, whoever believes not shall not be saved, nor with God shall he dwell, and therefore I pray thee, believe in time. R.D. 1112. Written also *crēs*, and *crŷs*.

CRI, s. m. A call, cry, clamour, noise. *Orth Pylat oll y setsans, ha warnodho a rŷg cry*, on Pilate all pressed, and on him made a cry. M.C. 117. *War ty hā'y vam a'n pewo, y ben a vynnas synsy, hay enef ēth anodho, gans garm eyn, hag uchel gry*, on the side his mother was, his head he would hold, and his soul went from him with cold cry and loud noise. M.C. 207. *Hā'n enef del dascorsē erbyn noter gans un cry*, and his soul how he yielded it against nature with a cry. M.C. 208. *A pur harloth, ple fŷch why, pŷr uth o clewas an cry genef orth agas gylwel*, O very rascals, where have you been, very horrid it was to hear the cry by me in calling you. R.D. 2244. *W. cri*. Arm. *cri*. Sansc. *kūr*, to resound.

CRIA, v. a. To call, cry, cry out. ‡ *Ha Dew a grias an golow dydh, ha an tewlder ev a grias nōs, ha gurthuher ha metten o an kensa jorna*, and God called the light day, and the darkness he called night, and the evening and the morning were the first day. M.C. p. 93. *Llwyd* gives also as modern forms, *kriha*, to call, 43, and *crio*, to cry or weep, 75. But in the Ordinalia it is generally written *cryē*, qd. v. *W. crio*. Arm. *cria*.

CRIB, s. f. A comb; a ridge, the crest or summit of any thing. *Llwyd*, 115. *Crīb an tŷ*, the ridge of the house, 53. (*W. crīb y ty*.) "Hence the rocks called *Crebs* in many places, for that they appear like the comb of a cock at low water." *Pryce*. *W. crīb*, ‡ *crip*. Arm. *crib*. Ir. *cior*, ‡ *cir*. Gael. *cior*. Manx, *kere*.

CRIBA, v. a. To comb. *Dho criba an pen*, to comb the head. *Llwyd*, 49. The infinitive was also written *cribas*. ‡ *Dho cribaz*. *Llwyd*, 119. *W. crihaw*. Arm. *criba*.

CRIBAN, s. f. A comb; a crest, a tuft or plume. *Criban kuliog*, a cock's comb. *Llwyd*, 13. *Criban mēl*, a honey comb, 59. A bird's crest. 240. *W. crīb*, *cribell*, a bird's comb, or crest; *crīb y gwenyn*, honey comb. Arm. *cribell*, *criben*.

CRIBIA, v. a. To card wool. *Llwyd*, 245.

CRIF, adj. Strong. Cornish Vocabulary, *fortis*. See *Cref*.

CRISTYON, s. m. A Christian. Pl. *Cristenyon, Cristonion, Crystunyon*. *Dyswedhouch bōs pryns somper, rāk dyswyl an Cristenyon*, shew yourself to be a prince without equal to destroy the Christians. P.C. 979. *Ragon y fynnes merwel ha mōs yn bedh, ha sevel, rāk dry pŷp Crystyon dhe'n nef*, for us he would die, and go to the tomb, and rise, to bring every Christian to heaven. P.C. 970. *Me a gesul bōs gansē prennys da gwon yn nēp le, rāg an cladhva Crystunyon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place, for the burial place of Christians. P.C. 1545. *Na'n laddro an Crysten-*

- yon, gwytheuch war peyn*, that the Christians steal him not, guard ye under penalty. R.D. 365. W. *Cristion*, pl. *Cristianogion*. Arm. *Cristen*, pl. *Cristenien*.
- CRIV, adj. Rude, raw, green or newly made, unripe. *Llwyd*, 52. W. *cri*. Arm. *criz*. Lat. *crudus*.
- CROADUR, s. m. A creature. Cornish Vocabulary, *creatura*. See *Creator*.
- CROBMAN, s. m. A reaping-hook. *Llwyd*, 9. A late corruption of *Cromman*, qd. v.
- CROC, s. f. A hanging, a suspension. *A vyl gadlyng, dues yn rág, wor tywedh whêth crók a'th tág*, O vile vagabond, come forth, at last hanging will choak thee yet. P.C. 1818. *A vyl losel, re'th fo crók*, O vile rogue, hanging be to thee. P.C. 2097. *Gwyw vyes dhe gafus crók*, thou wert deserving to get a hanging. P.C. 2683. *Yn beys awos godhaf crók, ny brefsys anken na drok*, notwithstanding suffering hanging in the world, thou hast not felt grief nor evil. R.D. 277. W. *cróg*. Arm. *croug*. Ir. *croch*. Gael. *croich*. Manx, *criy*. Lat. *cruce*.
- CROC, adj. Hanging, suspended, overhanging. *Powes lemmyn, losel wás, ka knouk an hòrn tys ha tas, mar ny wrêth, ty a fýdh crók*, stop now, idle fellow, and strike the iron tick-a-tack, if thou dost not, thou shalt be hanged. P.C. 2720. W. *cróg*.
- CROCCAN, s. f. A springe, or springle. *Pryce*. W. *crog-lath*.
- CROCHEN, s. m. A skin. *Nyns-us warnedhé crochen, nag yw trôch ha dyruskys*, there is no skin upon them, that is not broken and peeled. P.C. 2686. *Y a wýth y vody na potré bys vynary kyns fe yn bêdh mýl vlydhen, na'y grochen unwýth terry*, they will preserve his body that it do not ever decay, though it be in the grave a thousand years, nor shall his skin be once broken. P.C. 3202. *Heys oll ow crochen scorgyys*, all the length of my skin scourged. R.D. 2538. By the substitution of *h* for the guttural, the word became *crohen*, which again was softened into *croen*. This however was not a late form, as it is *croin* in the Cornish Vocabulary. W. *croen*. Arm. *crochen*. Ir. *croicion*, †*crocenn*. Gael. *croicinn*. Manx, *crackan*. Sansc. *kartis*, *ciran*, from *ciri*, to cut.
- CRODAR, s. m. A sieve, a riddle. *Llwyd*, 52. This is a late form of *croider*, qd. v.
- CRODDRE, v. a. To sift, riddle, winnow. *Bedhouch war colonow, rák Satnas yw yrvyrys, avel ys y'nothlennow dh'agas kroddré, me a grýs*, be of cautious hearts, for Satan is desirous, like corn in winnowing sheets to sift you, I believe. P.C. 882. From *croder*, a sieve.
- CROEN, s. m. A skin. *Croen luan*, a louse's skin. *Pryce*. See *Crochen*.
- CROFFOLAS, s. m. Lamentation. *Del levaraf vy dhywhy, ef a emblohdh ragon ny; gesouch dhe vês croffolas*, as I say to you, he will fight for us; leave off lamentation. O.M. 1662.
- CROG, s. f. A hanging. *Cróg ro'm bo, er an dhewen*, may hanging be to me, on the gills. O.M. 2651. This is the same word as *croc*, qd. v.
- CROGEN, s. f. A shell. Cornish Vocabulary, *concha*. Pl. *cregyn*. In Cornish it also means the skull. *Me a's ten gans oll ow nerth, may'th entré an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen*, I will pull it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin into his skull. P.C. 2141. *Asso mur tyn ow passyon, pan êth*

dreyn yn empynnynon, a púp parth dre an grogen, very sharp was my suffering, when the thorns went into the brain, on all parts through the skull. R.D. 2558. It is written by *Llwyd*, 240, *crogan*. W. *cragen*, provincially *crogan*, *crogen*, pl. *cregyn*, a shell. Arm. *crogen*, pl. *cregin*, a shell. *Crogen an penn*, the skull.

CROGI, v. a. To hang, to suspend, to be hanged. This is the same word as *cregy*, which is formed from *cróg*, by the regular mutation of *o* into *e*. The preterite is generally *crogas*. *Ha'n Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Christ a barth, clêdh, hag a dhychow lader brás cregy a russons yn-wedh*, and the Jews hung a thief to Christ on the left side, and on the right a great thief they also did hang. M.C. 186. W. *crogí*. Arm. *cregi*, *crouga*. Ir. *croch*. Gael. *croch*. Manx, *croch*.

CROHEN, s. m. Pl. *crehen*. *A vyne gwarthé y ben war y gorf, bys yn y droys, squardiys oll o y grohen, hag ef cudhys yn y woys*, from the top of his head on his body to his feet, torn was all his skin, and he covered with his blood. M.C. 135. *Del y's brewaf yn dan gên, kekyfrys kýc ha crohen, del vêdh luen a bodredhês*, as I will strike her under the chin; likewise flesh and skin, that it shall be full of sores. O.M. 2713. *Gans crehen an bestas-na me a wra dyllas dhyma, par del wrûg ow hendasow*, with the skins of those beasts, I will make clothes for me, so as my ancestors did. C.W. 108. *Keigwyn and Llwyd* write the word *crohan*. It is the same as *crochen*, qd. v.

CROIDER, s. m. A sieve, or riddle. Cornish Vocabulary, *cribrum* vel *cribellum*. Written by *Llwyd*, *crodar*. In Welsh a sieve is now *gogor*, but it formerly existed in the Old Welsh, †*cruitr*, *pala*, a winnowing shovel; quoted by Stokes, "Irish Glosses," 162. Arm. *crouzer*, *crouer*, *croer*. Ir. *criathar*, *creothar*. Gael. *criathair*. Manx, *creear*. The root is W. *crydu*, to shake; *crýd*, †*criot*, *crihot*; *crydian*, †*cretian*, a shaking. Arm. *cridien*. Ir. *crathadh*. Gael. *crathadh*. Manx, *craa*. Gr. *κράδᾱω*.

CROIN, s. m. The skin. Cornish Vocabulary, *pellis*. This is another form of *crochen*, qd. v.

CROINOC, s. m. A toad. Cornish Vocabulary, *rubeta*. Derived from *croin*, a skin. In the Ordinalia, it is written, *cronec*, qd. v.

CROIS, s. m. A cross. Cornish Vocabulary, *crux* vel *staurus*. In the Ordinalia the common form is *crows*, qd. v. W. *croes*. Arm. *croez*. Ir. *crois*. Gael. *crois*. Manx, *crosh*. Lat. *cruce*. Eng. 'rood.

CROM, adj. Bending; bowed, or bent; crooked; convex; rounded. *Dew tekka bren rag styllyow, ha compos y denwennow, brás ha crom y ben goles*, lo, the fairest wood for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2443. *Llwyd*, 53, gives *crum* as another form. W. *crwm*, m., *crom*, f. Arm. *croumm*. Ir. *crom*, *crum*, †*cruim*. Gael. *crom*. Manx, *croym*. Dan. *krum*. Flem. *krom*. Germ. *krumb*. Eng. *crump*.

CROMMAN, s. m. A reaping hook, a sickle. In *Llwyd's* time it was corrupted into *crobman*. From *crom*, crooked. W. *crymman*, †*creman*. Ir. *cruman*, *corran*. Gael. *cromag*. Manx, *corran*.

CRON, s. m. A thong, a lash of skin. Pl. *cronow*. *Yn ur-na y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow, en goys yn mës may tardhas, del fastsens an colmenow*, in that hour they bound his arms fast with thongs, that the blood burst out, so they fastened the knots. M.C. 76. *In scorgiys prennyer esé yn dewlé an dew Edhow, hag yn fast*

- kelmys dhedhé, kerdyn gwehyn yn mesk cronow*, in the scourges of rods that were in the hands of the two Jews, and fast bound to them, cords weaved among thongs. M.C. 131. *Crôn* is a contracted form of *croen*, qd. v.
- CRONCYE, v. a. To beat, strike, knock, thump, bang. *Hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn gwehyn yn mesk cronow may fôns hyblyth dhe gronkyé*, and fast bound to them cords weaved among thongs, that they might be pliant to beat. M.C. 131. *Ha'n Edhewon bys pan vôn squyth war Christ y fôn ow cronkyé*, and the Jews until they were weary on Christ were beating. M.C. 132. *An keth gwâs-na gans skorgys ha whyppys da gwrêch y cronkyé, tor ha keyn*, this same fellow with scourges and good whips, do ye smite him, belly and back. P.C. 2057.
- CRONEC, s. m. A frog. *Cronec du*, a toad, lit. a black frog. *Och, tru, tru, shyndyys of gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y venym*, Oh, sad, sad, I am hurt by a toad, and blown by his venom. O.M. 1778. *Saw kyn fens y mortholek, dhe wêth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, but though they be hammered, they shall be for worse to the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2732. *An joul ynno redrecsé, may' tho gwêth agis cronek*, the devil in him dwelt, that he was worse than a toad. M.C. 47. This is another form of *croinoc*, qd. v. This word is peculiar to Cornish. A frog in Welsh is *llyffant*, and a toad, *llyffant du*, being derived by Llwyd from the Latin *lymphatica*.
- CRONNY, v. n. To stagnate; to collect together. *An sêth yw rag leverys a's gwykis tyn, gans mear angus, war y holon, may cronnyys, dre nerth an bum, fynten woys*, the arrow, is before spoken, struck her sharply with much anguish, on her heart so that stagnated, by force of the blow, a fountain of blood. M.C. 224. W. *cronni*. Arm. *creuenna*. The root is W. *crawn*, a collection. Arm. *creûn*.
- CROPPEY, v. n. To enter into; to penetrate. *An arlont y dhe denné war y benn gan kymmys nell, ma têth an dreyn ha croppyé dhe'n empynyon dre an tell*, the garland they drew on his head with so much strength, that the prickles went and penetrated to the brains through the holes. M.C. 134. As there is no synonym in the other dialects, it is probably a borrowed word from the English *grobe*.
- CROTHAC, adj. Frothy, trifling. ‡ *Taw, dhe'th cregy, hemma yw gwell defry, te fool crothak*, be silent, be hang-ed to thee, this is better truly, thou frothy fool. C.W. 80. W. *crothawg*, swelling out.
- CROTHVAL, s. m. A complaint. *Na allons caffus cheson dhe wruthyl crothval na son warnas, a das veneges*, let them not be able to find cause to make a complaint, nor a sound against thee, O blessed Father. O.M. 1837.
- CROW, s. m. Gore, blood, death. *Dhom kemeres, dhom syndyé, dhom peynyé bys yn crow*, to take me, to hurt me, to torture me even to death. M.C. 74. *Hag a rág guris colmennow, gans pûb colmen may'th ellé, pan wyskens, yn mës an crow*, and forward were made knots, with every knot that might come, when they struck, out the blood. M.C. 131. W. *crau*. Ir. † *cro*. Gael. † *cro*. Slav. *krovje*. Pol. Bohem. *krew*. Lat. *cruor*. Sansc. *kravya*, flesh.
- CROW, s. m. A hovel, hut, sty. *Crow môh*, a pigsty. Llwyd, 158. At the present day in Cornwall a pigsty is called a pig's crow. W. *craw*. Arm. *craou*. Ir. *cro*. Gael. *cro*. Manx, *croe*.

CROWD, s. m. A fiddle, or violin. *Whethouch minstrels, ha tabours, trey-hans harpes ha trompours, cythol, crowd, fylh, a sautry*, blow ye minstrels, and tabours; three hundred harps and trumpets; dulcimer, fiddle, viol, and psaltery. O.M. 1997. A fiddle is still called a *crowd* in Cornwall. W. *cruith*, † *crot*. Gael. *cruit*. Lat. *chrota*, *Britanna*, in Venant. Fortun. The Ancient British *cruith* differed from the modern fiddle, inasmuch as it had six strings. A specimen is of very rare occurrence at the present day, and to be found only in the collection of the curious, but a beautiful engraving of it is given in Jones's "Welsh Bards."

CROWDER, s. m. A fiddler. W. *crythor*.

CROWEDHE, v. n. To lie down. *Dall, na bodhar, ny asé, nag omlanas nag onan, na cláf vÿth ow crowedhé, mar pesy a leun golon*, blind, nor deaf, he left not, uncured, not one, nor any sick lying down, if he prayed with a full heart. M.C. 25. *Otté ve ow crowedhé, my re wrûg y vusuré rag an kêth wheit-ma dewyth*, behold it lying down, I have measured it for this same work twice. O.M. 2567. A regular mutation after *ow* of *growedhé*, qd. v.

CROWS, s. f. A cross. *May fo rÿs, un deydh a due, guthyl crows annedhé y*, that it is necessary, a day will come, to make a cross out of them. O.M. 1952. *Gorr e dhe'n mernans, gorr e yn pren crows a dhysempys*, put him to death, put him on the cross tree forthwith. P.C. 2162. *Kymyr y, ty plos lorden, syns war dhe geyn an grows pren*, take it thou dirty lurdane, hold the cross tree on thy back. P.C. 2586. *En grows whâth nynj o parys, na'n Edhewon ny wodhyé an prenyer py fêns keffis dhe wuthyll crows anedhé*, the cross yet was not ready, and the Jews knew not the timbers where they should be found, to make a cross out of them. M.C. 151. The older form was *crois*, qd. v.

CROWSE, v. a. To crucify. Written also *crowsyé*. Part. pass. *crowsys*. *Hag anedhé crows y wrêr, rág crowsé Cryst, ow máp kêr*, and of them a cross shall be made, to crucify Christ, my dear son. O.M. 1936. *Ottensé, kemereuch e, ha crowsyouch ef, a ver spys*, behold him, take ye him and crucify him, in a short time. P.C. 2166. *Gall-os a'm bues dhe'th crowsyé, ha gallos dhe'th tylyfré, an nÿl a vynnaf yn beys*, I have power to crucify thee, and power to deliver thee, which ever of the two I please in the world. P.C. 2186. *Ytho why a vyn porrys bós agas mychtern crowsys*, then ye wish absolutely your king to be crucified. P.C. 2360. *Ytho dre pûp reson da, ny gôth dhodho bós crowsys*, then, by reason good, it does not behove him to be crucified. P.C. 2390. *Syr justis, dyllyrf dhynny Baraban, ha crows Jhesu*, Sir Magistrate, deliver to us Barabbas, and crucify thou Jesus. P.C. 2486. Derived from *crows*, a cross. The corresponding word in Welsh is *croesi*, to cross, to put cross-wise, to make the mark of a cross; to thwart: but not to crucify, which is admirably rendered by *croeshoelio*, compounded of *croes*, a cross, and *hoelio*, to nail. Arm. *croaza*, to cross.

CROWST, s. m. A luncheon. *Wosé cows ha lafuryé an vaner a vye da, kemeres crowst, hag evé, ha powes wosé henna*, after talk and labouring, the custom would be good, to take food and drink, and rest after that. O.M. 1901. Written by Llwyd, 89, *crúst*. Probably from the English, *a crust*. Lat. *crusta*, which seems to be con-

nected with W. *crest*, a crust, from *crés*, hardened by heat.

CRUC, s. m. A hillock, a mound, a barrow. Corn. Voc. *collis*. *Gweyteuch oll er agas fýdh, gobar da why agas býdh, gôn Dansotha, ha crúk heyth*, all take care on your faith, a good reward ye shall have, the plain of Dansotha, and Barrow Heath. R.D. 377. It is preserved in the names of many places. See *Creeg*. *Llwyd*, 94, writes it *crýc*. W. *crug*, †*cruc*. Arm. *crêch*, *crugel*. Ir. *cruach*. Gael. *cruach*. Manx, *creagh*. Eng. 'ruck', 'rick.

CRUGE, v. a. To do, or make. *Mester genouch ym gylwyr hag arluth, henna yw gwýr, ytho mar krugé golhy agas treys, hag a seché, golhens púp treys y gylé ahanouch, kepar ha my*, master by you I am called and Lord, that is true; now if I wash your feet, and dry them, let all wash the feet of each other of you, like as I. P.C. 875. A mutation of *gruge*, qd. v.

CRUM, adj. Crooked, bent, curved. *Llwyd*, 53. Another form of *crom*, qd. v.

CRUPPYA, v. n. To creep. †*Ha te prief a wra cruppya, ha sleynkya war doar a heys; ynter y hays hy ha tee, me a wra envy neffra*, and thou worm, shalt creep, and slide on the ground along; between her seed and thine I will put envy for ever. C.W. 66. †*Me a vyn dallath cruppya, ha slynkya war doer a heys*, I will begin to creep, and slide upon the ground along. C.W. 68. W. *crepian*, *cropian*. Gr. *ἐπιπῶ*. Lat. *repo*.

CRUST, s. m. A luncheon. *Llwyd*, 89. The same as *crowst*, qd. v.

CRUSTE, v. a. Thou didst make. *Lavar dhym, awos travyth, mara crusté leverel ken fe an temple dyswrys, kyn pen try dýdh y wrussys gwell ys kyns y dhrehevel*, tell me above any thing, if thou didst say, though the temple should be destroyed, before the end of three days thou wouldst raise it better than before. P.C. 1758. A mutation of *grusté*, compounded of *grust*, the 2 pers. pret. of *gurey*, and *te*, thou.

CRY, s. m. A call, a cry. This is the orthography in the Ordinalia of *cri*, qd. v.

CRYE, v. a. To call, cry, to cry out. *Ow popel vy grevyys brás, gans Pharow yw mylyges, ymons dhymo ow cryé, rág an lafur us dhedhé*, my people greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, (that) is accursed, are to me crying, for the labour that is upon them. O.M. 1418. *Rak nans yw Pilat serrys, ow cryé kepar ha ky*, for now is Pilate angered, crying out like a dog. P.C. 2242. *Cryeuch fast gans mûr a grys*, cry ye aloud with much vehemence. P.C. 2477. *Me a gryes warnodho, rák panyys pan nan geffo tyller dh'y pen*, I cried unto him, for pains when he found not a place for his head. R.D. 268. *Me re bue pechadores, a pechas marthys yn frás, war Ihesu me a cryas ow trespas dhymmo gafé*, I have been a sinner (that) hath sinned wondrous much, on Jesus I cried, that he would forgive me my trespass. R.D. 1099. Written also *crya*, and *cria*, qd. v.

CRYF, adj. Strong, mighty, vigorous. *Judas êth a dhesympys a neyl tu dhe omgregy, casas daffar pûr parrys, lovan cryff rág y synsy*, Judas went immediately on the one side to hang himself, he found convenience very ready, a strong rope to hold him. M.C. 105. This is the same as *créf*, qd. v.

CRYGY, v. a. To believe, to have faith in. *Kyn leverryf gwýr, dén fýth ahanouch ny vyn crygy*, though I speak

truly, not any man of you will believe. P.C. 1482. *Mars ogé máp Dew a rás, dyswé dhym nép meystry brás, may hyllyn dyso crygy*, if thou art the son of the God of grace, shew me some great power, that we may in thee believe. P.C. 1771. *Neffré ef dhe dhasserchy, me ny vynnaf y grygy, bew hedré vên*, that he ever rose again, I will not believe it, as long as I may be alive. R.D. 1047. *Yma marth dhym ahanas, bós dhe golon mar cales na'n crygyth ef*, there is to me wonder of thee, that thy heart is so hard, that thou wilt not believe. R.D. 1088. This is another form of *crysy*, qd. v., *g* soft, sounded as *j* in English, being a corruption of *s*.

CRYGYANS, s. m. Belief, faith, credence. *Me re'n cusulleyes mýl wýth, saw ny vyn, awos travyth, gagé y tebel crygyans*, I have advised him a thousand times, but he will not, for any thing, leave his evil belief. P.C. 1813. *Dh'agas fastyé yn crygyans, dheuch confort a Spyrys Sans a dhanfonaf*, to strengthen you in belief, to you the comfort of the Holy Ghost I will send. R.D. 1174. *Y grygyans púp oll gwythes, puppenag ol a wharfo*, his belief let every one keep, whatever may happen. R.D. 1537.

CRYHIAS, v. n. To neigh like a horse. †*Cryhiaz, a cryhiaz*, neighing. *Llwyd*, 245, 248. W. *gweyru*, †*guir-giriam*, I neigh. Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *gourisiat*.

CRYLLIAS, adj. Curled. *Llwyd*, 52. From the old English *crull*. "With locks crull." Chaucer.

CRYS, s. m. A shirt, a shift, chemise. *Llwyd*, 45. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *creis*. W. *crýs*. Arm. *crés*.

CRYS, s. m. The middle, the centre, the midst, or heart of any thing. *Gwetyeuch bones avorow, ow conys yn crýs an dré, war beyn cregy ha tenné*, take care to be tomorrow, working in the middle of the town, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2300. *Ny a'n tréch del levereth, hen yw an crýs, dre púp mark oll yn bys-ma*, we will cut it as thou sayest, this is the middle, by every mark in this world. O.M. 2534. Written also *crés*, and *creys*, qd. v.

CRYS, v. a. He will believe. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. of *crysy*, qd. v. *Me a wór gwýr, hag a'n crýs, y vós yn ban dasserchys yn gedh hydheuw*, I know truly, and I believe it, that he is risen up in this day. R.D. 727. *Ihesu Cryst dhe dhasserchy, un deydh ús ow tós, goy kemmys na'n crýs*, that Jesus Christ is risen again, a day is coming, miserable as many as believe it not. R.D. 1188. *My a grýs yn pyrfet aga vós gweel a vûr rás*, I will believe perfectly that they are rods of great grace. O.M. 2011. *Cot yw dhe dhydhyyow dhe gy, nahen na grýs*, short are thy days, think not otherwise. R.D. 2038.

CRYS, v. a. To shake, to quake. *An houl ny golsé y luv, awos máp dén dhe verwel, na corf dasserhy dhe vew, na dór grýs, yn tyougel*, the sun would not have lost its colour, because of a son of man to die, nor a body rise again to life, nor the earth quake, really. P.C. 3086. W. *crydu*, *cryd*, *crydian*. Arm. *cridien*. Ir. *crith*. Gael. *crith*. Manx, *craa*.

CRYSSAT, s. m. A hawk, a kestrel. *Llwyd*, 41.

CRYSY, v. a. To believe, to have faith in. *Arluth ny vynnons crysy*, Lord, they will not believe. O.M. 1435. *Reys yw dhýs ynno crysy*, need it is for thee to believe in him. O.M. 1508. *Mar a gureva yn della, crysy dho*, he will do so, we will believe in him, that he is a blessed prophet. P.C.

2883. *Crýs dhym, kyn ôf tós*, believe thou me, though I am gray. R.D. 965. This is the same word as *cresy*, qd. v.
- CRYWEDHE, s. f. A bed. *Llwyd*, 77. A corruption of *growedhé*, from *gorwedhé*, to lie down. W. *gorwedhva*.
- CUAS, s. f. A shower. *Llwyd*, 28. This is the same word as *coves*, qd. v.
- CUBMA, s. n. To fall, to fall down, to be slain. *Llwyd*, 104. Though this example is a corruption, it shows the existence of a purer form, *cumma*. W. *cwympo*.
- CUDIN, s. m. Hair, a lock of hair. Corn. Voc. *coma*. Pl. *cudinow*; *kydynow*. *Llwyd*, 49. W. *cudyn*. Arm. *cuden*. Ir. *ciabh*. Gael. *ciabh*, *cas*. Manx, *kiog*, *casag*. Sansc. *kacha*.
- CUDON, s. f. A wood-pigeon. Cornish Vocabulary, *palumba*. W. *cudhan*, from *cúdh*, a covert. Arm. *cudon*. Ir. *ciadcholum*. Gael. *caidhean*.
- CUDHE, v. a. To hide, or conceal; to cover. *Bedhens ebron dreys púp tra, rak cudhé mýns ús formys*, let there be a sky above every thing, to cover all that is created. O.M. 22. *Agan corfow nóth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwrén*, our bodies are become naked, with leaves let us cover ourselves. O.M. 254. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas, yn dór my a vyn palas tol, may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a just man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 866. *Agan gorhyl a wartha, gans glaw ef a vydh cudhys*, our ark, from above, with rain it will be covered. O.M. 1064. *Múr yw ow fyenasow, ythof cudhys*, great are my anxieties, I am overwhelmed. R.D. 2032. *Hag y, worth y dormontyé, y cudhens y ben gans queth*, and they when tormenting him, covered his head with a cloth. M.C. 97. *Rág lúf brás my a dhoro, a gudho oll an nór beys*, for I will bring a great flood, that shall cover all the land of the world. O.M. 982. *Ha dew gwéth dothans gwra doen, dh'aga hudha pób season, aga noatha na vo gwellys*, and two garments to them do thou bear, to cover them at all seasons, their nakedness that it be not seen. C.W. 70. *Llwyd*, 50, writes it *cidha*, which shews that the *u* had the same sound in Cornish as in Welsh. W. *cudhio*. Arm. *cuza*. Gael. *comhdaid*. Manx, *coodee*. Sansc. *kud*.
- CUDHYGYC, adj. One that conceals himself, bashful, ashamed. *Me a ýl bós cudhygyk, ow bones mar anfugyk dres púp dén ol ús yn beys*, I may be ashamed, being so wicked, beyond all men that are in the world. P.C. 1423. *Ty yw dyscrygyk pur wýr, ha mûr anfusyk, ty a ýl bós cudhygyk na grýs y vós dasserchys*, thou art unbelieving very truly, and very wicked; thou mayest be ashamed, that thou wilt not believe that he has risen. R.D. 1721. W. *cudhiedig*.
- CUEF, adj. Dear, kindly. *In médh Christ an cueff calon, púr wýr te re leverys, te a wodhyé dhe honon pe dre gen re vés gwarnys*, says Christ, the kindly heart, very truly thou hast said; didst thou know it of thyself, or by some others wast thou warned? M.C. 101. Written also *cúf*, qd. v.
- CUEIA, conj. If, although. *Llwyd*, 150.
- CUEN, s. m. Dogs. *Lemmyn pocvan ha lesky, ow fleryé, ow mowseggy kepar ha kuen*, but disease and burning, smelling, stinking like dogs. R.D. 172. One of the plurals of *cí*, qd. v.
- CUER, s. m. Hemp. *Llwyd*, 46, *cúer*. W. *cywarch*. Arm. *couarch*. Gael. *corcach*.
- CUER, s. m. A court. *A' nef uhel an tas mēr re'th or-dené, ty ha'th wrék, pan vy marow, yn y cuer*, of high heaven the great Father, may he ordain thee and thy wife, when ye die, into his court. P.C. 686. Written also *cúr*, qd. v.
- CUER, s. m. Weather. † *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. Written also *cewar*, qd. v.
- CUES, s. m. Blood. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes, nép dew cans a vledhynnow na'm buef dhe wruthyl genes, yn kýk nag yn kues, hep wow*, now there are gone some two hundred years, that I have not had to do with thee, in flesh nor in blood, without falsehood. O.M. 659. *Es býdh deydh brues mûr a anfus, y kýk ha'y kues, nép a'n gwerthas*, he shall have on the day of judgment much harm, his flesh and his blood, who hath sold him. P.C. 2941. This word appears to be a modification of *Goys*, qd. v.
- CUETH, s. m. Sorrow, grief. *Ellas dre cueth yn clamder, dhe'n dór prág na ymwhelaf*, alas! through grief, in a faint, to the ground why do I not cast myself? P.C. 2593. *A vâb dhe gueth ru'm ladhas*, Oh son, thy suffering hath killed me. P.C. 2608. *Kueth ús y'm colon, eyhan, mars êth corf Dew y honan, pe le y fydh e ceffys*, sorrow is in my heart, alas! if the body of God himself is gone, where will it be found? R.D. 700. *A vyn-yn ryth, py le ytheth, rag cueth pygyth, garmé a wréth*, O woeful woman, where goest thou? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 852. Written also *cúth*, qd. v. ? W. *chwith*. *Y mae yn chwith genyw weled*, I am sorry to see, is a common Welsh phrase.
- CUF, adj. Dear, amiable, beloved, loving. Pl. *cufyon, cefyon*. *A dás cúf ýth wolowys*, O dear Father in thy lights. O.M. 285. *A dás cúf ker, my a wra, Arluth néf roy dhym gúl da yn púp ober a wrellyn*, O Father, dearly beloved, I will do, Lord of heaven, grant to me to do well in every work that I do. O.M. 443. *Arluth cúf, dhe archadow, y wruthyl rés ew dhymmo*, O dear Lord, thy injunctions, need is to me to do them. O.M. 997. *Ow Arluth ker cúf colon, pyw ytho a's hembronk dh'y*, my dear Lord of loving heart, who then will lead them to it. O.M. 1873. *Whéth, ow cufyon, dyfunouch, ha cés colon ol pesouch na gyllouch yn temptacion*, again, my dear (companions) awake ye, and with one heart all pray, that ye enter not into temptation. P.C. 1075. *Ow cufyon leman coskeuch, hag ol warbarth poweseuch*, my dear (friends) now sleep ye, and rest altogether. P.C. 1093. W. *cu*. Arm. *cuff*. Ir. *caomh*, † *coim*. Gael. *caomh*.
- CUGOL, s. m. A monk's hood, a cowl. Corn. Voc. *cucullus*. W. *cwcwll*, *cwyll*. Arm. *cougoul*. Ir. † *cocall*. Eng. *cowl*. From the Celtic the word passed into the Latin. "Gallia Santonico vestit te bardo-cucullo, Circopithecorum penula nuper erat." *Martial*.
- CUHUDHAS, s. m. A judgment. *Pryce*. W. *cyhudhed*.
- CUHUDHE, v. a. To accuse; impeach; indict. *Cuhudhas* is another form. *Eva, ny allaf medhes, rag own ty dhom cuhudhé*, Eve, I cannot speak, for fear thou shouldst accuse me. O.M. 160. *Awos travyth ny wrussen venytha dhe guhudhas*, because of any thing I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 164. *Dhe'n tyller Cryst re dethyé, ha'n Edhewon o dygnas, ythesé an venyn gansé, parys éns dh'y huhudhas*, to the place came Christ, and the Jews (that) were opposed, the woman was

- with them; they were ready to accuse her. M.C. 33. *Pe ma, yn medh Christ dhydh, nêb a vyn dhe guhudha*, where is, says Christ to her, he who will accuse thee. M.C. 34. *Mûr a dús o cuntyllys er y byn dh'y guhudhas*, much people were gathered together against him to accuse him. M.C. 88. W. *cyhudho*. Ir. *casaid*, an accusation; *casaidim*, to accuse. Gael. *casaid*; *casaidich*. Manx, *casid*, *casseydach*.
- CUHUDHUDIOC, s. m. An accuser. Corn. Vocab. *accusator*. It would have been more correct, as Zeuss has observed, 396, to have been written *cuhudhadioc*, from the substantive *cuhuthat*, the old form of *cuhudhas*. W. *cyhudhed*.
- CUIC, adj. Blind of one eye. Corn. Voc. *luscus vel monoptalmus*. W. *coeg*, vain, empty; *coegdhal*, purblind. Lat. *cæcus*, blind.
- CUILCEN, s. f. A frog. Written by Llwyd, *kwilken*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gwilscin*, qd. v.
- CUILLIOC, s. m. A soothsayer. Cor. Voc. *augur*. W. *coiliog*, from *coel*, an omen. "*Elncoilhaam* is an ancient Welsh Gloss on the word *aspicio*, quasi *avispcio*, where the writer obviously understood *eln*, to be *edn*." Zeuss. 1079.
- CUILLIOGES, s. f. A female diviner. Corn. Voc. *phitonissa*. Dr. Owen Pughe has wrongly introduced these two words into the Welsh Dictionary. His authority being only the Cornish Vocabulary, attached to a copy of the Liber Landavensis.
- CUIT, s. m. A wood, or forest. Corn. Voc. *silva*. Another form of *coid*, qd. v.
- CUITHA, v. a. To keep, to preserve. Llwyd, 53. *Dho cwitha*. A mutation of *gwythé*, qd. v.
- CUITHIAS, s. m. A guardian. Llwyd, 240. A mutation of *gwythias*, qd. v. Pl. †*kuithizi*. Llwyd, 242.
- CUL, v. a. To make, to do. *Yma ow cûl sacryfys, ha'y pobel ef kekeffrys, dhe'n kêth Dew-na, gans mûr tros*, he is making a sacrifice, and his people likewise, to that same God, with a loud noise. O.M. 1556. *Euch tyn-neuch an gasadow, usy ow cûl fals dewow, yn mës agan temple ny*, go ye, drag the hateful woman, who is making false Gods, out of our temple. O.M. 2692. *Govy ragos, mar tebel dychtys dhe vôs, ha ty ow cûl kemmys da*, woe is me for thee, to be so evil entreated, and thou doing so much good. P.C. 2635. A regular mutation of *gûl*, qd. v.
- CUL, adj. Narrow; strait, or confined; slender, lank, lean. Corn. Voc. *macer vel macilentus*. W. *cûl*. Ir. *caol*, †*coil*. Gael. *caol*. Manx, *keyl*. In Armoric *cûl* has quite the contrary meaning, being *plump* or *fat*.
- CULETH, s. m. An act, or deed. *Lavar mars ôf vy Yedhow, dhe bobil hêp falladow, ha'n epscobow kekyffrys, a'th drôs bÿs dhymmo ommâ, pa'n drok kuleth a wrusta?* say if I am a Jew? thy people, without falsehood, and the bishops likewise, have brought thee even to me here; what evil deed hast thou done? P.C. 2007. *Culeth* is a mutation of *guleth*, from *gûl*, to do. It is only found in conjunction with *drôk*, and generally written *Drocolet*, qd. v.
- CULHU, s. m. Chaff, beards of corn. Llwyd, 13, 43. This word is a late corruption of *colow*, the plural of *col*, qd. v.
- CULIN, s. m. Chaff, corn-straw. Corn. Vocab. *palea*, which also gives as a synonym, *usion*, qd. v. *Culin* must be another plural of *col*, as in Welsh, *colion*.
- CULLYEC, s. m. A cock, the male of birds. *Peder, me a lever dhys, kys ys bôs kullyek kenys, ter gwyth y wrêch ow naché*, Peter, I tell thee, before that the cock hath crowed, three times thou shalt deny me. P.C. 903. Another form of *celioc*, qd. v. Llwyd writes as the pronunciation of his time, *kuliog*, *kuliak*, *kulliaq*. *Kuliag gini*, a guinea hen; *kiliagaws*, a drake, 88, 241. *Kullia-ges*. Pryce. *Kulliaq godho*, a gander.
- CULSTE, v. a. Thou couldst. *Mar culsté, if thou couldst. Llwyd*, 247. A mutation of *gulsté*, for *galsté*. 2 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, to be able.
- CULURIONEIN, s. f. The bowel. Corn. Voc. *viscus*. Pryce's Vocabulary gives as a plural *coloneion*, both evidently corruptions, if not mis-printed. Llwyd, 175, writes *kylyrion*, as a plural, evidently considering the singular to be *culurionen*. W. *coludh*, sing. *coludhen*. Ir. *caolain*, *cadhla*. Gael. *caolan*. Manx, *collane*, *chiolg*. Gr. *χολάς*, *χολάδος*, *κῶλον*. Lat. *colon*.
- CUM, s. m. A valley, or dingle; more correctly, a valley opening downwards, from a narrow point, which in Wales is called *Blaen y cwm*. It is preserved in many places in Cornwall and Devon, as *Coom*, *Coome*, *Coombe*. Arm. *coum*, in *coumbant*. Ir. *cumar*. Gael. †*cumar*.
- CUMMYAS, s. m. Leave, license, permission. Written also indiscriminately *cummyes*, and *cummeas*. *Eva war an beys meystry, luen gummyas yma dhymmo*, Eve, power over the world, full permission there is to me. O.M. 410. *Gwyn agan beys, ow fryes, bôs granntyes dhynny cummyas*, happy our lot, my spouse, that leave is granted to us. O.M. 412. *Fest yn lowen me a wra, gwyn ow bÿs kafus cummyas*, very joyfully I will do it, I am glad to have permission. O.M. 750. *Ro dhym cummeas me a'th pÿs*, give me leave I pray thee. P.C. 3112. *Us dhyso cummyas an corf kêr dhe ancledhyas*, is there permission to thee to bury the dear body? P.C. 3139.
- CUNDA, s. m. Nature, kind. *A arluth kêr, me a'n kymer yn ban wharré, an welen-ma yn hy kunda treyllys arté*, O dear Lord, I will take it up immediately, this rod into its natural form is turned again. O.M. 1459. *Râg henna warbyn cunda ytho, dhys môs y ladha*, therefore against nature it was, for thee to go to kill him. C.W. 94. *A bub echen a kunda, gorow ha benow yn wêdh*, of every sort of species, male and female also. O.M. 989. †*A bub echan a kunda, gorow ha benow yn wedh*. C.W. 164. From the English *kind*.
- CUNDURU, s. m. A door post. Llwyd, 124. This is a modern term, and a corrupt one, being possibly compounded of *cyn*, chief, and *duru* for *dorow*, plural of *dôr*, a door.
- CUNTELL, s. m. A gathering together; a collection. Written also *contell*. †*Ha Dew a grias an tir sêh an 'oar, ha'n contell warbarth an dowrow ev a grias môr, ha Dew a welas tro va da*, and God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters he called sea, and God saw that it was good. M.C. p. 93. W. *cynnull*, comp. of *cyd*, together, and *dull*, form. Arm. *cutul*.
- CUNTELL, v. a. To gather together, to collect. Part. pass. *cuntellys*, written also *cuntullys*, *cuntyllys*, and *contellyes*. *Me a guntell dreyn ha spern, ha glôs, dh'y lesky heb bern*, I will gather briars and thorns, and dry cowdung, to burn without regret. C.W. 80. *Cuntell warbarth ow fegans, my a vyn môs pûr uskys*, gather together

my necessities, I will go very hastily. C.W. 94. *Mûr a dús o cuntullys er y byn dh'y guhudhas*, much folk were gathered against him to accuse him. M.C. 88. *Ha Dew leveras gwréns an dowrow yn dan an nêf bôs cuntellys warbarh dha un teller; ha gwréns an tir sêh disquedhas; ha an tellna etho*, and God said, let the waters under the heaven be gathered together to one place, and let the dry land appear, and it was so. C.W. p. 190. W. *cynnull*. Arm. *cutul*, †*cuntil*. Ir. *comhdhail*, *connall*. Gael. *coimh-thionail*.

CUNTELLET, s. f. A congregation. Cornish Vocabulary, *congregatio vel concio*. W. *cynnulliad*, †*cuntellet*, †*cuntullet*. Lux. Glosses, Zeuss, 873.

CUNTELLYANS, s. m. A gathering together, a collection. †*Ha Dew a grias an tîr sêh an noar, contellyans warbarh an dowrow e crias môr; ha Dew a welas tro va da*, and God called the dry land the earth, the gathering together of the waters he called sea; and God saw that it was good. C.W. p. 190.

CUNYS, s. m. Fuel; firewood. *Otté omma vé kunys, ha fast ef gynef kelmys*, behold here a load of firewood, and fast it is bound by me. O.M. 1299. *Ke yn ban war an kunys, hag ena gorwedh a heys*, go thou up upon the fuel, and there lie down at length. O.M. 1333. *Cowethé, hedheuch kunys, ha me a whýth gans mûr greys, may tewé an tân wharré*, comrades, fetch ye firewood, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1219. *Oté lour kunys gyné, whythyns lemmyn púp fréth*, behold fuel plenty with me, let all blow now vigorously. P.C. 1241. W. *cynnud*, from *cynneu*, to kindle. Arm. *ceúneúd*, *cened*. Ir. *connadh*. Gael. *connadh*.

CUR, s. m. The coast, or border of a country; the utmost part or end of a thing. Llwyd, 108. *Gwasg war an mýn, bommyñ dreys keyn, mar pèdh e yeyn, ny dhue dhe gur*, strike thou on the edge, blows over the back, if it be cold, it will not come to the end. P.C. 2730. W. *cwr*. Arm. *cer*. Ir. *curr*, *corr*, †*coor*. Gael. †*curr*.

CUR, s. m. A court. *Out warnas, harlot, pen côk, scon yn mës a'm golok, na trýk y'm cûr*, out upon thee, rogue, blockhead, immediately out of my sight, stay not in my court. O.M. 1531. *A Dhew an nêf, clew agan léf, gwyth ny y'th cûr*, O God of heaven, hear our voice, keep us in thy court. O.M. 1620. *Kyn y'n carra vyth mar veur, awos y ladhé ny'm duer, neffré ny gán ef yn cûr, gans y ganow*, though he may love him ever so much, for killing him, I have no concern, he shall never sing in the court with his mouth. R.D. 1899. Fr. *cour*.

CURUN, s. f. A crown, a diadem. Corn. Voc. *curun ruy*, *corona regis*, a king's crown. In the Ordinalia it is written *curyn*. *Y curyn a fýdh sytlyys avel mychtern war y pen, tynnouch oll gans mûr a grýs, may fo dreyn an guryñ cys yn empynyñ dre an cen*, his crown shall be set, like a king upon his head: drag ye all with much of force, that the thorns of the crown may be together in the brains through the skin. P.C. 2138. *Namna fue ow colon trôch, pan wyls gorré an gu yn golon dre'n tenewen, ha'n guryñ spær war y pen*, my heart was almost broken, when I saw the lance put into the heart through the side, and the crown of thorns on his head. R.D. 1247. W. *coron*. Arm. *curun*. Ir. *coroin*. Gael. *coron*. Manx, *crown*. Gr. *kopêva*. Lat. *corona*. As neither the Greek nor Latin preserves the root, it may be the W. *côr*, a circle.

CURUNE, v. a. To crown, to put on a crown. Part. pass. *curunys*. *Gans spær gwrêch y curené, rák an harlot dhe facié y vós mychtern Yedhewon*, with thorns do ye crown him, for the knave pretended that he was king of the Jews. P.C. 2064. *Aban na fyn dewedhé, me a vyn y curuné avel mychtern Yedhewon*, since he will not end, I will crown him as king of the Jews. P.C. 2116. *A fo nowydh curunys, mychtern Yedhewon, heil dhys, rák dhe sallugy ny vern*, that is newly crowned king of the Jews, hail to thee, for to salute thee, there is no concern. P.C. 2124. *Pan welas y máb dygtis gans an Edhewon mar veyll, ha'y vós gans spær curunys*, when she saw her son treated by the Jews so vilely, and that he was crowned with thorns. M.C. 165. W. *coroni*. Arm. *curunni*. Lat. *corono*.

CUS, s. m. A wood, a forest. Written also *cûz* and *cooz*. †*En cûz-na*, in that wood. Llwyd, 244. †*Na ra henz moaz dan cooz, do kuntle go booz*, they should not go to the wood to gather their meat. Pryce. This is the latest form of *coid*, qd. v.

CUSAL, adj. Serene, quiet. Written by Llwyd, 149, *kuzal*; and by Pryce also, *usal*. *Cusal ha tég sirra whég mós pell*, soft and fair, sweet sir, goes far. This is a later form of *cosel*, qd. v.

CUSC, s. m. Sleep; a state of quietude. Llwyd, 152, *kúsg*. W. *cwsg*. Arm. *cousc*.

CUSCE, v. n. To be at rest; to sleep. *Rág my a vyn pols cuské venytha kyns ys dybry, squyth ôf dre vér la-furyé, powes my a vyn defry*, I will sleep a little ever before eating; tired I am through much labouring, I will rest really. O.M. 2047. *Hag yn nós oll aspyé, ha gwythé tam na guskens*, and in the night all to look about, and to take care that they slept not a jot. M.C. 241. *En varo-gyon a guskas myltyn ha'n gýdh ow tardhé*, the soldiers slept in the morning, the day breaking. M.C. 243. This is another form of *coscé*, qd. v. Llwyd, 55, 245, gives *cusga* and *cysga* as recent forms.

CUSCADUR, s. m. A sleeper. *Cuscadur desimpit, letargus*, Corn. Voc. *Desimpit* is the old form of *desympys*, immediate. *Cuscadur desimpit*, therefore, is one that falls asleep immediately. W. *cysgadur*. Arm. *cousker*.

CUSCTI, s. m. A sleeping room. Corn. Voc. *dormitorium*. Comp. of *cusc*, sleep, and *ti*, a house.

CUSSIN, s. m. A kiss. Corn. Voc. *osculum*. Llwyd, 110, *kysyn*. W. *cusan*, from *cuso*, to kiss. Sansc. *kus*. Cf. also Gr. *κυνέω*, *κύσαι*.

CUSUL, s. f. Counsel, advice. Corn. Voc. *consilium*. Pl. *cusullyow*. In construction it changes regularly into *gusul*, and *husul*. *A'y frut hy nêp a dheppro a wovyth cusyl an tás*, of its fruit whoever eats, will know the counsel of the Father. O.M. 187. *Conseler gentyl y'th pysaf a ry dhymmo cusyl dha*, gentle counsellor, I pray thee to give me good advice. O.M. 1567. *Hon yw cusyl fyn*, this is fine advice. O.M. 2267. *Oll warlerch dhe gussullyow bys venytha my a wra*, every thing after thy counsels ever in future I will do. O.M. 2269. *Dén fûr a'd cusullyow*, a prudent man of thy counsels. O.M. 2681. *Ow máp lyen, kerch Annas, may hyllyf clewas pyth yw an gusyl wella*, my clerk, fetch Annas, that I may hear what is the best counsel. P.C. 555. *Ha dre aga husyl oll war y ben a ve gorris*, and by their counsel all on his head was put. M.C. 133. *Ow husyl mar gwrêth naha*, my counsel if thou wilt deny. C.W. 50. W. *cyssyl*,

†*cusil*. Arm. *cuzul*. Ir. *constal*. All from the Latin *consilium*.

CUSULIORDER, s. m. A counsellor. Corn. Voc. *consiliarius*; where only it occurs. Derived from *cusul*. The equivalent in Welsh would be *cyssyliadur*.

CUSULYE, v. a. To counsel, advise. *Ha bys dhodho wharé a, dhe'n bÿs, rāg y cusyllé*, and will soon go even to him, to the world, to advise him. O.M. 643. *Me a'th cusyl hep cabel*, I counsel thee without cavil. O.M. 2673. *A dhôs dhodho bÿs yn trê, dre dhe vōdh dh'y cussyllé*, to come to him into the town, by thy will to advise him. P.C. 567. *Cussyllouch menouch a gasé y wokyneth*, advise ye frequently that he leave his folly. P.C. 1807. *Me re'n cussulyes mÿl wÿth, saw ny vyn awos travyth gagé y tebel crygyans*, I have advised him a thousand times, but he will not for any thing leave his evil belief. P.C. 1811. *Me a'th cusulsé ordyné tús dhe wythé bēdh an treytor yw marow*, I would advise thee to order men to guard the grave of the traitor that is dead. R.D. 335. *Y cussyllaf leverel dūs nerth warnan, ha'y dhōn dhe vēs*, I advise saying that a force came upon us, and bore him away. R.D. 569. *Hag ef ēth dh'y gusulyé may fe ledhys*, and he went to advise him that he should be killed. M.C. 119. W. *cyssyliaw*. Arm. *kuzulia*.

CUT, adj. Short, brief. *An mōr brās yn cut termyn adro dhom tÿr a vÿdh dreys rāg y weltha pūr elyn*, the great sea in a short time about my land shall be brought, to keep it very clean. C.W. 8. *Yn cutt termyn ages neges cowsow*, in a short time your errand tell ye me. C.W. 44. This is another form of *cot*, qd. v.

CUTH, s. m. Sorrow, grief. *Nyns yw marth cūth ken y'm bo, ow toon an pren a dhe dro, ha n'agan bydh gobyr vyth*, it is no wonder if sorrow be in me, carrying the tree about, and not any wages will be for us. O.M. 2819. *Cūth gweles y dhewedh fe, namna'n dallas*, a grief to see his end it was, it almost blinded us. R.D. 41. *Rak an torment a'n gefé y'm colon yma neffré; cūth-ma na'm gās*, for the torment which he had is always in my heart; this sorrow does not leave me. R.D. 696. *Mars ūs cūth war dhe colon*, if there is sorrow on thy heart. R.D. 2156. *Rāk na yllyn dhe weles, cūth ny gen gās*, for if we may not see thee, sorrow leaves us not. R.D. 2456. This is a contracted form of *cueth*, qd. v.

CUTH, s. f. A pod, or husk. The first meaning is, a wrapper, a bag, or pouch. Pl. *cuthow*. Llwyd writes it *cūth*, pl. *cūthū*. †*Cūthu fāv*, bean pods. †*Cūthu pēs*, pease cods, 150. W. *cōd*. Arm. *cos*. Ang. Sax. *codd*. Eng. *cod*. Fr. *cosse, ecosse*. Sansc. *kudis*, from *kud*, (W. *cudh*.) to cover, or contain.

CUTHYL, v. a. To do, or make. *Why gwycoryon euch yn mēs, ythesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu, hag e sans eglos*, ye traders go out, ye are making a jest of God, and his holy church. P.C. 332. A mutation of *guthyl*, qd. v.

CUTHYS, adj. Grieved, sorrowful. *A vāp whēk, ythof cuthys, ow colon yw marthys clāf*, O sweet son, I am grieved, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1336. *Gallas ef dhe ken tyreth, ha ganso mūr a eleth; ellas lemmyn rāk moreth ythof cuthys*, gone he is to another land, and with him many angels; alas! now for grief I am sorrowful. R.D. 766. From *cūth*, sorrow.

CWETH, s. m. A cloth, a garment. Generally written *queth*, pl. *quethow*, qd. v. *Drefen ow bōs noeth hep queth, ragos yth yth dhe gudhé*, because I am naked without a cloth,

I went to hide from thee. O.M. 259. *Yn wedhen me a welas yn ban uhel worth scoren flōch byan nowydh gynys, hag ef yn quethow maylys*, in a tree I saw high up on a branch, a little child newly born, and he in clothes was swathed. R.D. 807. *Drefan ow bōs nooth heb gweth, ragas yth eth dha gudha yn tellar-ma*, because I was naked without a cloth, from thee I went to hide in this place. C.W. 64. *Hellouch Adam gans cledha dān, ha'y wrēg mēs a Baradys, ha dew gweth dothans gwra doen th'aga hudha pub season, aga nootha na vo gwelys*, chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife from Paradise, and two garments to them do thou bear; to cover them at all seasons, that their nakedness may not be seen. C.W. 70. This is the same word as the W. *cūdh*, what covers, whence *cudhio*, and C. *cudhé*, to cover.

CWILCEN, s. f. A frog. Llwyd, 240, *kwilken*. It is written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guilscin*, qd. v.

CY, conj. So, as. *Ky mal, ky vel*, as, so. †*Ky gwēr vel an gwels*, as green as grass. Llwyd, 248. W. *cyn*.

CYC, s. m. Flesh. See *Cig*.

CYDHA, v. n. To fall. *An hwél a cydhas scent*, the work fell short. Llwyd, 251. Another form of *codhé*, qd. v.

CYDHMAN, s. m. A mate or companion. Llwyd, 151. Another form of *cothman*, qd. v.

CYF, v. a. He shall have, or find. *My a's dyllo ahanan, ny dhue arté, me a greys, mar kÿf carynnys, warnedhé y trÿg pūp preys*, I will send it from us, it will not come again, I believe, if it shall find carrion, it will always stay upon it. O.M. 1103. *Ena why a gÿf asen*, there ye will find an ass. P.C. 176. *Why a wra y aswonvos dēdh brūs, hag a'n kÿf yn brōf*, ye will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and have it in proof. P.C. 1496. 3 pers. s. fut. of *cafōs*. W. *caif*.

CYFFE, v. a. He should have. *Y bows ef o mar dēk guris, y ny vynsans y ranné, warnedhy pren be tewlys, oll an bows pyw a'n gyffé*, his coat was so fairly made, they were not willing to divide it, on it a lot was cast, who should have all the coat. M.C. 190. 3 person s. subj. of *cafōs*. W. *caffai*.

CYFFRYS, adv. Likewise, also. *Saw te ha me cyffrys, agan bewnans may fēn sūr*, save thee and me alike, of our life that we may be sure. M.C. 191. Another form of *cefrys*, qd. v.

CYFFYF, v. a. I shall find. *Drewh e dhymmo, ma'n gwyllyf, marow vÿdh pan y'n kyffyf a dhesempys*, bring ye him to me, that I may see him, he shall die, when I shall have found him, immediately. R.D. 1776. 1 pers. s. subj. of *cafōs*, qd. v. W. *caffiwyv*.

CYFFYN, v. a. We shall find. *Yn ketella ny a vyn; branchys olyf pan kyffyn, me a set a dhyragtho*, in this way we will; branches of olive when we shall find, I will set before him. P.C. 244. *Homma yw cusyl da, my a vyn gūl yn della, py le penag y's kyffyn*, this is good advice, I will do so, wherever we shall find it. P.C. 1551. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *cafōs*, qd. v. W. *caffiwn*.

CYGEL, s. m. A distaff. See *Cigel*.

CYHYDHA, v. a. To accuse. *Dho gyhydha*, Llwyd, 41. Another form of *cuhudha*, qd. v.

CYL, s. f. A recess. See *Cil*.

CYLBAH, s. m. The bottom, the behind. †*Rāg errya war ow fyn me a'th wÿsk may thomelly dheth kylbah*, for striking against me, I will strike thee that thou fall to thy bottom. C.W. 82.

CYLDEN, s. m. A lodging, an inn. *An beys yw cales kylden, yn lafur, whŷs, hag anken, ha deydh ha nŷs*, the world is a hard lodging, in labour, sweat, and sorrow, both day and night. R.D. 244.

CYLDENE, v. a. To draw backward, to let down. *Whyp an tŷn, kymer an pen, er an treys me an kylden aberth yn beydh*, Breechwhip, take thou the head, by the feet I will let him down within the grave. R.D. 2082. W. *cildynu*.

CYLEDNAC, adj. Sincere, downright, entire. *Llwyd*, 150. A late form of *colenec*, or *colanec*, qd. v.

CYLIGI, s. m. A cockle. *Llwyd*, 241. This is the same word as *cilygan*, qd. v.

CYLL, v. n. He will be able. *Ha dhum arluth fystynyn, mar a kŷl bones yacheys, ty a fŷdh dhe lyfreson*, and to my lord let us hasten, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty. R.D. 1675. *Del yw screfys, prest yma adro dhynny ganso try, mara kŷll dhe worth an da, dhe wethyl drŷk, agan dry*, as it is written, ready there are about us with him three, if he can from the good bring us to do wrong. M.C. 21. A mutation of *gŷll*, 3 pers. s. fut. *gally*, qd. v.

CYLL, v. a. He will lose. *Aban na vynla cressy, ty a kyll ow herensé*, since thou wilt not believe, thou shalt lose my love. O.M. 242. 3 pers. s. fut. of *colli*, qd. v. W. *cyll*.

CYLLE, v. n. He should be able. *Rák mara kyllé entré agy dh'e'n yet, ef a wra dhynny drŷk tro*, for if he should be able to enter within the gate, he will do us an ill turn. P.C. 3064. A mutation of *gŷllé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v.

CYLLER, v. n. It is possible. *Ellas! ny won py tyller býth moy py le y trygaf; eychan rág y fynner, mara kyller, gans baynys mēr ow dyswul glán*, alas! I know not in what place, ever more where I shall dwell; alas! for it is wished, if it could be with great pains to destroy me quite. P.C. 2600. A mutation of *gyller*, (W. *gellir*), 3 pers. s. pres. pass. of *gally*, qd. v.

CYLLY, v. a. Thou shalt lose. *Ny a whŷth yn dhe vody sperys may hylly bewé, ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyilly dhe'n dŷr ty a dreyll arté*, we breathe in thy body a spirit that thou mayest live, and the life when thou shalt lose it to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 63. 2 pers. s. fut. of *colli*. W. *colli*.

CYLLYN, v. a. We shall be able. *A arluth kēr, my a wra, mar a kyllyn yn della, ny dhe gamwul y won gwŷr*, O dear Lord, I will do, if we shall be able so, that we have done wrong, I know truly. P.C. 1064. *Mar a kyllyn y gafus, vynnytha na dheppro bous, me a'n kelm avel pusorn*, if we shall be able to find him, may he never eat food, I will tie him like a bundle. R.D. 540. A mutation of *gyllyn*, (W. *gallwn*), 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.

CYLLYS, part. Lost. *Ellas vŷth, pan yw kyillys Abel whék, ow map kerra*, alas ever, when is lost sweet Abel, my dearest son. O.M. 614. *Máp dén my re wrúk prenné, gans gŷs ow colon, na fe nép a wrussyn ny kyillys*, mankind I have redeemed with the blood of my heart, that there may not be any, that we have made, lost. R.D. 2624. Part. pass. of *colli*.

CYLLYTH, v. a. Thou wilt be able. *A benen, pendra kewsyth, lavar dhym mar a kyillyth yn nep point ow lawenhé*, O woman, what sayest thou? tell me if thou canst in

any point gladden me. R.D. 1689. A mutation of *gylllyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.

CYLLYTH, v. a. Thou shalt lose. *Ahanas marth yw gyné, mar a kyillyth dhe ené, nyns ŷs dén fŷr*, of thee a wonder is to me; if thou lovest thy soul, thou art not a wise man. R.D. 1409. 2 pers. s. fut. of *colli*, qd. v.

CYLMY, v. a. To bind. Part. *cylmys*. *Kyn ve dhe dhyuvrech mar brás, my a's kylm warbarth, avel lader pŷr*, though thy arms be so large, I will bind them together, like a very thief. P.C. 1190. *Me a gylm an nŷl wharré, otté ow lovan, rák y gylmy*, I will bind the one soon; behold my rope with me to bind him. P.C. 2787. *Me a welas flŷch byan nowydh gynys, hag ef yn quethow maylys, ha kylmys fast gans lysten*, I saw a little child newly born, and him in cloths swathed, and bound fast with napkins. O.M. 808. Written also *celmy*, qd. v.

CYLOBMAN, s. f. A pigeon, a dove. † *Cylobman cuz*, a wood-pigeon. *Llwyd*, 241. This is a late form, and a corruption of *colommen*, which is also the Welsh term. In the Ordinalia we only find *colom*, qd. v.

CYLYRION, s. m. Entrails, the bowels. *Llwyd*, 175, who evidently considers the singular to be *culurionen*, qd. v.

CYLYWI, v. n. To lighten. † *Patl yzhi a cylywi ha trenna*, how it lightens and thunders. *Llwyd*, 248. This is a mutation of *gylywi*, in which late form *golowa* is to be understood, qd. v.

CYMERES, v. a. To take; take hold of, to seize. *Adam ottensy umma, ry hanow dhedhy hy gwra, dh'e'th pâr rák hy kymmeres*, Adam, behold her here, do thou give her a name, for thy equal to take her. O.M. 104. *Ke kymmer mŷns a vynny a'n beys oll adro*, go take thou all thou wilt of the world all around. O.M. 403. *Kymmer dyso ow enef*, take thou to thee my soul. O.M. 849. *Kyn fēn marow yn tor-ma, an mernans me a'n kymmer*, if I die at this time, the death I will take it. O.M. 1332. *Oll dh'y vŷdh a's kemerens, aban vynné yn della*, all to his will let him take them, since he wills it so. P.C. 210. *Kymereuch, eveuch an gwŷn*, take ye, drink ye the wine. P.C. 723. *Me a's pew, kymmerens pŷp ran a'y tu, degens dhe dré*, I have it, let every one take a share on his side, let him take it home. P.C. 2859. *An barama kymereuch dheuch lemman yn kettep pen*, this bread take ye to you now, every head. P.C. 761. *Ro dhym cummeas, me a'th pŷs, a kymeres corf Ihesu*, give me leave, I pray thee, to take the body of Jesus. P.C. 3113. *Me a fue yn cert a tán dhe'n kēth plas-ma kemerys*, I was, in a chariot of fire, brought to this same place. R.D. 237. Written also *cemeses*, qd. v.

CYMMYAS, s. m. Leave, permission. *War búp frút, losow, ha hás, a vo ynny hy tevys, saw an frút ny vŷdh kymmyas, yw pren a skeyens hynwys*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, which are in it grown, but of the fruit there is not permission, that is named the tree of knowledge. O.M. 79. Written also *cummyas*, qd. v.

CYMMYNY, v. a. To commend, entrust, bequeath. *A dás yntré dhe dhewlé, me a gymmyn ow ené, gwŷth e rág tarofvan*, O Father into thy hands I commend my soul, preserve it from terrors. O.M. 2363. Another form of *cemyunny*, qd. v.

CYMMYS, adv. So much, so great, so many. *Ny allaf gweles yn fás, kymmys daggrow re olŷs*, I cannot see well, so many tears I have shed. P.C. 2608. *Why a*

pŷs an runyow dh'agas gorhery, kymmys vŷdh an ponveter, ye shall pray the hills to hide you, so great will be the trouble. P.C. 2656. *Henna Pylat pan welas, kymmys cowsys er y byn*, when Pilate saw that, so much spoken against him. M.C. 100. *Gans re a gymmys colon en loven a ve tennys*, by some with so much heart the rope was pulled. M.C. 181. *Râg ny wodhons py gymmys y môns y ow peché*, for they know not how much they are sinning. M.C. 185. This is another form of *cemmys*, qd. v. The last corrupted form was *cybmys*.

CYMMYSC, s. m. A mixture. *Cymmysc bleid a chi*, a mixture of wolf and dog. Linx. Corn. Voc. Another form of *commisc*, qd. v. W. *cymmysg*.

CYMMYSCY, v. a. To mix, mingle. Part. pass. *cymmyscys*. *Ottensé gynef parys, bystel cysel kymyskys, mars ūs seches brās*, behold them with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2977. The more frequent form in the Ordinalia is *cemyscy*, qd. v.

CYMPES, adj. Right, even, straight. ‡ *Ev a dhelledzhaz an termen mal dha va prév erra e wrég guitha kympez et i gever*, he delayed the time, that he might prove whether his wife had kept right in relation to him. *Llwyd*, 253. This is a late form of *compos*, qd. v.

CYN, conj. Though, if. *Arluth, dhe vōdh a vŷdh gwrys, moy kyn fennas dhe gafys, pŷr wyr leskys ef a vŷdh*, Lord, thy will shall be done, more if thou wish to take, very truly it shall be burnt. O.M. 432. *Dre sor kyn fēns y terrys*, in anger though they may be broken. O.M. 1237. *Me a'n gwŷth kyn tassorcho*, I will keep him, though he should rise again. R.D. 379. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha, kyn dasvewo, ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security, though he should revive, he will not raise it from off his back. R.D. 403. *Ny scap kyn fo vŷth mar fŷr, na'n geffo drōk*, he will not escape though he be ever so cunning, that he shall not get harm. R.D. 2019. This is the same word as *cen*, qd. v. W. *cyd*. Arm. *ken*.

CYN, adv. First, before, before that. *A dās kêr ol caradow, ow paynys a vŷdh garow, kyn vōs leskys dhe lusow*, O father dear, all beloved, my pains will be cruel, before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1355. *Kyn pen vīs*, before the end of a month. *Llwyd*, 230. W. *cyn*.

CYN, s. m. The back. *Ota saw bōs war ow kŷn, Jafet degyns saw aral*, behold a load of food on my back, let Japhet bring another load. O.M. 1053. *Pŷr wŷr, me a henrosas, ha war ow kŷn a'n clewas yn mēs a'n bēdh ow sevel*, very truly, I dreamed, and on my back I heard him rising out of the tomb. R.D. 518. A contracted form of *ceyn*, or *cein*, qd. v.

CYNAC, s. m. A worm. *Tinea capitis*, *Llwyd*, 164. The same word as *cinac*.

CYNDAN, s. m. Debt. *Dha bōs en cyndan*, to be in debt. *Llwyd*, 53. ‡ *Ny vedn e nevra dos vēs a gyndan*, he will never get out of debt, 230. *Cendonor*, a debtor, qd. v.

CYNGYS, adv. Before that, before. *Dŷn dh'y gerhes, cowethé, rag may hyllyn y settyé yn grows kyngys dōs sabot*, let us come to fetch it, companions, that we may put him on a cross before Sabbath comes. P.C. 2557. *Me a pŷs an tās a nēf, re dhanfono vengeans crēf warnouch kyngys dybry*, I pray the Father of heaven, that he may send heavy vengeance on ye all before eating. P.C. 2632. *Gynef hydhow ty a vŷdh, rāk dhe fey, yn Paradys, kyngys hanter docha geydh*, with me to day thou shalt be, for thy faith, in Paradise, before mid-day arrives. P.C.

2912. *Cyngys* is another form of *cyns-ys*, the *s* being softened into *g* soft, or English *j*.

CYNIAF, s. m. Autumn, harvest time. Corn. Vocab. *autumpnus*. *Llwyd*, 4, reads the old form *kyniav*, and he gives *cidniadh*, and *cidniaz*, as recent forms. W. *cynauav*, comp. of *cyn*, before, and *gauav*, winter.

CYNIHAS, s. m. A neighing. *Llwyd*, 65. Who also writes it *kynihias*, 33. *Cryhias*, is another term, qd. v. Cf. the Lat. *hinnio*. Eng. *to neigh*, *to whinny*. The Welsh term is *gweryru*. † *guirgario*. Arm. *gouriziat*. Ir. *sithreach*. Gael. *sitir*, *sitrich*.

CYNIN, s. f. A rabbit, a coney. *Llwyd*, 53. W. *cwning*. Arm. *counicl*, *conifl*. Ir. *cuinin*. Gael. *coinean*. Manx, *conning*. Fr. † *conin*. Dan. *cainin*. Du. *conyn*. Lat. *cuniculus*.

CYNINGEN, s. f. A rabbit. *Pryce*. W. *cwningen*.

CYNIVER, adj. So many, as many as, every, every one. *Cynyver dēn ūs yn wlās, na tra yn bŷs ow pewé, saw unsol ty ha'th flehas, gans lŷf y wrāf dhe ladhé*, as many men as are in the land, or thing in the world living, save only thee and thy children, with a flood I will destroy. O.M. 1029. *Kynyver bēst ūs yn tŷr, ydhyn ha puskes kefreys*, as many beasts as are on the earth, birds and fishes also. O.M. 1215. *Kynyver peyn ūs yn beys, dhodho by ny vyé ré*, as much pain as is in the world, for him would never be too much. R.D. 2055. It is variously written *cynyfer*, *cenifer*, *cenyver*, and *ceniver*, qd. v. W. *cynniver*, comp. of *cyd*, even, and *niver*, a number.

CYNIVIAS, v. a. To shear, to clip. *Llwyd*, 164. W. *cneiviaw*. Arm. *crevia*.

CYNS, adv. Before, before hand, rather. *Eva kyns del vy serrys, my a wra oll del vynny*, Eve, rather than thou shalt be angry, I will do all as thou wishest. O.M. 245. *Ma'm gasso kyns ys myrwel ynno bōs dhym dhe welas*, that it allow me before dying to see food for myself in it. O.M. 377. *My a'd pŷs ow sona gwra kyns ys mōs*, I pray thee, do thou bless me before going. O.M. 724. *An lŷf woth gwrēns ymdenné, dh'y teller kyns ens arté*, let the fierce flood withdraw, to its former place let it go again. O.M. 1093. *Mar a'th caffaf, y'th ladhaf kyns y's vytlyn a'm dew luef*, if I find thee, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1533. *Lemyn agan soné gwra kyns ys bones anhedhys*, now bless us before that it is inhabited. O.M. 1722. *Kyns y un teller yn beys, dew kendorer yth egé*, once in a part of the world, there were two debtors. P.C. 501. *Kyns pen sythyn*, before the end of a week. R.D. 30. *Y vyrys y wolyow, aga gwelas o trueth, dhe'n bŷs kyns ēns ylyow*, I looked on his wounds, it was pitiful to behold them, to the world rather they are healings. R.D. 900. It is written also *cens*, qd. v. W. *cynt*, † *cent*. Arm. *cent*. Ir. *ceud*, † *cét*. Gael. *ceud*.

CYNSA, adj. First, chief. *Rag ythevel dhym bōs da, yn kynsa dŷdh mŷns ūs gwrŷs*, for it appears to me to be good, on the first day all that is made. O.M. 20. *Râg my a vŷdh an kynsa, bom a rollo, hag a perfo ow meystry*, for I will be the first, that will give a blow, and perform my duty. O.M. 2163. *Yrverys ew sola-thyth dhe avonsyē an kŷnsē benfys a'm been*, it has been thought of a long time to advance thee to the first benefice I may have. O.M. 2613. *Ellas na varwen yn wēdh, na fē kŷnsē ow dywedh ys dywedh ow máp yn beys*, alas! that I die not also, that my end was not sooner than the end

- of my son in the world. P.C. 2947. W. *cyntav*, †*centav*, †*cintam*. Arm. *centa*, †*centaf*. Ir. *ceudna*, *ceud*, †*cétne*, †*cita*. Gael. *ceud*. Manx, *chied*.
- CYNTIL, v. a. To gather, to collect. *Llwyd*, 77. Another form of *cuntell*, qd. v.
- CYNTREVAC, s. m. A neighbour. *Llwyd*, 173. Pl. *cyntrevagion*. Another form of *contrevac*, qd. v.
- CYNY, v. n. To mourn, to lament, to weep. *Attoma hagar vyadge, may hallaf kynny, ellas!* lo here is a horrid voyage, that I may mourn, alas! C.W. 68. (*Cyny* may also signify here to sing.) *Lemyn, Eva, ow fryes, henna ytho dhe folly gy; rág henna paynes púr vrás yma ornes ragon ny, may hellyn kynny dretha*, now, Eve, my wife, this was thy folly; therefore pains very great are ordained for us, that we may lament for it. C.W. 74. W. *cwyno*. Arm. *keina*. Ir. *caoine*, †*cóine*. Gael. *caoin*. Manx, *keayn*. Goth. *qvainon*. O. Norse, *qveina*. Eng. *whine*.
- CYNYFAN, s. f. A nut. *Cynyfan frenc*, a walnut. *Llwyd*, 74. Written also *cnyfan*, qd. v.
- CYNYOW, s. m. A dinner. *Tyr séch yn gwél, nag yn prás, mar kefyth yn gwýr hep gow, ynno gweet in-ta whelas bós dheth ly ha dheth kynow*, dry land in field, or in meadow, if thou shalt find truly without a lie, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1140. W. *ciniauv*. Arm. *coan*. Ir. *cuid*. Gael. *coinne*. Lat. *cæna*. Gr. *κοίνη*.
- CYR, adj. Dear, beloved. *Llwyd*, 54. Another form of *cér*, qd. v.
- CYRCHES, v. a. To fetch, to carry, to bring. *Euch alemma púr thoth brás, del y'm kyrreuch, ages dew, ha kyrchouch dhe dré an gwás, may hallo cané ellas, nefré yn tewolgow tew*, go ye hence with very great speed, as ye love me, you two, and bring home the youth, that he may sing "alas," ever in thick darkness. O.M. 544. *Agan arluth, ny a'n kyrch dhýs hep danger*, our Lord, we will bring him to thee without delay. O.M. 548. *My a kyrch an gwás wharré*, I will bring the fellow soon. O.M. 887. *Ow messyger, kyrch ow courser dhe varogeth*, my messenger, bring thou my courser to ride. O.M. 1959. This is the same word as *cerches*, qd. v.
- CYRDHYS, v. m. He went. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys, ny dúf gwéls, na flour yn býs, yn keth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, follow thou the prints of my feet burnt, no grass, nor flower in the world grows in that same road, where I went. O.M. 713. 3 pers. s. preterite of *cerdhes*, qd. v.
- CYRHES, v. a. To fetch, to carry, to bring. Part. pass. *cyrhys*. *Bys dhym umma yn un lam ef a vydh kyrhys*, even to us here in a trice he shall be brought. O.M. 886. *Ha pesyn rag y ené, may fo Dew re'n kyrho dhodho dh'y wledh*, and let us pray for his soul, that God may carry him to him to his kingdom. O.M. 2370. *Dún dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y dron*, let us to fetch Solomon, and let us place him in his throne. O.M. 2371. *Púp Crystyon oll yn wédh a vynnno pygy gyfyans, y's kyrhaf gans ow eleth*, and every Christian also, that will pray for pardon, I will bring them with my angels. R.D. 1577. This is another form of *cyrches*, the aspirate being softened into *h*.
- CYRIAC, s. m. A pimple, or speckle. *Llwyd*, 78, *kyríak*.
- CYRREUCH, v. a. Ye shall love. *Euch alemma púr thoth brás, del y'm kyrreuch, agas dew, ha kyrchouch dhe dré an gwás*, go ye hence with great speed, as ye love me, ye two, and bring home the youth. O.M. 543. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *caré*, qd. v.
- CYRRY, v. a. Thou shalt love. *Ke yn rák, del y'm kyrry*, go thou before, as thou lovest me. O.M. 537. *Dús yn rák, del y'm kyrry*, come thou forth, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2403. *Drók handlé, del om kyry, pan gyffý dalhen ynno*, handle him roughly, as thou lovest me, when thou gettest hold in him. P.C. 991. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kyry*, tell me as thou lovest me. P.C. 1289. 2 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, qd. v.
- CYRTAS, v. n. To tarry behind, to remain. *Llwyd*, 138. Part. pass. *cyrtaz*, delayed, 248. This is a later form of *gortas*, or *gortos*, qd. v.
- CYRYN, s. f. A crown. †*Tan gyryn*, to the crown. *Llwyd*, 249. Another form of *curun*, qd. v.
- CYRYS, part. Loved, beloved. *Porth cōf, lavar comfort yn ta, dhymmo Pedar mûr yw kyrys*, bear thou in memory to seek comfort well, by me Peter is much beloved. R.D. 892. Part. pass. of *care*, qd. v.
- CYS, adj. United, joint or common, joined together. *Tynnouch ol gans mûr a grýs, may fo dreyn an guryñ cýs yn empynnyon dre an cen*, pull ye all with much force, that the thorns of the crown may be together in the brain through the skull. P.C. 2137. Written also *ces*, qd. v.
- CYSOLATH, s. m. Peace, rest, peaceableness, tranquillity, concord. *Llwyd*, 240. Who also writes it *cyzaleth*, 243. It is the same word as *cesoleth*, qd. v.
- CYSOLATHA, v. a. To make friends, to reconcile. *Dho kyzalatha*, *Llwyd*, 50.
- CYSSYL, s. f. Counsel. Pl. *cyssylyow*, and corruptly *cysylgow*. *Llwyd*, 242. See *Cusul*.
- CYSSYLIER, s. m. A counsellor. *Llwyd*, 240.
- CYSYN, s. m. A kiss. *Llwyd*, 110. This is the same word as *cussin*, qd. v.
- CYTIORCH, s. m. A wild buck. Corn. Voc. *capreolus*. Comp. of *coyt*, wood, and *yorch*, a roe.
- CYVEDHA, adj. So drunken. *Llwyd*, 125. Compound of *cy*, so, and *medha*, drunken.
- CYVELAC, s. m. A wood-cock. *Llwyd*, 62, 156. W. *cyfylog*, from *gylv*, a bill. Arm. *cyfelec*, *cyvelec*. Lat. *scolopax*. The latter term has no meaning in Latin or Greek, and must have been derived from the Celtic, as *Llwyd* has well observed. *Ysgyvlog* means the Bill Bird, from *ysgwlv*, a bill, its most distinguishing quality. For the same reason it is called *Becasse*, by the French, and *Schnepff*, by the Germans. So again the Welsh call a Curlew, *gylvinhir*, the Long Bill.
- CYVELYN, s. m. A cubit. Written also *cevelyn*, qd. v.
- CYVETHIDOG, adj. Able, potent, powerful. *Llwyd*, 125. This is the same word as *covaitthac*, derived from *covaitth*, wealth, qd. v. W. *cyvoethog*. Ir. †*cumachtach*, †*cumachtig*.
- CYVUR, s. m. A piece of land. This is the Welsh *cyvar*, compounded of *cyv*, together, and *ár*, a ploughing, and its first meaning is, ploughing in concert, a day's ploughing, hence an acre. "In the four parishes of Redruth, Gwennap, Kenwyn, and St. Agnes, where, at a point, the four western Hundreds of Cornwall meet or unite, is a barren heathy spot denominated *Kyvr ankou*; where all self murderers belonging to those parishes are deposited by virtue of the coroner's warrant, a cus-

tom immemorial, whence the spot takes its name." *Polwhele's Cornish Glossary.*

CYWEDH, s. m. A companion, a colleague. *Llwyd*, 49. See *Coweth*.

CYWEDHIAD, s. m. A colleague. *Llwyd*, 49.

CYWERAS, s. m. Help, succour. *Llwyd*, 44. Incorrectly for *gweres*, qd. v.

CH.

This is both an immutable radical, and a secondary letter.

In the first case it is invariably followed by *w*, or its representative, in the three British dialects. Thus *W. chwerw*, bitter; *chwi*, ye. *C. chuero*, *chwy*. Arm. *chouero*, *choui*. In Cornish it was afterwards softened into *h*, in the initials of words, and this is the rule in the Ordinalia, so *chwerow* became *hwerow*; *chwy*, *why*; *chwans*, *whans*, &c. The guttural was however often preserved in the middle of words, as *archow*, chests, *cerchen*, about, *cerchys*, fetched; but more generally at the end, as *collenweuch*, fill ye, *coskeuch*, sleep ye, *dywvrech*, the arms, &c. When secondary, *ch* is the aspirate mutation of *c*, in all the Celtic languages. Thus *W. calon*, a heart, *ei chalon*, her heart. Arm. *calon*, *hé chalon*. *C. colon*, *y holon*. *W. cyhudhaw*, to accuse, *i'w chyhudhaw*, to accuse her. *C. cuhudhas*, *dhy huhudhas*. Ir. *cri*, a heart, *a chri*, his heart. Gael. *cridhe*, *a chridhe*. Manx, *cree*, *e chree*.

The proper sound of *ch* in all Celtic languages is guttural, like the *χ* of the Greeks, *x* in Spanish, and *ch* in German. There are a few foreign words in Cornish, where *ch* has the sound of *ch* in the English word *church*.

CHALLA, s. m. The jaw-bone. Written also *chal*. *Ven-ytha na sowyny*, *tan hemma war an challa*, that thou mayest never thrive, take this on the jaw-bone. O.M. 540. *Ef an gevyth war an chal*, *dén vythol na dhoutyans peg*, he shall catch it on the jaw, let not any man doubt a bit. P.C. 1181. This is borrowed from the English *jole* or *jowl*.

CHEC, s. m. A kettle. *Ha my caugeon lawethan*, *merwel a wrén ow cúl tán yn dan an chek*, and my dirty fiends, we will die making a fire under the kettle. R.D. 139.

CHET, s. m. A companion, a fellow. Pl. *chettys*. *Ty-orryon yn ketep chet*, *tyeuch an temple hep let*, *na dheffo glaw dhé'n stylyow*, tilers, every fellow, cover ye the temple without stopping, that the rain may not come to the rafters. O.M. 2486. *Me a bar daras an yet*, *na gercho alemma chet*, I will bar the door that he may not carry a friend hence. P.C. 3050. *Sytteuch gystys worth an yet*; *agas dywscodh ketep chet hertheuch werty hy yn wédh*, put ye beams against the gate; your shoulders, every fellow, thrust ye against it also. P.C. 3068. *Rág mar tue dh'agan porthow*, *ef a ter an darasow*, *hag a dhyllyrf an chettys*, for if he comes to our door-ways, he will break the doors, and liberate the company. P.C. 3042. "*Chet* is, I think, allied to the Welsh *cyd*, and is frequently used in the Dramas for 'a companion.'

But the *ch*, almost exclusively limited in the Dramas to English words, and the pl. *chettys*, seem to shew that the Celtic origin was forgotten. Perhaps it was connected, in the opinion of the writer, with *chat*, gossip." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 339.

CHI, s. m. A dog. This is a regular mutation of *ci*, and is preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, where *Linx* is translated *commisc bleid ha chi*, literally 'a mixture of wolf and dog.' *W. cymmysg blaidh a chi*.

CHOARION, s. m. Sports, pastimes, or plays. *Llwyd*, 82. This is the plural of *choary*. *W. chwareu*. Arm. *choari*. Ir. *sgeara*, a player.

CHUERO, adj. Bitter, cruel, hardhearted. *Pryce*. The common form was *wherow*, qd. v. *W. chwerw*, prov. *hwerw*. Arm. *choueró*. Ir. *searbh*, *†serb*. Gael. *searbh*. Manx, *sharroo*.

CHUI, pron. Ye, or you. *Llwyd*, 244. Generally written *why*, qd. v. *W. chwi*. Arm. *choui*, *†hui*, *†huy*. Ir. *sibh*, *†si*, *†sib*. Gael. *sibh*. Manx, *shiu*. Lat. *vos*, literis transpositis. Gr. *σφῶι*. Sansc. *vas*, *was*.

CHUYVYAN, v. a. To escape, to flee. *W. chwiviaw*. "From hence the family of *Vyvyan* is supposed to take its name, for fleeing on a white horse from Lioness, when it was overflown; that person being at that time governor thereof; in memory whereof this family gives a lion for its arms, and a white horse, ready caparisoned, for the crest." *Pryce's Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*.

CHY, s. m. A house, a dwelling. *Ny won vyth pe 'th áf lemyñ*; *nymbus gwesc*, *guskys*, *na chy*, I know not where I shall go now; there is not for me clothes, shelter, nor house. O.M. 356. *Oll tús ow chy*, *deuch genef vy*, all men of my house, come ye with me. O.M. 1961. *Ar-luth*, *ytho pyw a wra coul drehevel oll dhe chy*, Lord, now who shall fully build thy house. O.M. 2340. *Yn crés an chy res vye kafus gyst créf*, *na vo gwan*, in the middle of the house, it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it be not weak. O.M. 2481. *Aban dhuthé y'th chy*, since I came to thy house. P.C. 517. *Aban duthé yn chy dhys*, since I came into the house to thee. P.C. 524. *Pepenagol may 'th ello*, *yn keth chy-na euch ganso*, wherever that he may enter, into that same house go ye with him. P.C. 631. *Levereuch dhe gour an chy*, say to the man of the house. P.C. 633. *Ny an syw býs yn y chy*, we will follow him even to his house. P.C. 648. We have here a solitary instance in a Cornish word of the corruption of the proper sound of *t* into that of the English *ch*, as in *church*. It never occurs in Welsh or Armoric, but in the Erse languages it is the common sound of *t*, before *e*, and *i*. Thus *tán*, fire, in Welsh, Cornish, and Armoric, though written *teine* in Irish and Gaelic, is pronounced as it is phonetically written in Manx, *chenney*. So also *W. C. Arm. tés*, heat; Ir. and Gael. *teas*. Manx, *chias*. *W. C. Arm. teyrn*, a king. Ir. Gael. *tighearna*. Manx, *chiarn*. *W. C. Arm. tir*, land; Ir. Gael. *tir*. Manx, *cheer*.

CHYMMA, s. m. This house. *Crés Dew aberth an chymma*, the peace of God within this house. P.C. 667. This word is compounded of *chy*, a house, and *omma*, here. It is written also *chemma*. *Cryst*, *yw pen gôr ha benen*, *yn chemma y fue gynen púr wjyr hydhypw*, Christ, (who) is head of man and woman, in this house was with us very truly to-day. R.D. 1397.

D.

THIS letter is both radical and secondary. When radical it changes in construction into *dh*, which has the sound of *th*, in the English words, *this*, *than*; as *dén*, a man, *dew dhén*, two men. W. *dýn*, *dau dhýn*. In Armoric, *dh* is now represented by *z*, but the proper sound is preserved at the present day in some parts of Brittany. *Dén*, *daou zén*. Ir. *duine*, *da dhuine*. Gael. *duine*, *da dhuine*. Manx, *dooiney*, *daa ghooiney*. The Welsh has a further nasal mutation into *n*, as *vy nýn*, my man; this is unknown to Cornish and Armoric, but it prevails in the Irish. Again in Cornish and Armoric, *d* changes into *t*, as *dós*, to come, *ow tós*, coming. Arm. *dont*, *ô tont*. This mutation occurs also in Welsh, but not in initials. Cf. *creto*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *credu*. *Gato* (*na atto*) from *gadu*. *Caled*, hard; *caletach*, harder; *caletav*, hardest. When secondary, *d* is the soft sound of *t*, in the Cornish, Welsh, Armoric, and Irish languages. Thus *tás*, a father, *y dás*, his father. W. *tād*, *ei dād*. Arm. *tād*, *hé dād*. Ir. *tart*, thirst, *ar dart*, (*ttart*), our thirst.

DA, s. m. A good. Cor. Voc. *bonum*. *Del yw scrifys*, *prest yma adro dhynny ganso try*, *mar a kyll dheworth an da dhe wethyll drók agan dry*, as it is written, ready there are about us with him three, if he can bring us from the good to do wrong. M.C. 21. *Oll en da ha'n drók kepar*, *dhe Jesus bedhens grassys*, all the good and hurt alike, to Jesus be thanks. M.C. 24. *Pan vynnouch agis honon*, *wy a ýll gýll da dhedhé*, when ye will yourselves, ye can do good to them. M.C. 37.

DA, adj. Good. In construction it changes into *dha*, and *ta*. *Nyns yw da bones un dén y honan hep cowyth py cowedhes*, it is not good that a man should be alone without a male or female companion. O.M. 93. *Púp úr oll obereth da*, *gwyn býs kymmys a'n gwrello*, always good works, happy as many as do them. O.M. 604. *Ny a dhynyth un flóch da*, we shall produce a good child. O.M. 664. *Gynef yma fardhel púr dha war ow keyn*, I have a burden good on my back. O.M. 1617. *Ken na fe da genes*, *gýl dhe servys ty a wra*, though it may not be good with thee, i.e. though thou mayest not like it, thou shalt do thy service. P.C. 2260. (This is the Welsh idiom, *y mae yn dha genyv*, I like, or am pleased.) *Mar dha del reys*, as well it behoveth. R.D. 1320. *Gans colan dha*, with good heart. *Llwyd*, 230. *Aspy yn ta púp echen*, examine well every particular. O.M. 747. *Degé oll agan edhyn*, *bestes yn wedh maga ta*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well. O.M. 1182. W. *da*. Arm. *da*. Ir. *deagh*, *†dagh*, *†dag*. Gael. *deagh*. Literis transpositis, Gr. *ἀγαθός*. Goth. *gôd*.

DA, s. m. A fallow deer. Cor. Voc. *dama* vel *damula*. W. *danas*. Arm. *dam*, *demm*. Ir. *damh*. Gael. *damh*. Lat. *dama*. Fr. *daim*.

DA, pr. poss. Thy. *Da ynan*, thyself. *Llwyd*, 167. *Er dha byn*, against thee. *ibid.* 249. *†Scon a wonyn dha asow me a wra dhedha parow*, immediately of one of thy ribs I will make to thee an equal. C.W. 30. *†Mester da*, *der dha gymmys*, good master, by your leave. C.W. 112. This is the latest form; in the Ordinalia it is always written *de*, *dhe*, qd. v.

DA, prep. To, unto. In construction *dha*. *Reys yw purrys lavyrrya*, *ha gones an býs omma*, *dha gawas dheny susten*, needs we must by force labour, and till the ground here, to have to us sustenance. C.W. 80. This is a later form of *de*, *dhe*, qd. v.

DADER, s. m. Goodness, excellence. *Noé dre dhe dhadder brás ty a bew ow grath nefré*, Noah for thy great goodness, thou shalt have my favour ever. O.M. 973. *Bythqueth me ny wrúk folý*, *leman prest dader dhynwhy*, never have I done folly, but always good to you. P.C. 1296. *Govy y vones ledhys*, *kemmys dader prest a wre*; *y dhadder yw drók tylýs pan y'n ludhsons dybyté*, woe is me that he is killed! so much good he always did; his goodness is ill requited, when they killed him without pity. P.C. 3096. This is the abstract substantive of *da*, good. W. *daioni*.

DADLOYER, s. m. A speaker, orator. *Pryce*. Cor. Voc. *dathelwur*, concionator. W. *dadleuwr*, from *dadyl*, *dadl*, *†datl*, concio. Ir. *†dál*, curia, forum.

DADLYNCY, v. a. To swallow. *Pryce*. Comp. of the prefix *dad*, afterward *das*, qd. v., and *lyncy*, or *lency*, to swallow.

DADN, prep. Below, under, beneath. *†Ha Dew wráz an ebbarn*, *ha dheberhaz an dowrow era en dadn an ebbarn*, *dhort an dowrow era euh an ebbarn*; *ha an dellna etho*, and God made the firmament, and divided the waters that were under the firmament from the waters that were above the firmament, and it was so. C.W. p. 189. This is a late corruption of *dan*, qd. v.

DADNO, pron. prep. Under him. *Llwyd*, 231. A late corruption of *dano*, qd. v.

DAFFAR, s. m. Convenience, opportunity. *Judas éth a dhesympys a neyl tu dhe omgregy*; *cafes daffar par parrys*, *lovan crýff rag y synsy*, Judas went immediately on one side to hang himself; he found convenience very ready, a rope strong to hold him. M.C. 105. The plural is *daver*, qd. v. W. *daffar*, a recompense.

DAFOLE, v. a. To deform, to deride, to mock. *Ha why yn wêdh cowedhé*, *púp úr gwreuch y dhyspytyé*, *ha daffolé fast an gwás*, and ye also, comrades, do ye continually worry him, and mock the fellow much. P.C. 1438. *Yw saw oll dhe wolyow*, *a wylýs vy dhe squerdýé*? *a wrúk an gu ha'n kentrow dhe kýc precíus dafolé*, are all thy wounds healed, which I saw tearing thee, which the spear and the nails made, deforming thy precious flesh? R.D. 492. W. *dyvalu*.

DAGER, s. m. A tear. Pl. *dagrow*, *daggrow*. *Fest yn tyn hy a wolé*, *dhe wherthyn nys teva whans*, *ha'y dagrow a dheveré a'y dew lagas púr dhewhans*, very sharply she wept, to laugh she had not a desire, and the tears dropped from her eyes very copiously. M.C. 222. *Yn ur-na rág pur dhwan daggrow tyn gwraf dyveré*, in that time, for very sorrow, bitter tears I shall shed. O.M. 402. *Yma kén dhym dhe olé daggrow goys yn gwyr hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep tears of blood really without doubt. O.M. 631. W. *dagr*, *dagyr*, *deigyr*, *†dacr*. Arm. *†daer*, pl. *dacrou*. Ir. *dear*, *deur*, *†dér*. Gael. *deur*. Manx, *jeir*. Gr. *δάκρυ*. Lat. *lacryma*. Goth. *tagr*. Ang. Sax. *tear*. Germ. *zahre*. Sansc. *ācra*.

DAGREN, s. m. A small drop, a tear. Pl. *dagrennow*. *A'n goys-na dagrennow try dre y dew lagas yth éth*, *nyng-o comfort na yly a wrelo y holon hueth*, of that blood three drops through her eyes went, there was not com-

fort nor remedy that would raise her heart. M.C. 225. W. *deigryn*. Gael. *deuran*.

DAL, v. imp. It behoveth. *Mark Dew warnaf ew settys, te an gwêl yn corn ow thâl, gans dên pan vo convethys, worthaf ve ny dâl bôs mellyes a ûs nêb tra*, the mark of God on me is set, thou seest it in the horn of my forehead; with me ought not any thing whatever be meddled. C.W. 118. ‡ *Mêdh Juan, me dal gwellas an ost a chy*, saith John, I must see the host of the house. ‡ *Ha rag na erra dên na flôh en chy bez an vartshants, an dzhei dâl krêg ragta*, and because there was neither man nor boy in the house but the merchants, they should surely be hanged for it. *Llwyd*, 252. *E dâl*, it ought, 108. *Why dâl*, ye ought, 247. W. *dylu*, *dýl*.

DAL, v. a. To pay, to be worth. A mutation of *tâl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *taly*, qd. v. *Dew a dâl dheuch oll henna*, God shall pay to you all that. O.M. 1198. *Dew a dâl dheuh*, God shall reward you. *Llwyd*, 242. *Ow box men-naf dhe terry, a dâl mûr a voné da*, my box I will break, which is worth much good money. P.C. 486. *Ny dâl dho-dho y naché*, it will not do for him to deny it. P.C. 1280. (W. *ni thâl idho ei nagu*.) *Ni dâl dhys scornýé gyné*, it will not do for thee to strive with me. R.D. 105. *Dhynny gweres ny dâl man*, nothing avails to help us. R.D. 131.

DALASIAS, s. m. Requit. *Mychtern Erod re dhan-fonas Jhesu dhys, hag yn gwyn ef re'n gwyscas; vynytha dalasias ef a' th carvyth, me a grýs*, King Herod has sent Jesus to thee, and in white he has clothed him; for ever in requital, he will love thee, I believe. P.C. 1845. This word is probably corrupted, but evidently derived from *taly*, to requite.

DALHEN, s. m. A holding, a taking hold of, a seizing, a capture. Pl. *dalhennow*. *Henna yw ef, syttyouch dalhen ynno*, that is he, lay ye hold on him. P.C. 976. *Drók handlé, del om kyry, pan guffy dalhen ynno*, handle him roughly, as thou lovest me, when thou shalt lay hold on him. P.C. 992. *Syttyouch dalhennow yn cam, a lever y vós ef mab Dew*, lay ye hold upon the rogue, who says that he is the son of God. P.C. 1126. *Dalhen mar ca'af ynno, pûr wýr, ny scap kyn fynno, na'n geffo clout*, if I shall lay hold on him, very truly he shall not escape, that he shall not have a blow. R.D. 382. Arm. *dalch*. W. *daliad*.

DALHENNE, v. a. To lay hold of, to seize. 3 pers. s. fut. *dalhen*. *Me an dalhen fest yn tyn, ha gans ow dornow a'n gurnyn na sowenno*, I will seize him very tight, and with my hands make him that he thrive not. P.C. 1131. *Arluth lavar dyssempys dhynny, mars yw bôdh dhe vveys, ha bolenegoth an tás, my dhe wyskel gans cledhé neb ús worth dhe dalhenné*, Lord, say immediately, if it is the will of thy judgment, and the wish of the Father, that I should strike with the sword him that is laying hold of thee. P.C. 1141. *Tewlyn grabel warnodho scherp, ha dalgenné ynno, býth na schapyé*, let us cast a grappling-iron on him sharp, and lay hold on him, that he may never escape. R.D. 2269.

DALONS, v. a. They will be worth. A mutation of *talons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *taly*, qd. v. *Dhe levarow, kyns ýns stout, ny dalons man*, thy words, though they are stout, are not worth a mite. R.D. 1437.

DALVYTH, v. a. He will pay. It will be worth. A mutation of *talvyth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *taly*, qd. v. *Rág*

yma ef deffry ow toen oll agan maystry, me a grýs ny dal-vyth bram, for he is bearing away all our power, I think it will not be worth a crumb. P.C. 3078. *Yn y golon fast regeth mûr a gerensé worthys, hag ef a dalvyth dhys whêth, y honoré del wrussys*, into his heart there hath gone much love towards thee, and he will requite thee yet, as thou hast honoured him. M.C. 115.

DALL, adj. Blind. Corn. Voc. *dal*, cecus. *Te yw dall, rag genen cregis nêb es, dên glân yw a bêch*, thou art blind, for he that is hanged with us is a man clear of sin. M.C. 192. *Dall ên, ny welyn yn fâs ow bôs mar veyl ow pewé*, blind I was, I saw not well, that I was living so vile. M.C. 220. *Awos an Tás fystenyn, rag own namnag of pûr dhal*, because of the Father, let us hasten; for fear I am almost quite blind. O.M. 1056. *Dal ôf, ny allaf gweles*, I am blind, I cannot see. O.M. 2007. *Na gowsé moy ys march dal*, that he speak not more than a blind horse. P.C. 1658. *Kerchyn an gwás dal*, let us fetch the blind fellow. P.C. 2916. *Rák dal ôf, ny welaf man*, for I am blind, I see not at all. P.C. 3104. W. *dall*. Arm. *dall*. Ir. *dall*. Gael. *dall*. Manx. *doal*.

DALLA, v. a. To blind, to make blind. *A's wrussouch cam tremenê, cûth gweles y dhywedh fe, namna'n dallas*, ye did to him an evil transgression, a grief to see his end it was, it almost blinded us. R.D. 42. *Namn'agan dallas golow, pan dhueth an gwás*, light almost blinded us, when the fellow came. R.D. 302. W. *dallu*. Arm. *dalla*. Ir. *dall*. Gael. *dall*.

DALLATHFAS, s. m. A beginning, or commencement. *Yn wêdh dewdhec warnugans a virhas my a'm be a dhallathfas an bys-ma*, likewise two and thirty of daughters I have from the beginning of this world. C.W. 144. *En dallathvas Dew a wras nev ha'n 'oar*, in the beginning God made heaven and earth. C.W. p. 189.

DALLATHFAS, v. a. To begin, to commence. ‡ *Nan-gew ogas ha bledhan aban dallathfas an lyw*, it is now near a year since the flood began. C.W. 178. The following are the late corrupted forms, *a dhalladhas*, *hei a dhalasvas*, she began. *Llwyd*, 252.

DALLETH, s. m. A beginning, or commencement. *Ha'y grás dheuchwhy re wronntyo, nefré dhe blygyé dhodho, yn dalleth hag yn dywedh*, and his grace may he grant to you, ever to bow down to him, at the beginning and at the end. O.M. 1728. *Del ôs dalleth a pûp tra, y reyth kusyl*, as thou art the beginning of all things, thou givest counsel. P.C. 471. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, mýl wêth a výdh an dywedh, ha hackré es an dalleth*, if it shall happen so, a thousand times worse will be the end and more odious than the beginning. R.D. 350. *An scriptor dhyn agores pûr wýr a dhalleth*, the Scripture he opened to us very truly from the beginning. R.D. 1484. *En dallath Dew a wras nev ha'n 'oar*, in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. M.C. p. 93.

DALLETHY, v. a. To begin, to commence. Written also *dalleth*, and *dallath*. Part. *dallathys*, or *dallethys*. *Hedhyw yw an whefes dýdh aban dalletheys gonys*, this day is the sixth day since I began to work. O.M. 50. *Ha my á gans oll ow nel yn dór dhe dhallath palas*, and I will go with all my strength to begin to dig in the ground. O.M. 370. *Yma ow treylé deffry oll an wlascor a Iudi, ow talleth yn Galilé*, he is turning really all the land of Judea, beginning in Galilee. P.C. 1595. *Dalleth cowyth, me a' th pýs*, begin thou comrade, I pray thee. P.C. 2382. *An fêr*

a fue dallethys dre tús vâs berth yn tempel, the market was begun by good men within the temple. P.C. 2709. *Dûs omma scon dhe whethé, ha me a dhalleth aga gûl y*, come here directly to blow, and I will begin presently to make them. P.C. 2701. *Pyw a dhalleth? dallathans nêp a fynno, rák coské reys yw dhymmo*, who will begin? let him begin that will, for need is to me to sleep. R.D. 412. *W. dal*, to begin. *O'r awr y delisai*, from the hour he began.

DALYNNOUCH, v. a. Hold ye. *Más yw dhe cusyl deffry, mar scon dhodho delymmy, kychouch ef yn vryongen, ha dalynnouch mûr cales, ma na allo perthege yn dyspyt oll dh'y echen*, good is thy counsel really, as soon as thou kissest him, catch him in the throat, and hold him very hard, that he cannot escape in spite of all his efforts. P.C. 1008. This would have been more correctly written *dalhennouch*, being the 2 pers. pl. imp. of *dalhenné*, qd. v.

DAMA, s. f. A dame, a mother. *Me ny wraf vry a henna, me a levar dhys, dama*, I will not make account of that, I tell thee, mother. C.W. 92. † *En metten pan a why sevel, why rez cows dha guz damma wor aguz pedn dowlin,—Bednath Deew, ha an bednath war a vee, me a pidge dhu Deew*, in the morning when you rise, you must say to your father and your mother upon your knees,—The blessing of God, and a blessing upon me, I pray to God. Pryce. † *Dama wyn*, a grandmother. *Llwyd*, 44. Literally, a white mother. *Mam wen*, in Welsh, means a step-mother, and *mam gu*, and *nain*, a grandmother. *Dama* occurs only in late Cornish, and is borrowed from the English, or French.

DAN, s. m. Fire. A mutation of *tân*, qd. v. † *Mehal, yskynyow, Eal splan, hellouch Adam gans cledha dân, ha'y wrêg mës a Bâradys*, Michael, descend, angel bright, chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife, out of Paradise. C.W. 70. *A dân*, of fire. *Llwyd*, 231.

DAN, prep. Under, beneath. This is properly a mutation of *tan*, qd. v., but it generally is used as if it were the primary form, an irregularity of which there are also examples in Welsh. In Cornish *dan* is generally preceded by *yn*. *Del y's brewaf yn dan gén*, as I will strike her under the chin. O.M. 2712. *My a vyn ordené yn scon tús dh'y denné ef bys d'y, yn dan dryys may fo pottyys*, I will at once order men to drag it to that place, under feet that it may be placed. O.M. 2807. *Dyswedh y a dhan dhe glók*, shew thou them from under thy cloak. P.C. 2682. *Yn dan naw alwedh gwreuch y pûr fast*, under nine keys make ye them very fast. R.D. 31. *Yn dan dôr un tuch ny sef*, under ground he will not stay a moment. R.D. 2112. *W. tan, dan*. Arm. *didan, indan*.

DANFENYS, part. Sent. *Map Dew o dhyn danfenys*, the Son of God was sent to us. P.C. 3104. This is only another form of *danvenys*, part. of *danvon*, qd. v.

DANIN, v. a. To send. *Llwyd*, 245. † *Rag danyndheuh*, to send to you. *Llwyd*, 242. This is a late corruption of *danvon*, qd. v.

DANO, pr. prep. Under him, or it. *Llwyd*, 231. *Yma gynef flowrys ték, yn onor dhum arluth whék aga skulyé yn danno*, I have fair flowers, in honour to my sweet Lord, (I will) scatter them under him. P.C. 260. Comp. of *dan*, under, and *o*, he, or it. *W. dano*.

DANS, s. m. A tooth. Corn. Voc. *dens*; pl. *dannet, den-*

tes. Another plural preserved by *Llwyd*, 243, was *deins*, agreeing with the old Welsh, *deint*, as found in Taliesin's poems. This is the form preserved in the Ordinalia; though written *dýns*, it was sounded as *deins*, exactly as the English word *dines*. *Pan varwo, gorr'y hep fal yntré y dhýns ha'y dawas*, when he dies put them without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Avel brathken aga dýns orto y a dhiskerny*, like mastiff dogs their teeth on him they gnashed. M.C. 96. In *Llwyd*'s time, the plural was written *dens*. *Dans rag*, a fore tooth, (W. *rhagdhant*.) *Dens rág*, fore teeth. *Dens dhelhar*, jaw teeth, or grinders. *Llwyd*, 13, 27, 54. *Dans* is a later form of *dant*. *W. dant*, pl. *dannedh*, † *deint*. Arm. *dant*, pl. *dent*. Ir. *dead*. Gael. *deud*. Manx, † *jeid*. Lat. *dens*. Gr. *οδόντα*. Goth. *tunthus*. Lith. *dantis*. Sansc. *dat, danta*.

DANTA, v. a. To bite. *Llwyd*, 245. *W. deintio*. Arm. *danta*.

DANVA, s. f. A hiding place, concealment. Pryce.

DANVON, v. a. To send. It is written indiscriminately *danfon*. Part. pass. *danvenys*. *Ow máp my a dhanvon*, my son I will send. O.M. 690. *Y gras re dhanvonno dhyn*, his grace may he send to us. O.M. 1187. *Dew a'm dhanvonas dhyso*, God has sent me to thee. O.M. 1480. *Pan danfensys dhe cannas*, when thou hast sent thy messenger. O.M. 1670. *Danfon jeches dhymmo vy a'm clevas*, send health to me from my disease. O.M. 2630. *Levereuch dhe gour an chy, agas mester dhe dhanvon*, say ye to the man of the house, your master to send. P.C. 634. *Gwrys da vye, dhodho y vós danvenys*, well done it would be, his being sent to him. P.C. 1609. *Me a'th pýs a dhanfon dhynny cannas*, I pray thee to send a messenger to us. R.D. 768. *Dheuch comfort a Spyrys Sans a dhanfonaf*, to you the comfort of the Holy Ghost I will send. R.D. 1176. *Danveneuch why dhe Pyladt*, send ye to Pilate. R.D. 1594. *Pýs e dhym ma'n danfonno*, pray thou him that he send him to me. R.D. 1620. *An Tás Dew dre'n Spyrys Sans dhe'n beys danvonas sylwyans*, God the Father, through the Holy Ghost, to the world has sent salvation. R.D. 2611. *A'n nef y fe danvenys él dhodho*, from heaven there was sent an angel to him. M.C. 58. *Rag henna y tanvonas Christ dhodho ef*, for that he sent Christ to him. M.C. 108. *W. danvon*.

DANVONAD, s. m. A mission, a message, a command, or injunction. Pl. *danvonadow*. *Dûn alemma, cowethé; me a'n doro dheuch dhe dré, Arluth, dhe'th danvonadow*, let us come hence, comrades; I will bring him to you home, Lord, according to thy injunctions. P.C. 998. *W. danvoniad*, pl. *danvoniadau*.

DAON, adj. The first. The only authority is Pryce, and an evident corruption.

DAOR, s. f. The earth, the ground. A late form of *doar*, qd. v. † *Dho dowlan daór*, to throw on the ground. *Llwyd*, 154. † *Gúdh dhaór*, a mole, 160.

DAORN, s. m. A hand, a fist. A late form of *dorn*, qd. v.

DAOS, v. a. To go. † *Daoz meaz*, to go abroad. *Llwyd*, 129. † *Daoz war dhelhar*, to come back, to return, 137. A late form of *dós*, qd. v.

DAR, s. m. An oak. Corn. Voc. *quercus vel jllex*. Pl. *derow*, qd. v. It is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Pendarves*, the head of the oak field. *Pendar*, oak head. *Darlees*, oak green. *Tre-luddero*, gray oak town, in Newlyn. *W. dâr*, pl. *deri*;

- and *derw*, whence *derwen*, a single tree. Arm. *dero*, *derv*, *derf*. Ir. *dair*, *darach*, *duir*, *derg*, *darog*. Gael. *darach*. Goth. *triu*. Ang. Sax. *treov*, *trīv*. Eng. *tree*. Gr. *δρῦς*, *δᾱρῦ*. *Δαρούερρον*, a town in Britain. Sansc. *daru*.
- DAR**, s. m. Sadness, sorrow, doubt. These are the meanings given in Pryce's Vocabulary, but the true signification is very obscure. The following are the sentences in which it occurs.. *Dar marow yw Syr Urry*, alas (?) Sir Uriah is dead. O.M. 2217. *Bys may codhé hy dhé'n dór ha'y brewy gwyls yn dar clor*, *mar venys avel skyl brág*, until she fall upon the earth, and break her, (?) in fierce pain, as small as malt dust. O.M. 1719. *Dar desevoa a wreuch why*, *na allaf ow thás pygy*, do ye raise a doubt (?) that I cannot pray to my Father? P.C. 1161. *Nagues ioy y ges colon*, *lemyn dar nep marthehyon us wharfethys*, there is not joy in your heart through (?) some wonders that have occurred. R.D. 1259. *Ow habersen a fue gures*, *tevy dar bol*, my habergeon was made, (?) to spread round my body. R.D. 2537. *Múr o an payn dar ken dhe váb Du*, much was the pain beyond other to God's son. M.C. 135. In Welsh, *dar* means a noise.
- DAR**. A prefix in composition. It implies before, upon, or about to be. The most analogous to it is *pre* in English. Thus *darbary*, to prepare.
- DARADOR**, s. m. A doorkeeper. Corn. Voc. *hostiarius*. Derived from *darat*, a door. W. *drysor*. Ir. *doirseoir*. Gael. *dorsair*. Manx, *darreyder*.
- DARALLA**, s. m. A tale, a relating. ‡ *Ha an della ma diwedh me daralla dodhans*, and so is the end of my tale of them. *Llwyd*, 253.
- DARAS**, s. m. A door. Pl. *darasow*. *Fystynyuch tróh an daras*, hasten ye through the door. O.M. 349. *Ygor an daras*, open thou the door. P.C. 1985. *Rág mar tue dh'agan porthow*, *ef a ter an darasow*, *hag a dhyllyrf an cheltys*, for if he comes to our doorways, he will break the door, and liberate the company. P.C. 3041. *Ygor dhe dharasow*, open thy doors. R.D. 81. *Na war dharas ny dhue dhynny*, nor through doors he comes not to us. R.D. 329. *Býs yn daras y chy*, even to the door of his house. R.D. 1631. *Llwyd* writes the word *darras*, *darras rag*, the fore-door, 13. (W. *rhagdhôr*.) *Bahow an darras*, the hinges of the door, 45. *Darras dhelhar*, the back door, 124. *Daras* is a later form of *darat*, qd. v. W. *dôr*, *drws*. Arm. *dôr*. Ir. *dorus*, *duras*. Gael. *dorus*. Manx, *dorrys*. Gr. *θύρα*. Lat. *fores*. Sansc. *dvār*. Goth. *daur*. Lith. *durrys*. Slav. *dver*. Eng. *door*.
- DARAT**, s. m. A door. Corn. Voc. *hostium*. This is the old form of *daras*.
- DARBARY**, v. a. To prepare, make ready, provide. 2 pers. s. imp. *darbar*. *Ty vaow*, *darbar lym ha pry*, *meyn wheyl*, *slodyys*, *ha genow*, *ha me a fystyn agy*, *ow trehevel an fosow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges; and I will hasten within, erecting the walls. O.M. 2713. Comp. of the prefix *dar*, and *pary*, id. qd. Lat. *paro*, to prepare. W. *darparu*. Arm. *darbari*.
- DARN**, s. m. A fragment, a piece. Pl. *darnow*. *Ow holon yntré mýl darn marth yw gené na squardy*, my heart into a thousand pieces it is a wonder to me that it has not broken. M.C. 166. *Dywołow yffarn a squerdyas corf Judas oll dhe dharnow*, the devils of hell broke the body of Judas all to pieces. M.C. 106. W. *darn*. Arm. *darn*. Hence the English *darn*, to piece, or mend. Sansc. *darana*.
- DARYVAS**, v. a. To declare, to make known, to tell, to shew. *Drefen ow bones benen*, *ty a ýl dhym daryvas*, because I am a woman, thou mayest make it known to me. O.M. 162. *Gwýr dhym ty a dharyvas*, *an varchvran-na dh'y whelé*, truth thou hast told me, to look for that raven. O.M. 1105. *Ygor an daras*, *rák me a vyn daryvas worth Ihesu whéth*, *anodho dycheth vyé*, *y wokyneth na agé*, *ha'y muscochneth*, open thou the door, for I will show to Jesus yet, for him it would be a pity, his folly not to leave, and his madness. P.C. 1986. *Ufereth fól yw na'm gás*, *lemmyn mós dhe dharyvas tra na wra lês*, foolish vanity it is that he does not leave it, but to go to assert a thing that will not benefit. R.D. 951.
- DARYVAS**, s. m. A declaration, an information. *Yma dhymmo*, *cowyth da*, *mur a ioy yn torma*, *a'th daryvas*, there is to me, good friend, much joy from thy information. R.D. 1301. *Ioy yw gynef dhe clewas*, *mar ték yw dhe dheryvas*; *dredhos ythof lowenhýs*, it is a joy to me to hear, so fair is thy declaration; through thee I am made glad. R.D. 2607. *Séth*, *ow máb*, *dês omma*, *ha golsow ow daryvas*, Seth, my son, come here, and listen to my declaration. C.W. 124.
- DAS**, a prefix in composition. This is a later form of *dad*, of which we have an example in *dadlynny*. It has the force of *re* in Latin, as *dasvewé*, to revive; *dasserchy*, to rise again; *daspredda*, to redeem. W. *dad*, † *dat*, comp. of *do-at*. Old Irish, *do-aith*, *tailh*. Arm. *das*.
- DAS**, s. m. A father. A mutation of *tás*, qd. v. *A dás kër*, O dear father. O.M. 696. *Ef a bren Adam*, *dhe dás*, he will redeem Adam, thy father. O.M. 811. *A dás Dew yn uchelder*, O Father God on high. O.M. 937.
- DASARGRAPHA**, v. a. To re-print. Pryce. Comp. of prefix *das*, and *argraphy*, to print.
- DASCEMERAS**, v. a. To recover. Pryce. Comp. of prefix *das*, and *cemerat*, to take.
- DASCEVIAN**, v. a. To find. Pryce. Comp. of prefix *das*, and *cafes*, to have.
- DASCOR**, v. a. To deliver, yield up, resign. Part. pass. *dascerys*. *An él dhym a leverys*, *pan vo tryddydh tremenys*, *ty a dhascor dhe enef*, the angel told me, when three days are passed, thou shalt give up thy soul. O.M. 846. *Rák henna an gwella ús dascor mýns moné yw pýs*, therefore the best is to deliver up all the money (that) is paid. P.C. 1508. *Nans o marow*, *ha daskerys y spyrys*, now he was dead, and his spirit yielded. P.C. 3122. *I beyn o mar créff ha tyn*, *caman na ylly bewé*, *heb dascor*, *y eneff gwyn*, his pain was so strong and sharp that he could not live any way without yielding his pure soul. M.C. 204. *Ha'n enef del dascorsé erbyn nater gans un cry*, and how he yielded the soul against nature with a cry. M.C. 208. Comp. of pref. *das*, and *goré*, to place. Arm. *dascor*.
- DASPRENA**, v. a. To redeem. *Llwyd*, 249. More frequently written *dysprena*, qd. v. W. *dadbrynu*. Arm. *dasprena*.
- DASSERCHY**, v. m. To rise again. Part. pass. *dasserchys*. 3 pers. s. pret. *dassorchas*, as if from *dassorchy*. *Ef a tasserch dyougel lyes prýs wogé merwel*, he will rise indeed many times after dying. P.C. 1754. *Corf yn bédh a worseuch why*, *a wre bóst a dhasserchy dhe pen try deydh*, the body ye have put in the tomb, he boasted

- at the end of three days. R.D. 358. *Pan bostyas dhe pen try deydh y tasserchy dhe vewnans*, when he boasted, at the end of three days he would rise again to life. R.D. 375. *Me a'n gwŷth kyn tassorcho*, I will keep him though he should rise again. R.D. 379. *Ef re dhassorchas hydhyw yn mës a'n bêdh, rāk na wrello dasserchy, nefrē ny gen byen ny ioy hep dhywedh*, he has risen to-day out of the grave; for if he should not rise again, never should we have joy without end. R.D. 1026. *An keth corf-na gordhewyth ny dhasorchas*, that same body very certainly has not risen. R.D. 1036. *Aban oma dasserchys, dew hugens deydh dyvythys bŷdh, pan fo nōs*, since I am risen, forty days will be ended when it is night. R.D. 2436. Comp. of pref. *dad*, and *serchy*, id. qd. Lat. *surgo*. Arm. *dazorchi*. Ir. *aiseirche*, *cirche*, *†esseirge*, *†seirge*. Gael. *eirich*.
- DASSERCHYANS, s. m. Resurrection. *My ny wodhyen a'th vernans, ny vŷth moy a'th dasserchyans, pan y'th whylsyn dewedhys*, I knew not of thy death, nor any more of thy resurrection, when I saw thee ended. R.D. 2545. *A tūs vās, why re welas a dhasserchyans Cryst del fue*, O good people, ye have seen of the resurrection of Christ how it was. R.D. 2632.
- DASSERHY, v. n. To rise again. *An houl ny golsē y lyw, awos māp dēn dhe verwel, na gorf dasserhy dhe vew*, the sun would not lose its colour, because a son of man to die, nor a body rise again to life. P.C. 3085. *Ha cows ef dhe dhasserhy*, and say that he has risen again to life. R.D. 24. *Corf Cryst dasserhys marsyw, mōs dhe vyras*, if the body of Christ be risen, go to see. R.D. 692. *Del yw leveryys dhyunny, lemmyn ef re dhassorchas*, as it is told to us, now he has risen again. R.D. 1272. Another form of *dasserchy*, the aspirate being softened into *h*.
- DASVEWE, v. n. To revive, to come to life again. *Men-euch fest y wrūk bostyē, an tregē deydh dasvewē, kyn fe ledhys mar garow*, very often he did boast the third day to revive, though he were killed so cruelly. R.D. 339. *Y dhyskyblon yn pryvē a'n lader yn mēs a'n beydh, hag a lever yn pŷp lē y vōs dasvewys artē*, his disciples privily will steal him out of the tomb, and will say in every place, that he has revived again. R.D. 345. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha, kyn dasvewo ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security; though he rise, he will not lift it from off his back. R.D. 403. *Dēn a vo marow ny dhasvew nēs*, a man that is dead does not live again. R.D. 949.
- DATHELUUR, s. m. A speaker, orator. Corn. Voc. *con-cionator*. See *Dadloyer*.
- DAVA, v. a. To feel, or handle. *Corta, gās vy dhe dava, drefan gwelas mar nebas*, hold, let me feel it, since I see so little. C.W. 116. The word occurs again in a doubtful passage. P.C. 1002. *Scolkyouch dh'y an dan dava, rag mar a's gwēl, ef a wra mōs dhe kudhé war un plynch*, lurk after him, (?) under silence, for if he sees you, he will go to hide at a start. The sense would allow a connection with *tewel*, to be silent.
- DAVAS, s. f. A sheep. Pl. *deves*. *Gaver, yweges, karow, daves, war ve lavarow, hy hanow da kemeres*, goat, steer, sheep, according to my words, let them take their good name. O.M. 127. *Dēn an geffē cans davas, ha'y centrevak saw onan, mar a's ladtrē dheworto, pa'n pŷn a godho dhodho*, a man may have a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one; if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2230. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an debes a bel, hag oll an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock separate. P.C. 894. *Rāg an termyn re devē may fŷdh an begel kyllys, ha chechys yntrē dewlē ha'n debes dhe vēs fŷs*, for the time is come, that the shepherd will be lost, and caught between hands, and the sheep driven out to flight. M.C. 48. Llwyd gives the following examples; *†davas tanow*, a lean sheep; *†davas dhiu*, a black sheep; *†boudzhe devas*, a sheep fold; *†lodon davas*, a wether sheep, 172. *†Trei cans lodon davaz*, three hundred sheep, 244. We find another late plural, *devedgyow*, in C.W. 78. Written in Corn. Voc. *davat*. W. *davad*, pl. *devaid*. Arm. *davad*, *danvad*, pl. *deved*, *denved*. In the three British dialects only does this word mean a sheep; in the Irish and Gaelic, *damh*, is an ox. The root seems to be *dov*, *†dom*, tame. Sansc. *dam*.
- DAVAS, s. m. A tongue. A mutation of *tavas*, qd. v. *Kemer tyrr spūs an aval, a dybrys Adam dhe dās; pan varwo gorr'y, hep fal, yntrē y dhŷns hay davas*, take three kernels of the apple, which Adam thy father ate; when he dies put them, without fail, between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Dēn heb davas a gollas e dir*, a man without a tongue lost his land. Llwyd, 251.
- DAVAT, s. f. A sheep. Corn. Voc. *ovis*. This is the old form of *davas*.
- DAVER, s. m. A convenience, a scrip, pouch, a budget. *In mēdh Christ a ban rūg dheuch ernoyth fernoyth ow holyē, daver vŷth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worrē trevŷth ynnē*, saith Christ, when I cause you naked unclad me to follow, conveniences ever ye carried not to put any thing in them. M.C. 50. This is the plural form of *daffar*, qd. v.
- DAW, v. n. He will come. Llwyd, 247, gives this as the 3 pers. s. fut. of *dōs*, but it is literally the Welsh form, and is not to be found in the Ordinalia.
- DAYL, v. imp. It behoveth. *Mŷr a dūs a leveryys, ny dayl dhys tam y nachē*, many men said, it avails thee nothing to deny him. M.C. 85. Another form of *dāl*, qd. v.
- DE, adj. Yesterday. *†De genzhete*, the day before yesterday. Llwyd, 249. A late form of *doy*, qd. v.
- DE, s. m. A day. An abbreviated form of *dēdh*, qd. v. *Drōk na yl dēn vŷth dhe wŷl dhe weyth, na dhe Sŷl*, no man is able to do harm to thee, neither work day nor Sunday. R.D. 1833. It was always used in the names of the days of the week, which were all borrowed from the Romans. *De Sil*, Sunday; *De Lun*, Monday; *De Merh*, Tuesday; *De Marhar*, Wednesday; *De Jeu*, Thursday; *De Gwenar*, Friday; *De Sadurn*, Saturday. So also in Armoric, *dī* is used for *deiz*, as *Disŷl*, *Dilŷn*, *Dimeurs*, *Dimercher*, *Diziou*, *Digwener*, *Disadorn*. In Welsh again, though never written, the *dŷdh* is generally contracted in conversation into *dy*, or *dī*: thus *Disŷl*, *Dillŷn*, *Dimawrth*, *Dimercher*, *Dydh Iau*, (here the final *i* is preserved before the vowel, as occurs in Armoric,) *Digwener*, *Disadwrn*.
- DE, pr. poss. Thy, thine. This is strictly the secondary form of *te*, but it was always used as the primary form, and in construction changed into *dhe*. *Dhe lēf Arluth a glewaf*, thy voice, Lord, I hear. O.M. 587. *Pandra yw dhe nygys*, what is thy errand? O.M. 733. *Me a wra dhe arhadow*, I will do thy commands. O.M. 1134. *An*

re-na a yll dhe dhysky, yn della y re dhyskas, those may teach thee, as they have learned. M.C. 80. *Hag oll rag dhe gerensé*, and all for thy sake. O.M. 139. ‡ *Na ra chee gawas whans warlyrch chy de contrevak, na ra gawas chwans warlyrch gwrég de contrevak*, do thou not entertain a desire of the house of thy neighbour, nor do thou entertain a desire of the wife of thy neighbour. Pryce. Written also *dy*, qd. v. W. *ty, dy*. Arm. *ta, da*. Ir. *do*. Gael. *do*. Manx, *dty*. Gr. *τεός, σός*. Lat. *tuus*.

DE, v. n. He will come. 3 pers. s. fut. of *dós*, qd. v. *Yn hanow Du yntredhon benegas yw nêb a dhe*, in the name of God amongst us blessed is he that comes. M.C. 30. *Ow thermyn a dhe yn scon, genouch me num bÿdh tregé*, my time will come immediately, with you I shall not stay. M.C. 37. *Râk ow thorment a dhe scon, genoch na'm byvé trygé*, for my suffering will come soon, that with you I shall not stay. P.C. 541. *Ha gynef y tanfonas y te dheuch, pare veuch wâr, kepar ha del ambosas*, and by me he sent that he will come to you, as ye are aware, like as he promised. R.D. 915. W. *daw*. Arm. *deû*.

DE, v. a. He will swear. A mutation of *te*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *toi*, qd. v. *Rag henna dhys my a de gordhyé Iovyn veneges*, therefore I swear to thee to worship Jove the blessed. O.M. 1811.

DE, prep. To, unto. It changes in construction into *dhe*, and softens the initial following. *Jesus Christ mûr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas*, Jesus Christ much love to mankind shewed. M.C. 5. *Dybbry boys ef ny vynnas, lymmyr pûp ér ol olé, dhodho bÿs pan danvonas Christ y to dhe Galylé*, eat meat he would not, but every hour weep, until when Christ sent to him that he would come to Galilee. M.C. 87. *Adam, ke yn mës a'n wlâs, troha ken pow dhe vewé, ty dhe honan dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, Adam, go thou out of the country, towards another land to live; thou thyself to dig, thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 344. *Dre ow thrÿs y tûth un smat, gans kentrow d'aga gorre*, through my feet a fellow came, with nails to put them. R.D. 2588. This word was also written *do*, *dho*, and *da*, *dha*. W. † *di*, † *do*. Arm. *da*. Ir. *do*, † *du*. Gael. *do*. Manx, *da*. Slav. *do*. Germ. *du*. In Welsh *di* is now obsolete, *i* being used instead, but it constantly occurs in the earliest documents; † *hin map di iob* (mod. *yn vâb i Iou*) a son of Jove: † *di litau* (*i lydaw*) to Latium: *di aperthou* (*i aberthau*) to gifts: and with the article *dir arpeteticion ceintiru* (*i'r arbededigion gevndyrw*) to the wretched cousins. Oxford Glosses, quoted in Zeuss's *Grammatica Celtica*. It is also of constant occurrence in the *Liber Landavensis*. "*Aper Catfrut in guy ar i hit diuinid bet penn ar cuieir hadrech dindirn dir alt diuinid di drec dindirn. o drec dindirn diguairct di guy. maliduc guy ar i hit bet aper catfrut.*" 217. The older form *do*, is also found in composition, in the *Luxemburg* and *Oxford Glosses*, quoted by Zeuss, 627, as † *doguomisuram*, I measure; † *doguohintiliat*, a walker, &c.

DE, prep. From, of. In construction it changes into *dhe*. It is used only with *worth*, and *rag*, and their derivatives, as *deworth*, *dheworth*, from by, from; *dheworto*, from him, &c. *Dhe rag*, from before, before; *dherygthy*, before her. It is also written *dy*, qd. v. W. † *di*. Arm. *di*. Ir. *di*.

DEALL, s. m. A deluge. *Ow bôdh ythew yn della, gweyll deall war oll an bÿs, may fÿdh pup tra consumys*, my will is thus, to make a deluge over all the world, that every thing shall be consumed. C.W. 168. Written also *dyal*, qd. v.

DEAN, s. m. A man. *Determys ove dha un dra, dha wythyll un dean omma, a dhôr, dhom servia*, determined I am to one thing, to make a man here on earth, to serve me. C.W. 18. A late form of *dên*, qd. v.

DEANC, v. a. To escape. *En varogyon pan glewas Pylat ow cows yn della, mûr a ioy a's kemeras y, dhe dheank yn della*, the soldiers, when they heard Pilate speaking thus, much joy took possession of them, to escape so. M.C. 251. Written also *dyanc*, qd. v. W. *dianc*. Arm. *dianca*.

DEAU, num. adj. Two. ‡ *Deau marh*, two horses. *Llwyd*, 244. A late form of *dew*, qd. v.

DEAWL, s. m. A devil. Pl. *dewolow, dywolow, dewlugy*, qd. v. *Ty sathnas deawl mylygys*, thou Satan, devil accursed. P.C. 137. *War ow fay, hemma yw deawl ymskemunys*, on my faith, this is a devil accursed. R.D. 2088. *Ef yw deawl crêf*, he is a strong devil. R.D. 2111. *Me a'n nabow dyougel ytho fe deawl kys merwel*, I know it certainly, that he was a devil, before dying. R.D. 2121. In the *Cornish Vocabulary*, the form is *diavol*, qd. v. It is also written *diawl*, where see the synonyms.

DEBARN, s. m. The itch. *Llwyd*, 145.

DEBEL, adj. Wicked, evil. A mutation of *tebel*, qd. v., pl. *tebeles*. *A debel venyn, hep râs, ty rum tullas hep kên*, O wicked graceless woman, thou hast deceived me without pity. O.M. 251. *A sôn an debel bobel*, at the noise of the wicked people. O.M. 1815. *May whello an debeles ow gweres menouch dhedhé*, that the wicked may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1849.

DEBERHY, v. a. To divide, to separate. ‡ *Ha Dew rig deberrhee an golow dhurt an tewlder*, and God did divide the light from the darkness. ‡ *Ha grêns e deberrhé an dowrow dhurt an dowrow*, and let it divide the waters from the waters. ‡ *Ha dew wrâs an ebbarn ha dheberhas an dowrow*, and God made the sky, and divided the waters. ‡ *Gwrêns enna bôs golow der an ebbarn nêv, dha deberhé an dÿdh dhort an nôs*, let there be light in the sky, to divide the day from the darkness. C.W. p. 189. This is a corruption of *deberthy*, written also *dybarthy*, qd. v. W. *dybarthu*.

DEBERTH, s. m. A division, a separation. Pryce. Written also *dybarth*, qd. v.

DEBERTHVA, s. f. A division, separation, distinction. *Me a vyn bôs golow gwryes, hag ynwêdh bôs debertхва inter an gÿdh ha'n nôs*, I will that light be made, and likewise that there be a distinction between the day, and the night. C.W. 8. Comp. of *dyberth*, and *ma*, a place.

DEBONER, adj. Lowly, humble, meek. *Lavar gwÿr dhymmo un gêr, marsola mab dén ha Du; Cryst a gewsys dyboner, te a leverys del yw*, tell true to me one word, if thou art the son of God; Christ spake lowly, thou hast said as it is. M.C. 129. *Te ra degé colon deboner trog dhy tás, ha dh'y mam*, thou shalt bear a humble heart towards thy father, and thy mother. Pryce. From the French *debonnaire*.

- DEBR, s. m. A saddle. Another form of *diber*, qd. v. '† *Debr dour*, a hat; lit. "sella pluralis," which some use, seems a late invented word.' *Llwyd*, 62.
- DEBRY, v. a. To eat. *Attebres* (a *tebres*), *ty ha'th worty*, a'n *wedhen ha'y avalow*, *y fyeuch yn ūr-na avel dewow*, if thou didst eat, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits, ye would be in that hour like gods. O.M. 175. *Hag ynwédh gwra dhe'th worty*, may *tebro ef an-nodho*, and also make to thy husband, that he may eat of it. O.M. 200. *Pyw a synsow why mochyā, nēp a serf, py a dheber? A nyns yw nēp a dheppro?* whom think ye the greatest, the one who serves, or who eats? Is it not he that eats? P.C. 799. *Ny dhebbrāf bōs*, bones *marow an profos a alsé ow yaché*, I will not eat food, because the prophet is dead, who could cure me. R.D. 1685. It is written as often *dybry*, or *dibri*, qd. v.
- DEC, num. adj. Ten. *Yn uhelder my a vyn dék warnugans y vōs gures*, in height I wish it to be made thirty (cubits.) O.M. 960. *Hayl Cayfas syr epscob stout, dék can quýth dhys lowené*, hail, Caiaphas, bold sir bishop, ten hundred times joy to thee! P.C. 574. *Dék warnugens a moné*, me *ny vennaf cafus le, yn gwryoneth*, thirty of money, I will not take less, in truth. P.C. 593. *Yma goon vrās dhymmo vy, me a's gwerth dheuch yredy, a dhék warnugans sterlyn*, I have a large down, I will sell it to you now, for thirty sterling. P.C. 1554. By Keigwyn, and Llwyd, it was written *dég*. *Dégwarnygans*. C.W. 164. † *Padzhar igans a dég*, ninety. *Llwyd*, 100. W. *dég*, † *dec*. Arm. *dég*, † *dec*. Ir. *deich*, *deag*, † *deac*, † *deec*, † *dec*. Gael. *deich*, *deug*. Manx, *jeih*. Gr. *deka*. Lat. *decem*. Chald. *deka*. Pers. *deh*. Slav. *desiat*. Goth. *taihun*. Sansc. *dasan*.
- DEK, adj. Fair, comely. *Gódh dék scon my a offryn dhe Dew war ben ow dewlyn, hag a's gor war y alter*, a fair goose forthwith I will offer to God on my knees, and place it on his altar. O.M. 1195. *Ha dhedhé prest gorhemmyn gruthyl wheyl dék ha prive*, and command them quickly, to do fair and secure work. O.M. 2440. *My a gews dhodho mūr dék*, I will speak to him very fair. P.C. 189. *Me a gerch onan dék dhys*, I will fetch a fair one for thee. P.C. 2840. A mutation of *ték*, qd. v.
- DEK, v. a. He will bring. 3 pers. s. fut. of *deg*. Written also *dég*, qd. v. *Ha me a dhék dustyny, y'n clewys ow leverel, treydydh wosé y terry y wrefé y dhrehevel*, and I bear witness, I heard him saying, three days after destroying it, that he would re-build it. P.C. 1313.
- DEDH, s. m. A day. Pl. *dedhyow*. *Kyns avorow hanter dédh*, before to-morrow mid-day. P.C. 722. *Why a wra y aswonvos dédh brús, hag a'n kýf yn próf*, ye will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and have it in proof. P.C. 1496. *Gans dhe golon y wordhyé gwra, dédh ha nós*, with thy heart do thou worship him, day and night. P.C. 3231. *An trygé dédh yw hydheuw, dhyworthyf aban ethé*, the third day it is to day, since he went from me. R.D. 465. *An dedhyow a výdh gwelys, hag a dhe yntrethon, may fýdh torrow benegis bythqueth na allas e dhón*, the days shall be seen, and shall come among us, that the wombs shall be blessed that could never bear. M.C. 169. Written as commonly *dýdh*, qd. v.
- DEDHE, pron. prep. To them. *Dewes a yrhys dedhé, dhym rosons bystyl wherow*, drink I required of them, they gave me bitter gall. R.D. 2600. In construction it changes into *dhedhé*. *May rollo yn nēp teller dour, dhe*

evé dhedhé y, that he may give in some place, water to them to drink. O.M. 1824. W. *idhynt, idhynt hwy*. Arm. *dezó*. Ir. *dóibh*, † *doib*. Manx, *daue*.

- DEDHEWY, v. a. To promise. *Henna o poynt a falsury dedheuwys heb koweras*, this was a point of falsehood promised without fulfilment. M.C. 83. Written also *dedhywy*, and *dydhywy*, qd. v.
- DEDHORY, v. n. To rise again. *En varogyon a guskas myttyn, ha'n gýdh ow tardhé, ha Jhesus a dhedhoras, hag éth yn le may fynné*, the soldiers slept in the morning, while the day was breaking, and Jesus rose up, and went whither he would. M.C. 243. *An tressa dýdh ef a dhedhoras dort an marow*, the third day he rose again from the dead. *Pryce*. W. *dydhywyre*.
- DEDHORYANS, s. m. A rising again, resurrection. *Cowethyans an sansow, dewhylyans pehasow, dedhoryans an corf, ha bewnans heb dywedh*, the communion of saints, forgiveness of sins, resurrection of the body, and life without end. *Pryce*.
- DEDHY, pron. prep. To her. *Ol y fechas gulán dedhy hy y feydh gefys, rág kemmys hy dhom caré*, all her sin clean to her is forgiven, for so much she loved me. P.C. 529. In construction it changes into *dhedhy*. *Kyns mōs alemma, ry whaf dedhy my a wra gans myyn grow yn brás garow*, before going hence, give a blow to her I will with gravel stones very sharply. O.M. 2755. W. *idhi*. Arm. *dezi*. Ir. *di*.
- DEDHYWY, v. a. To promise. *Hen ew an oel a versy o dedhywys dyso sy, dheworth an Tás Dew an nēf*, this is the oil of mercy which was promised to thee by the Father God of Heaven. O.M. 842. *Ow máp whék, my a vynsé a luen golon dhe pygy a dhōs dhym ha fystyné del dhedhywysys dhymmo vy*, my sweet son, I would wish with full heart to pray thee, to come to me and hasten, as thou promisedst to me. R.D. 450. *Dhé'n bédh pan y ges gorrys, dhymmo why a dhedhywys, na'n laddro dén*, to the grave when I set you, ye promised that man should not steal him. R.D. 624. Written also *dydhywy*, qd. v. W. *adhaw*.
- DEES, s. m. Men, people. Another form of *dus*, qd. v.
- DEF, v. n. He will grow. A mutation of *tef*. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tevy*, qd. v. *Bohes yw henna dhynny, mýns a déf ynno, un geydh my ha'm gwrék a wra dybry*, little is that for us, all that will grow in it, in one day, I and my wife will eat. O.M. 385.
- DEF, s. m. A captain. *Ha why Annas, ow def kēr, dyswedhouch bōs pryns somper rák dyswyl an Cristenyon*, and you, Annas, my dear captain, shew yourself to be a prince without equal to destroy the Christians. P.C. 797. Written also *duf*.
- DEFALEBY, v. a. To disfigure, to deform. Part. pass. *defalebys*. *Defalebys ós ha cam, overdevys oll gans henna ythos gans blew*, deformed thou art and crooked, overgrown all with that thou art with hair. C.W. 116. *Dha aswon me ny wodhyan, drefan bōs defalebys*. *Defalebys óv púr vear, hag overdevys gans blew*, to recognize thee I knew not, because thou art deformed. Deformed I am very much, and overgrown with hair. C.W. 120. Compounded of *de*, neg. prefix, and *hyvelep*, form, likeness.
- DEFEN, s. m. A forbidding, a prohibition. *Aban golsté worty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, mylygé a wraf defry an nór y'th whythres hogen*, because thou hearkenedst to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition, I will assuredly

- curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 270. *Gulân ef re gollas an plâs, a'm lûf dhychyow a wrussen, pan wrugé dres ow defen*, clean he has lost the place, (that) I had made with my right hand, when he acted against my prohibition. O.M. 922. Written also *dyfen*, qd. v., and by Keigwyn, *deffan*.
- DEFENA, v. a. To awake. See *Dyfuny*. *Y tefenas un marrek*, there awoke a soldier. M.C. 244.
- DEFENNAD, s. m. A prohibition. Pl. *defennadow*. *Rag nêb a'n grûk ny a bry, a rôs dhyn defennadow, frût na wrellen dhe dhybry a'n wedhen*, for he who made us of clay gave us prohibition, that we should not eat the fruit of the tree. O.M. 238.
- DEFENNY, v. a. To forbid, to prohibit. Written also *defen*. Part. pass. *defennys*. *Eva prâg y whrusté sytullé dhe bryes hep kên, an avel worth y derry wosé my dhys dh'y dhefen*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity, by plucking the apple after I had forbidden it to thee. O.M. 280. *Adam dres pub hunytl me a'n câr, po Dew deffan*, Adam, above every thing, I love, or God forbid. C.W. 50. *Mar pe hemma terry, mës a'n wedhan defennys, ragdha me a vîdh grevys*, if this should be broken from the forbidden tree, for this I shall be grieved. C.W. 56. *Rag terry an kêth frutes a wrûg defenna dheworthys, spern y tég dhys ha spedhes*, for breaking that same fruit, which I did forbid from thee, thorns it shall bear for thee, and briars. C.W. 70. *Pewa! Abel yw ledhys! Dew defan y vós gwyr!* What, Abel is killed! God forbid it should be true. C.W. 90. Written also *dyfen*, qd. v.
- DEFEE, v. n. He should come. 3 pers. s. imp. subj. of irr. v. *dôs*. *Yn gylwys mâp Dew yn prôf ahanaf may por-tho côf, pan deffé dh'y wlasor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he would bear remembrance of me, when he came to his kingdom. R.D. 273.
- DEFFO, v. n. He shall come. 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of irr. v. *dôs*. *Kee kymmer mîns a vynny, Adam a'n beis oll adro, dhyso ef veydh besy, hag ahanes a dheffo*, go, take as much as thou wilt Adam of the world all around, it shall be indeed for thee, and what shall come out of thee. O.M. 406. *Ha kekemmys na'n cresso, goef termyn a dheffo, devones a brys benen*, and as many as will not believe it, woe to him the time that he came, coming from the womb of woman. R.D. 1349. *Arluth ple yth ên alemma dhyn dhe gymeres trygfa na dheffo dên vîth gynen*, Lord, where shall we go from hence, for us to take a dwelling, that not any man may come with us. R.D. 2393.
- DEFFRYTH, adj. Deformed. *Lemyn deffryth ôv, ha gwâg, pûr wîr drys oll an denes an bîs*, now deformed I am, and hungry, very truly, beyond all the men of the world. C.W. 86. This is probably the same as the W. *difryth*, feeble.
- DEFFYN, v. n. We shall come. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *dôs*. *Pandra wrên, agan peswar, a râk Pilat pan dheffyn ny yn teffry*, what shall we do, we four, before Pilate, when we come, seriously. R.D. 565. *A Ihesu, luen a vercy, ahanan gura prydyry, dhe'th wlasor pan deffyn ny, clew agan lêf*, O Jesus, full of mercy, do think of us, to thy kingdom when we shall come, hear our voice. R.D. 773.
- DEFNYDH, s. m. Use, substance, matter. *War Cedron ow crowedhé yma pren da, ha hen yw emskemunys, râk*

- ny allas dên yn beys anodho gûl defnydh vâs*, on Kedron there is lying a good tree, and this is accursed; for no man in the world has been able to make a good use of it. P.C. 2548. W. *devnydh*. Arm. *danvez*, †*danuez*. Ir. *damhna*.
- DEFERAN, s. m. The bosom. *Yn top an wedhan dêk, ythesé un virgyn whék, hay flôch pûr semely maylyes yn y defran*, in the top of the tree there was a sweet virgin, and her child very seemly swathed in her bosom. C.W. 138. Another form of *duivron*, qd. v.
- DEFRECH, s. m. The arms, the two arms. *Yn ur-na y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow*, in that hour they bound his arms fast with thongs. M.C. 76. *Josep dhe Gryst a vynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whék, yn vanner del yn whâs, hag a's ystynnas pûr dêk*, Joseph to Christ made white his legs and arms in the manner as they used, and extended them very fairly. M.C. 232. Written also *dwyrrech*, qd. v.
- DEFRY, adj. Without trifling; earnest, serious, real, true; quick, soon. *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrâs defry, ow resek a dynwoty*, a fountain bright like silver, and four streams, large indeed, flowing from it. O.M. 772. *A pûp bêst kemmyr wharé, gorow ha benow defry*, of every best take forthwith a male and and female, really. O.M. 1022. *Henna my a grêys a luen golon, pûr dheffry*, that I believe with full heart, very earnestly. O.M. 1264. *Rag henna ymden yn scon a dhyworto ef deffry*, therefore, withdraw thou immediately from him, in earnest. O.M. 1378. *Ty â dhedhy a dhysempys yn teffry râk y cusyllyé*, thou shalt go to her, really, immediately soon to counsel her. P.C. 1929. It was written at a later period *devry*. W. *divriv*. Arm. *devri*. Ir. *dibhirceach*. Gael. *dibhearcach*.
- DEFYDH, v. a. To quench, to extinguish. Written also *dufydh*, qd. v.
- DEFYTH, s. m. A wilderness, a desert. *Ke yn vês, ym-skemenys, yn defyth yn tewolgow, dhe vestry a vîdh leyhys neffré war an enevow*, go thou away, accursed, into the desert, into darkness; thy power shall be diminished ever over the souls. P.C. 142. *Ha'm hendas Cayn whath yw bew, yn defyth yn mýsk bestes yma ef prest ow pewa*, and my grandsire Cain is yet alive, in the desert among beasts he is now living. C.W. 108. Another form of *difeid*, qd. v.
- DEG, num. adj. Ten. *Degwarnygans*, thirty; lit. ten upon twenty. C.W. 164. Thus written in Keigwyn, and Llwyd's time, but in the Ordinalia, *dec*, qd. v.
- DEG, v. a. He will bear. 3 pers. s. fut. of *deggy*. *Ha rag henna desempys ny a'th dæg, bîs gorfen vîs yn ponow dhe wrowedhé*, and therefore forthwith we will carry thee, till the end of the world in pains to lie. O.M. 903. *Me a'th dæg*, I will bring thee. *Lhwyd*, 331. Written also *dec*, qd. v. W. *dwg*.
- DEGE, s. m. The tenth, tithe. *Hag oll agas gwyr dhegé, dhodho gwetyeuch offrynné, ha'y lesky, del yrchys ef*, and all your true tithe, to him take ye care to offer, and burn it, as he hath enjoined. O.M. 440. *Ytho prâg na leues ef kafus y dhegé hep grêf, hag aban vyn y lesky*, now, why didst thou not leave him to have his tenth without complaint, and burn it since he will. O.M. 497. *Tan resyf dheworthyf ve ow degé, ha'm offryn gulân*, take, receive from me my tithe, and my offering pure. O.M. 504. *Degé oll agan edhyn, bestes yn wêdh*

- maga ta, warnydhy my a offryn yn gordhyans dhē'n tās gwella*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well, upon it I will offer, in worship to the best Father. O.M. 1181. W. *degwm*, †*decum*, from the Latin *decumæ*. Arm. *deog*. Ir. *deachmhadh*, *dechmadh*. Gael. *deachamh*. Manx, *jaghee*.
- DEGENOW, part. Departed. *Ellas my ny wodhyen man, bones máp Dew y honan dagenow yn mēs a'n nēf*, alas! I knew not at all, that the son of man had departed out of heaven. R.D. 2561. This word is of doubtful derivation, but I am inclined to connect it with *descené*, to descend.
- DEGES, part. Shut, enclosed. *Tresters dredho ty a pyn adrus rāg na vo degees*, beams through it thou shalt nail across, that it may not be shut. O.M. 964. *Ihesu Cryst, máp Dew an nēf a dhueth yn chy, ha'n darasow oll deges; whēt y lavar a fue, crēs oll dhywhy*, Jesus Christ, Son of heaven came into the house, and the doors were all shut; yet his speech was, "Peace to you all." R.D. 1360. *Tarosfan a dhue deffry war tūs vās, pan vōns yn chy, h'aga darasow degeys*, phantoms come indeed upon good people, when they are in the house, and all their doors shut. R.D. 1452. *Degees* is the participle of *degys*, qd. v., and is written also *dyges*.
- DEGHES, v. a. Brought. *Aban nagus ken maner, an arhans kettep dyner me a's deghe war an luer*, since there is not another way, the silver, every penny, I have brought upon the floor. P.C. 1514. *Deghes* is the preterite of *dega* or *degys*, and the *h* was inserted to shew that the *g* was to be hard.
- DEGL, s. m. A festival, holiday. *Llwyd*, 59. †*Degl Stūl*, Epiphany, 57. This is a contraction of *dēdh*, a day, and *goil*, a holiday, qd. v.
- DEGLENE, v. a. To unloose, to give away. *Gwrŷs da vye cafus tāt, rāg marthys yeyn yw an gwyns; yma ow trŷs ha'm dulē dhyworthef ow teglenē, ma thew krehyllys ow dŷns*, it would be well done to have a fire, for wondrous cold is the wind; my feet and hands are loosening, so that my teeth are chattering. P.C. 1217. *Mar ethuk yw dhe weles, may tyglyn an tybeles, pan y'n gwellons, ketep pen*, so awful is it to see, that the devils will wince, when they see it, every head. P.C. 3047. Comp. of neg. pref. *de*, and *gleny*, to adhere.
- DEGOTH, v. imp. It behoveth, it becometh. *Arluth dhe vōdh my a wra, del degoth dhym yn pūp le*, Lord, I will do thy will, as it becomes me in every place. O.M. 641. *Euch growedheuch, ow arluth, may haller agas cudhé gans dylles rych del degoth dhe vychtern a dŷnyté*, go, lie down, my lord, that you may be covered with rich clothes, as it becomes a king of dignity. O.M. 1925. *Nēp na'n gordhyo del dhegouth, nŷns yw dēn fūr, del gresaf*, he that does not worship him as he ought, is not a wise man, as I believe. P.C. 215. Comp. of *de*, id. qd. *dy*, intens. prefix, and *gōth*, it behoveth.
- DEGVES, num. adj. Tenth. *Adam, a oll dhe dreves an degves ran dhymmo gās, whēth in atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy sheaves, the tenth leave thou to me, still to remain waste. O.M. 426. Comp. of *deg*, ten, and *mes*, for †*med*, a measure. W. *degved*. Arm. *degved*. Ir. *deachmhadh*. Gael. *deachamh*. Manx, *jeigoo*.
- DEGWYTH, adv. Ten times. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *deg*, ten, and *gwŷth*, a time. W. *degwaith*, *dengwaith*.
- DEGY, v. a. To shut up, to inclose. *A'n bēdh pan dhueth ha lammē, y fyys yn un vrammē, own kemerys, del leveraf pen bronnen, rāk ny alsē ymgwen del oll degys*, from the grave when he came and leaped, thou fleddest in a tremor, seized by fear, as I say, rush head, for he could not move himself as he was entirely shut up. R.D. 2098. The participle was also written *deges*, qd. v. It seems to be compounded of intens. prefix *de*, and *cea*, W. *cau*, to shut.
- DEGY, v. a. To bear, carry, bring, produce. *Ottē omma prynner genef dhe wūl tāt, degys a drē*, behold here wood with me to make a fire, brought from home. O.M. 1315. *Pūp dēn oll degens ganso y pŷth, an mēns a allo, war aga keyn fardellow*, let every man carry with him his things, as much as he can, burdens on their back. O.M. 1593. *Degeuch an pren a dhyhons war dhour Cedron may fo pons*, carry ye the tree quickly over the waters of Cedron, that it may be a bridge. O.M. 2810. *Na dhegouch sor yn colon*, do not ye bear anger in heart. P.C. 539. *Me a vyn degys adro, ha dhe worré gy dhē'n fo a dhesempys*, I will carry round, and put thee to flight immediately. P.C. 2313. *Kymerens pūp ran a'y tu, degens dhe drē*, let every one take a share on his side, let him take it home. P.C. 2860. *Daver vyth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worré trevyth ynnē*, conveniences ye never brought to put any thing in them. M.C. 50. Another form of this word is *doga*, qd. v. W. *dygu*, *dyged*, †*doca*. Arm. *douga*. Ir. *tug*, †*tuc*. Gael. *tog*, *tug*. Manx, *dug*. Gr. *δέχω*, *δέχομαι*. Lat. *duco*. Fr. *duis*. Goth. *tiuha*. Germ. *ziehe*. Eng. *tug*. Sansc. *duh*, *tak*.
- DEGYLMY, v. a. To untie. *Dewsull blegyow pan esē yn mysc y abestely, y wrēk dhe re anedhe mōs dhē'n drē, ha degylmy an asen, ha dry gansē, ha leverel yredy mar teffa tūs, ha gwethē, bōs dhe Dhu dhe wūll gŷnsy*, Palm Sunday, when he was in the midst of his apostles, he caused some of them to go to the town, and untie the she-ass and bring (her) with them, and to say readily, if men should come and keep (her) that it was for God to do with her. M.C. 27. Comp. of neg. prefix *de*, and *cylmy*, to bind.
- DEHEN, s. m. Cream of milk. *Pryce*. Arm. *dienn*.
- DEHESY, v. a. To strike. *War, gās vy dhe dhehesy, gans morben, bom trewysy, dhē'n vyl hora war an tāt*, mind, let me strike, with mallet, a terrible blow to the vile strumpet on the forehead. O.M. 2703. Arm. *darchaoui*.
- DEHOU, s. m. The right, the south. This word is variously written, *dyhow*, *dyow*, and also in the Ordinalia, *dychow*, qd. v. W. *deheu*, †*dehou*. Arm. *dehou*.
- DEHOULES, s. f. Southernwood. Corn. Voc. *aprotanum*. Comp. of *dehou*, south, and *les*, a herb. W. *deheulys*.
- DEIL, s. m. Leaves. This is a plural aggregate; for the singular, *delen* is the term, which had another plural, *delyow*, *dylyow*. *Agan corfow nōth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwrēn*, our bodies are become naked, with leaves let us cover us. O.M. 254. †*Gwethan ny gans deel glās*, let us cover with green leaves. C.W. 62. W. pl. *dail*, s. *deilen*, *dalen*. Arm. s. *delien*, pl. *deliou*. Ir. *duille*, *duileog*, *duilein*, *duillen*. Gael. *duille*, *duilleag*. Manx, *duillag*. Anc. Gaulish, *dula*. Sansc. *dala*.
- DEISCYN, v. a. To descend. *Llwyd*, 44. Written also *dyskennē*, qd. v.

DEL, s. m. A semblance, form, or manner. *Yn del-ma*, in this manner, thus. *Yn della (del-na)* in that manner, so. *Yn ketel-ma, (keth-del-ma)* in this same manner, thus. *Yn ketella (keth-del-na)* in that same manner, so. *Fatel (pa del, W. pa dhelw)* in which manner, as. *An ioul dhe Grist a gewsys yn del-ma rag y demptyé*, the devil to Christ said in this manner to tempt him. M.C. 14. *Yn del-ma heb velyny orto Jesus a gowsas*, in this manner, without rudeness, Jesus to him spake. M.C. 80. *Yn della re bo*, so be it. O.M. 462. *Pan vyn an Tás yn della, reys yw y wruthyl porrys*, when willeth the Father so, very necessary it is to do it. O.M. 648. *Bódh dhe vâp yw yn della*, the will of thy son is so. P.C. 2952. *Prag na víjdh Adam yn keth della tremowntys*, why shall not Adam be in the like manner tormented? C.W. 148. † *Pandra gowsow dhym lemyñ, del nag oma polat brás*, what say you to me now, as I am not a great pullet. C.W. 12. † *Ha an dellna etho*, and it was so. C.W. p. 190. *W. delw, dull. Ir. dealbh, † delb. Gael. dealbh. Manx, jalloo.*

DEL, adv. So, as, like as, than. *Ny a vyn formyé an bÿs, par del ón try hag onan*, we will create the world, like as we are three and one. O.M. 12. *Arloth Dew, a'n nef an Tás, kepar del os luen a rás, venytha gordhyys re by*, Lord, God, the Father of heaven, as thou art full of grace, for ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 106. *Kyns del vy serryys, my a wra oll del vynyñ*, rather than thou shouldst be angry, I will do all as as thou wishest. O.M. 245. *A wylsta ken yn torma ys del egé agensow*, dost thou see more now than as there was just now? O.M. 796. *Gor ost genes yrvys da, dhe omladh, del y'm kerry*, take a host with thee well armed, to fight as thou lovest me. O.M. 2142. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gresouch, ottengy a wél oll dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, just as I have said. P.C. 2690. *Ha mar scon del y'n gwyly, ef a'th saw hep ken gly oll a'th cleves yn tyen*, and as soon as thou seest it, it will heal thee, without other remedy, of all thy malady entirely. R.D. 1694. *Gwes-kis yn arvow, kepare ha del éns dhen gás*, clad in arms just as if they were going to battle. M.C. 64. *Ef a doys a dhesempys maga town ty del wodhyé*, he swore immediately as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85.

DELC, s. m. A leaf. *Llwyd*, 13. Pl. *delciow*. † *Delciow gwér*, green leaves. *Llwyd*, 61, 243. † *Rag delciow sevi gura muzi tég*, for strawberry leaves make maidens fair. *Pryce*. This is a late corruption of *deil*. *Llwyd* gives another late singular, † *tair delkian*, three leaves, 243.

DELC, s. m. A necklace. Corn. Voc. *monile*. This word is no where else to be found, and has no synonyms in the other dialects. The nearest forms are Ir. *dealg*, † *delg*, a thorn, skewer, or bodkin. Gael. *dealg*.

DELE, s. f. The yard of a ship. Corn. Voc. *antempna*. Arm. *delez, delé*.

DELEN, s. f. The leaf of a tree. Corn. Voc. *folium*. Pl. *delyow*, and *dylyow*, qd. v. See also *Deil*. W. *dalen*, *deilen*. Arm. *delien*. In modern Welsh, *dalen*, pl. *dalen-au*, is the leaf of a book, and *deilen*, pl. *daíl*, the leaf of a tree.

DELHAR, adv. Back, behind. † *Dens delhar*, the back teeth, or grinders. † *A dhelhar*, behind. † *War dhelhar*, backwards, behind. *Llwyd*, 140. † *Daos war dhelhar*, to go back, to return, 137. This is a late form of *dellarch*, qd. v.

DELLA, adv. In that manner, so. *Syndys ve dre govaytis, yn della yw leas huny*, hurt he was by covetousness, so is many a one. M.C. 62. *Own a gachyas an Justis, pan glewas cows yn della*, fear seized the Justice, when he heard such a speech. M.C. 143. Comp. of *del*, manner, and *na*, there. See *Del*.

DELLARCH, adv. Back, behind, backward. *Mar possé an neyll teneven, rág y scódh hy a'n grevyé, ha wháth gwéth a wre an pren, war dhellarch mar an gorré*, if he leaned on one side, for his shoulder it him grieved, and yet worse did the wood, behind if he laid it. M.C. 205. Comp. of *di*, and *lerch*, a footstep, whence *war lerch*, behind. Arm. *dilerch*.

DELLE, v. a. To let out, discharge. *Me a greys an harlot a dhellos bram*, I believe the fellow has let out a puff. O.M. 1200. *Ellas na dhelleys a'm gwen dhy lesky un luhesen, ha crak taran*, alas, that I did not send forth to burn him a lightning and a clap of thunder. R.D. 292. Written also *dyllo*, qd. v.

DELLO, comp. v. So he was. *Un venyn da a welas dello Jesus dystryppyys, pytet múr a's kemeras rag y vós mar veyll dygtys*, a good woman saw how Jesus was stript, great pity took her because he was so vilely treated. M.C. 177. Comp. of *del*, as, and *o*, was.

DELLY, v. a. To bore a hole. A mutation of *telly*, qd. v. *Y delly scon my a wra, rag ebyl parys yma, dh'aga fastyé dyowgel*, I will soon bore it, for the pegs are ready, to fasten them truly. P.C. 2570. *Dew droys Jesus caradow ha'y dew leyff y a delly*, the feet of Jesus beloved and his hands they bored. M.C. 159.

DELMA, adv. In this manner, thus. *An joul dhe Grist a gewsys yn delma, rag y demptyé*, the devil to Christ spoke in this manner, to tempt him. M.C. 14. Comp. of *del*, manner, and *ma*, here. See *Del*.

DELNA, adv. In that manner, so. *Ha an delna ytho*, and so it was. C.W. p. 192. Comp. of *del*, manner, and *na*, there. It was euphonized into *della*, qd. v. See also *Del*.

DELVETH, v. n. She ought. † *Hye oare gwile padn dah gen tyé glawne, ha et eye ollaz, hye delveath gowas tane*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool, and on her hearth she ought to have fire. *Pryce*. This is the 3 pers. s. fut. of *dely*.

DELY, v. a. To owe, to deserve. *Llwyd*, 247, gives the following inflexions of it; *delev, delon*, or *mi a dhelon*, I ought; *deliz*, or *ti a dheli*, thou oughtest; *delé* or *ev a dhylé*, he ought. *Mai dhyllyn*, that I ought or should. *Kyns y un teller yn beys, dew kendoner yth egé dhe un dettor; me a'grÿs, an nÿl dhodho a dhellé pyp cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, once in a part of the world there were two debtors to one creditor; I believe the one owed to him five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 504. Written also *dylly*, qd. v. W. *dylai*, † *dyly*, † *dele*. *Ny dele mab uchelwr vod yn pen teulu; sef achau nas dele*, a freeholder ought not to be the president of the household, for this reason, that he ought not. *Welsh Laws*.

DELYMMY, v. a. To touch. This word thus explained in *Pryce's Vocabulary* is a blunder. It must be read as two words, being *del*, as, and *ymmy*, thou shalt kiss, qd. v.

DELYOW, s. m. *Pûp gwedhen tefyns a'y sáf, ow tôn hy frut ha'y delyow, ha'n losowys erbyn háf, degyns hás yn erberow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its

fruit and its leaves, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 30. One of the plurals of *delen*, qd. v.

DELYRSENS, v. a. They would have delivered. *Yn medh Jesus, nyng-ugy ow michternes yn bys-ma, hag a pe, ow thús dhewy nym delyrsens yn delma*, says Jesus, my kingdom is not in this world, and if it were, my men to you would not have delivered me in this manner. M.C. 102. 3 pers. pl. pluperfect subj. of *delyfré*, a word borrowed from the English. *An golom glás hy lagas yn mës gwra hy delyfré*, the dove with blue eyes, do thou liberate her outside. O.M. 1110.

DEM, pron. prep. To me. *Drefen un wyth dhe henwel, lydhys ôf pûr dhyogel; gáf dhem ow fêch, me a'd pÿs*, because I named thee once, I am killed very certainly; forgive me my sins, I pray thee. O.M. 2726. † *Bez mar menta rei dem arta, me a deska diz kên point a skians*, but if thou wilt give them to me again, I will teach thee another point of wit. *Llwyd*, 251. Another form of *dym*, qd. v.

DEMIDHY, v. a. To espouse, to marry. Part. pass. *demidhys*. † *Kebmer wîth na rey ostia en tshei lebma vo dên koth dewidhys dhe benen iyngh*, take care that thou do not lodge in a house where an old man is married to a young woman. *Llwyd*, 251. W. *dywedhio*, fr. *dy*, intens. prefix, and *gwêdh*, a yoke. Arm. *demezi*. Ir. † *dimhadh*, a dowry.

DEMIG, s. m. A small piece, a particle. A mutation of *temig*, or *temmig*, qd. v., pl. *temigow*. *En demigow*, in pieces, piecemeal. *Llwyd*, 113.

DEMMA, s. m. A halfpenny. *Ow arfeth byth ny whyla, ahanas gy un demma my ny sensaf yn torma*, my hire I never see, of thee one half-penny I do not hold at this time. P.C. 2263. W. *dimai*. From the Lat. *dimidium*.

DEN, s. m. A man. *Llwyd*, 243, gives *dynion* as the plural, but this is exactly the Welsh plural, and I can find no other authority for this form. In late Cornish *denes*, and *dens* occur, but in the Ordinalia *tus* is always used for the plural, as *gens* in French is employed for the plural of *homme*. *Mâp dên a bry yn perfyth me a vyn y vôs formyys*, the son of man of clay perfectly I will that he be formed. O.M. 55. *My a'd wra ty dhên a bry*, we make thee, man, of clay. O.M. 59. *Dew dhên a gefyth ena*, two men thou shalt find there. O.M. 333. *Dên vÿth na'th ladho*, that no man kill thee. O.M. 603. *Kynyver dên ùs yn wlâs*, as many men as are in the land. O.M. 1029. *Pûp dên ol ynno*, every man in it. O.M. 1043. *Drôk dhên ôs kepar del vês*, a wicked man thou art, as thou hast been. M.C. 192. *Dên iunc*, a young man, a youth; *dên huel*, a workman; *dên brâs lavar*, a great talker, a vaunter; *dên môr*, a mariner; *dên Dew*, a godly man; *dên côth*, an old man; *dên brâs*, a great man; *dên clâv*, a sick man; pl. *dynion clevion*, *Llwyd*, 242. *Dên cosgor*, a client; *den unchut*, a stranger; *den maur*, a great man, or grandee. Corn. Voc. *Lemyn deffryth ôv, ha gwâg, pûr wÿr, dres oll denes yn bÿs*, now deformed I am, and hungry, very truly beyond all men in the world. C.W. 86. *Na mear a dorn da ny wraf, mës pûp ear oll ow pela an dens wan mar a callaf*, nor will I more do a good turn, but always driving away the weak men if I can. C.W. 104. W. *dyn*, † *den*. Arm. *dên*. Ir. *duine*. Gael. *duine*. Manx, *dooinney*. Sansc. *g'ana*.

DEN, comp. prep. To the. Compounded of *de*, to, and *an*, the. In construction it changes into *dhen*. *Ef o Christ a dhêth dhen leur, mab Du ha dên yw kyffrys*, he was Christ that came to the earth, the son of God and man he is likewise. M.C. 8. *Y wrêg dhe ré anedhé mós dhe'n drê ha degylmy an asen*, he caused some of them to go to the town, and untie the ass. M.C. 27. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyllly, dhe'n dôr ty a dreyll arté*, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 64.

DEN, pron. prep. To us. *Judas fals a leverys, trehans dynar a voné; en box oll bedhens gwerthys, ha vôs den rág y ranné*, false Judas said, three hundred pence of money! let the box all be sold, and be to us to share it. M.C. 36. Comp. of *de*, to, and *yn*, us. Written also *dyn*, qd. v.

DENA, v. a. To suck, to draw, to absorb, to withdraw. *Llwyd*, 158. It was also written *dené*, and *deny*. *Me a vyn mós dhe vyras, hag a wodhfyth, kyns denas a dhyworto, oll an cás*, I will go to see, and shall know, before withdrawing from it, all the case. O.M. 1400. *Govy vÿth pan vëf genys, a dor ow mam dynythys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, sad, that ever I was born, out of my mother's womb brought, or ever sucked the breast. O.M. 1755. *Rág y tue dydhyow, may fenygouch an torrow, nas levé vythqueth flehes, ha kekyffrys an bronnow na dhenes flehesyggow*, for the days will come, that ye will bless the wombs that have never borne children, and also the breasts that little children have not sucked. P.C. 2649. *Gans y vam y fye guris, hag ef gensy ow tené*, by his mother it was made, and he with her sucking. M.C. 161. W. *dyvnu*. Arm. *dena*. Ir. *dinim*, *dighin*, *dín*. Gael. *dith*.

DENATAR, adj. Unnatural. *Lemmyn gorquyth y garé, ha gweyth denatar na vy*, now be thou careful to love him, and take care that thou be not unnatural. M.C. 139. Comp. of *de*, negative, and *natar* from the English.

DENDEL, v. a. To earn, get, deserve. † *Me a vedn moz da huillaz huél da il; ha huei el dendel 'gys bounaz ybma*, I will go to look for work to do; and you may get your living here. *Llwyd*, 251. † *Na ra henz moaz dan coos, do kuntle go booz, buz gen nebas lavirians, eye venja dendle go booz ha dillaz*, they should not go to the wood to gather their meat, but with little labour they would get their meat and clothes. *Pryce*. A late form of *dyn-dyly*, qd. v.

DENETHY, v. n. To give birth to, to produce. Part. pass. *denethys*, born, which is also written indiscriminately *denythys*, and *dynythys*, qd. v. *Ty a vÿdh mab denethys a dhe corf, henna a vÿdh haval dhys, ny yll dên bôs havalla, ha genef y fÿdh kerryys*, thou shalt have a son born of thy body, he shall be like to thee, no man can be more like, and by me he shall be loved. C.W. 96. *Flehys a'm bes denethys a Eva ow freas mër, dewdhek warnigans genys a vybbyan, heb ow mab Cayn hag Abel*, children to me are born of Eve my wife many, twelve and twenty born of sons, without my sons Cain and Abel. C.W. 144. *Denethys a'n gwerchas Vary*, born of the Virgin Mary. C.W. p. 200.

DENETHYANS, s. m. A generation. Written also *denythians*, qd. v.

DENEWEN, s. m. A side. A mutation of *teneven*, qd. v. *Cowyth, growedh an nÿl tu, hag aspy ahas, ha glu, a rág*

- ha g a denewen*, comrade, lie on one side, and look out continually, and listen, forwards and sideways. O.M. 2063.
- DENEWOIT, s. m. A steer. Corn. Voc. *juvencus*. W. *diniawed*.
- DENEWY, v. a. To pour, shed, or effuse. *Ow box men-naf dhe terry, a dâl mûr a voné da, war dhe pen y dhe-newy, ha war dhe treys magata*, my box I will break, which is worth much good money, upon thy head I will pour it, and on thy feet likewise. P.C. 487. W. *dynëu*, *dyneno*.
- DENLADH, s. m. Homicide, murder, manslaughter. *Onon esa yn preson, Barabas yth o gylwys, presonys o ef dre dreyson, ha rág denladh kekyffris*, there was one in prison, Barabbas, he was called. imprisoned he was for treason, and for homicide also. M.C. 124. Comp. of *dên*, a man, and *lâdh*, slaughter. W. *dynladhiad*.
- DENS, s. m. Teeth. The plural of *dans*, qd. v. ‡ *Gora an dens harrow dha an gov, dha lebma*, put the harrow tines to the smith to sharpen. Pryce. *Dens-clav*, toothache. *Llwyd*, 105. Written also *dyns*, qd. v.
- DENS, s. m. Men. One of the late plurals of *den*, qd. v.
- DENS, v. n. Let them come. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *dôs*, qd. v. *Otté an tân ow tewy, dên pan vo bôdh gansé y, aga bôs a vjdh parys*, behold the fire burning; let them come when the will is with them, their food shall be ready. P.C. 694. W. *deuant*.
- DENSES, s. m. Manhood, humanity, men. *Pyw a ylta gy bones, pan yw mar rûdh dhe dhillas yn gwlasor nêf; rāk me a wôr lour, denses, marnes dre an luen duses, omma ny sêf*, who canst thou be, when thy clothing is so red, in the kingdom of heaven? for I know certainly that men, unless through the full Godhead, remain not here. R.D. 2514. *Prâg yth yw rûdh dhe dhyllas, omma aberth yn pen wlās, le na fue denses bythqueth?* why are thy garments red, here within the head country, where humanity never was. R.D. 2531. *Arluth kêr, bynyges ôs; asyw ioy gynef godhfos, an denses dhe dhôs dhê'n nef*, dear Lord, blessed thou art; it is a joy with me to know that the manhood hath come to heaven. R.D. 2609. Written also *densys*. *Deuguans djdth ow penys y speynas y gjk ha'y woys, ha wotewedh rag densys eff a'n gevê awell boys*, forty days in doing penance he wasted his flesh and his blood, and at last through (his) manhood he had a desire for food. M.C. 10. W. *dyndawd*, *dyndod*.
- DENSETH, s. m. Humanity. *Dre y holon yth êth sêth; y mâb syndis pan welsé, moreth an sêth ha pytet; natureth o ha denseth*, through her heart there went an arrow, her son hurt when she saw; sorrow was the arrow and pity; natural affection and humanity. M.C. 223. Another form of *denses*.
- DENSHOC, adj. Toothed. Corn. Voc. *denshoc dour*, luceus, a Lucy fish, a hake, (*dentatus aquæ*.) *Denshoc* would have been more correctly written *densoc*, from *dens*, teeth. W. *deintiawg*, *deintiog*. Arm. *dantek*. Ir. † *daintech*.
- DENUNCHUT, s. m. A stranger. Corn. Voc. *advena*; where only it is found. Comp. of *dên*, a man; and *unchut*, an unknown term, and most probably corrupted.
- DENWENNOW, s. m. Sides. *Deu teka bren rág styllyow, ha compos y denwennow, brās ha crom y ben goles*, lo, the fairest trees for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2442. A mutation of *tenwennow*, which is a contracted form of *tenewennow*, the plural of *tenewen*, qd. v.
- DENYTHY, v. m. To give birth to, to produce. Part. pass. *denythys*, and written also *denethys*, and *dynythys*, qd. v. *Arluth, hen yw re nebes, mar qurén flôch vjth denythy*, Lord, this is too little, if we shall ever produce a child. O.M. 390.
- DENYTHYANS, s. m. A generation. *Râg me an Arluth dhy Dew, yw Dew a sor, ha vyn towle pehasow an tasow war an flehes, bjs an tressa ha'n peswerra denythyans*, for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and will visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation. Pryce.
- DEPPRO, v. a. He may eat. 3 pers. s. subj. of *debbyr*, qd. v. *Mara kyllyn y gafus, vynytha na dheppro bous, me an kelm avel pusorn*, if I can find him, that he may never eat meat, I will tie him like a bundle. R.D. 541.
- DER, prep. Through, by. This is a late form of *dre*, qd. v., and was always used in Keigwyn and Llwyd's time. *Praga na wreta predery, y festa formys devery, der y wreans év omma*, why dost thou not consider that thou wast formed surely by his workmanship here? C.W. 16. *Der henna ythof grevys, y wellas év exaltys, ha me dres dha yseldar*, by that I am grieved, to see him exalted, and myself brought to lowness. C.W. 34. *Kellys der mernans ow flôch*, lost through the death of my child. C.W. 90. *Der an veisder*, through the window; *der an toll*, through the hole. *Llwyd*, 249, 252.
- DER, adj. Back. *Râg ow keusel y dhe der, aban êth e dhê'n teller bôs clevyon dretho sawyys*, for they are come back, saying, since it went to the place, that the sick are healed by it. O.M. 2794. *May dhe der, worth dhe vlamyé, ha henna marthys yn frās, a'n temple ty dh'y denné, ha bôs dhodho kymys rās*, they are coming back blaming thee, and that is very wonderful, from the temple that thou drewest it, and there being to it so much virtue. O.M. 2797. *Henna ytho gwrjys pûr dha; pyma Abel?* cows henna, *der nag ew e devethys*, that was done very well; where is Abel? tell that, that he is not come back. C.W. 86. Cf. Arm. *diadré*. Fr. *derriere*.
- DER, v. a. He will break. A mutation of *ter*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *terry*, qd. v. *Ow Arluth, me a der crak ow conna, mars euch lemyrn mēs a dré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, my lord, I will break shortly my neck, if you go away from home, never will I eat bread. O.M. 2184.
- DER, v. n. It concerneth. *Otté omma skyber dék, ha cala war hy luer, pynak vo lettrys py lék a weles an chy, ny'm dêr*, behold here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor, whether he be lettered or lay, that hath seen the house, it concerns me not. P.C. 682. Written also *dur*, qd. v.
- DERA, v. n. I do. This word occurs only in the Cornish, and is used as an auxiliary with the infinitive mood, as ‡ *dera vi laviria*, I do labour. *Llwyd*, 246. ‡ *Dera mi tón*, I carry, 247. He seems to consider it as compounded of the intens. prefix *de*, and *ra*, for *wraf*, I do. It was also written *gera* and *thera*.
- DERAFFA, s. m. A rising again, a resurrection. ‡ *An dehilianz a'n pehasow, an deraffa arta an corf, ha an bewnans heb dywadh*, the forgiveness of sins, the rising again of the body, and the life without end. Pryce. This is a late word formed from *derevel*, to raise.

- DERAGLA, v. a. To chide, to brawl. *Llwyd*, 74.
- DERAGON, pron. prep. Before us. *Dyskynnouch ketep máp pron, oté an gwél dheragon glás ow levy*, alight ye, every son of the breast, behold the rods before us growing green. O.M. 1984. Another form of *dyragon*, qd. v.
- DERAY, s. m. A deed, an exploit. *Marow yw, ef a vynsé gúl deray, hag a rós strokosow tyn*, he is dead, he wished to do a deed, and he gave sharp strokes. O.M. 2224. *Ef re wrúk mûr a dheray; dre gôth y wrúk leverel, kyn fe dyswrÿs an temple, yn tri dÿdh yn drehafsé bythqueth whet na fe ve gwell*, he hath made much tumult; through pride he did say, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would re-build it, that never yet it was better. P.C. 380. This is not a Celtic word. Mr. Norris suggests the Anglo-Saxon *dere*, an assault, or damage.
- DEREVAL, v. a. To raise up, to build, to lift up, to rise. *Dho dereval aman, to lift up, to incite. Llwyd*, 68. *Neb ef dheravas dhe vewnans dryth an Spery's Sans*, whom he raised to life through the Holy Ghost. *Pryce*. † *An tridga dÿdh ef daravas arta dort an marow*, the third day he rose again from the dead. *ibid.* † *Buz mor mennow direval war bidn an pow yein, why dalveya gowas an brossa mine*, but if you will build up against the country cold you must have the biggest stones. *ibid.* This a later form of *drehevel*, qd. v.
- DEREVAS, v. a. To declare, to publish. Written also *deryfas*. *Tâys ha mab ha'n Speris Sans wy a bÿs a leun golon, re wronte dheuch grâs ha skyans dhe dherevas par levarow, may fo dhe Dhu dhe wordhyans, ha sylwans dhe'n enevow*, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost ye shall pray with faithful heart, that he may grant to you grace and desire to hear his passion, and to me grace and knowledge to declare by words, that there be to God the glory and salvation to the souls. M.C. 1. *Yn le may 'th ên yn trevow yn splan me a's derevas*, in the place that I was in towns openly I published them. M.C. 79. *Confortys yw ow colon, pan clewys ow teryfas bones leyhÿs dhe pascyon a fue tyn garow ha brâs*, my heart is comforted, when I have heard (thee) declaring thy passion to be alleviated, which was very cruel and great. R.D. 504. Qu. W. *dyrivo*, to enumerate.
- DERHI, v. a. To break. *Llwyd*, 251. A mutation of *terhy*, qd. v.
- DERMYN, s. m. Time, season. A mutation of *termyn*, qd. v. *Ty a vÿdh punsys pûr tyn rág dhe dhrôg a ver dermyn gans Arluth nêf awartha*, thou shalt be punished very severely, for thy evil, in a short time, by the Lord of heaven above. O.M. 1601. *Rág dewesys ôs mychtern dhyn, ha kerenys a ver dermyn ty a vÿdh*, for chosen thou art a king to us, and crowned in a short time thou shalt be. O.M. 2381. *Ha dhe welas an passyon a Jhesus hep gorholeth, a wodhevys Cryst ragon, a-vorow deuch a dermyn hag ens pûp dré*, and to see the passion of Jesus without delay, which Christ suffered for us, to-morrow come ye in time, and let all go home. O.M. 2843.
- DEROW, s. m. Oak, oak trees, an oak tree. *Derw* is the aggregate substantive, but it may also be considered as the plural of *dâr*, qd. v. *A Dew kêr assoma squyth, prynnyer derow ow trehy, vytheth powes my ny'm bÿdh, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, Oh, dear God, I am weary cutting oak sticks; there is never rest to me, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1010. W. *derw*. Arm. *derô*. Ir. *darach*, *darog*. Gael. *darach*.
- DERRES, pron. prep. By or through your. *Llwyd*, 244. A contracted form of *der ages*.
- DERRIC, s. m. A grave digger, a sexton. *Pryce*. From *dor*, earth.
- DERRUS, s. m. Land, territory, country. A mutation of *terrus*, qd. v. *Mal yw genen dhe gafus dhe vôs, lem-yn dhe derrus, ha dhe peyn kepar ha ny*, our will is to take thee, to go now to (our) country, and to torment like us. O.M. 554.
- DERRY, v. a. To break. A mutation of *terry*, qd. v. *Eva prág y whrusté sy tullé dhe bryes hep kên, an avel worth y derry, wosé my dhys dh'y dhefen*, Eva, why didst thou deceive thy husband, without mercy, by plucking the apple after I had forbidden it to thee. O.M. 279. *An sarf re rûk ow thollé; mar derré hy leverys, kepar ha dew y fedhé*, the serpent hath deceived me; if I plucked it, she said like a god I should be. O.M. 289.
- DERTHEN, s. f. A fever. *Llwyd*, 87, gives *lês derthen*, feverfew. The only authority is the Cornish Vocabulary, where it is read by Zeuss and Norris, *lesdeith*. I think *Llwyd*'s reading preferable, as I believe *derthen* to be the regular mutation after *lês*, fem., of *terthen*. W. *tyrton*, y *dyrton*, both adaptations of the Latin *tertiana*.
- DERYGYTHY, pron. prep. Before her. In construction *dherygthy*. *Rag mygternas yw yn nêf, dhe vôs gordhijs hy yw gyw; eleth dherygthy a sêff; leas mÿll y bôdh a syw*, for queen she is in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy; angels before her shall stand, many thousands her will shall follow. M.C. 226. Comp. of *derag*, id. qd. *dyrag*, before, and *hy*, her. Written also *dyragthy*.
- DES, v. n. Come thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *dôs*, qd. v. *Ré dhe Grist a levery, aberth an grows pan esé, mars ogé Christ mab Davy, des a'n grows heb pystegé*, some to Christ said, upon the cross when he was, if thou art Christ, the son of David, come from the cross without sorcery. M.C. 197. *Ow servant, des mês omma, ha'w gwarac dro hy genas*, my servant, come out here, and my bow bring it with thee. C.W. 108. Written also *dus*, qd. v.
- DES, v. n. Come. Participle of *dôs*. *Heyl Sir Cayfas, epscop stout, may des Ihesu an gwâs prout, re wrúk re maystry yn dré*, hail, Sir Caiaphas, stout bishop! here is come Jesus, the proud fellow, he has done too much violence in town. P.C. 362.
- DES, v. n. He came. 3 pers. s. pret. of *dôs*. *Ti a dhês*, thou camest. *Llwyd*, 247.
- DES, pron. prep. To thee. † *Whey dydhiow chee wra wheel, ha wra mên's ês dez do geil*, six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do. *Pryce*. A late form of *dys*, qd. v.
- DESAN, s. f. A cake. † *Ha an dzhei a uyras an naw penz en dezan*, and they put the nine pounds in the cake. *Llwyd*, 251. A mutation of *tesan*, qd. v.
- DESCA, v. a. To teach, tell, inform; to learn. *Dûn ny dhe desca in scon d'agan epscop, del yw gwreys*, let us go to declare immediately to our bishop how it is done. O.M. 2749. *Dûn dhe desca dhe Cesar scon, agan dew*, let us come to tell to Cæsar, at once, we two. R.D. 2115. It is written also *descy*, and *dyscy*, qd. v. *A Jerusalem dhynny ef a dhueth a Galylé, lays nowydh ow tesky, leas ganso ow trylé*, to Jerusalem to us he came from Galilee,

- new laws teaching, many with him turning. M.C. 107. *En deskyens del vyé, ha dhodho a leverys*, they taught him how it was, and to him said. M.C. 248.
- DESCADER, s. m. A teacher, a doctor. ‡ *Deskadzher*, Pryce.
- DESCANS, s. m. Skill, cunning, knowledge, skilfulness. *Llwyd*, 118.
- DESCAS, s. m. A teaching, doctrine. *Mester kêr, re by gordhys, del gôth gans tûs oll an bîs, râg dhe dhescas yw pûr dha*, dear Master, be thou worshipped, as it behoveth, by all men of the world, for thy doctrine is very good. P.C. 121. *Mester bynyges re by, râk dhe dhescas ték dynny yw parys yn pûp termyn*, Master, blessed be thou, for thy fair doctrine to us is ready at all times. P.C. 818. Written also *desces*. *Me a vyn y examné ha'y dús ha'y deskes wharré*, I will examine him and his men, and his doctrine soon. P.C. 1211. See also *dysces*.
- DESCIANS, adj. Without knowledge, foolish. *Llwyd*, 156. Comp. of *de*, neg., and *scians*, knowledge.
- DESCRIRYA, v. a. To forsake. *Yn erna Christ a vynnas leverel Ely, Ely, dhescirya yw a gowsas Arluth prag y hysta vy*, in that time Christ would say, Ely, Ely, forsaken it is (that) he said why hast thou me. M.C. 201.
- DESCRISSA, v. a. To distrust. *Llwyd*, 249. Another form of *dyscryssy*, qd. v.
- DESCYDHYANS, s. m. A demonstration. *Pryce*. From *descydhé*, id. qd. *dyscudhé*, to shew, qd. v.
- DESCYN, v. a. To descend, to come down. Part. *descennys*. Written also *deiscyn*, and *dyeskenné*, qd. v.
- DESEF, v. a. To desire, to wish. *Adam plos a dhesefsé warnan conquerryé neffré; lemyr ef yw agan gwas*, the foul Adam would desire over us to be a conqueror always; now he is our servant. O.M. 908. *Hy a dhesefsé scorné gans an epscop, ha'y dollé dhe wordhyé dewow nowydh*, she would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2730. *Desefsen dodho ry what, dhynny ef a wrûk an prat, hag a fyes dhyworthyn*, we wished to give him a blow; to us he did the trick and fled from us. R.D. 604. *Lemmyr worth agan gelwel, râk own desefsen merwel, me a crennas*, now calling us for fear I would have desired to die, I trembled. R.D. 1772. W. *deisyv*. Ir. † *deothas*.
- DESEMPYS, adj. Sudden, immediate. *Hen yw dýdh a bowesva dhe pûp dén a vo sylwys; yn dysquydhys a henna, ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved; in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 148. *Dew dhén a gefyth ena, gor y yn més desempys*, thou wilt find two men there, put them out immediately. O.M. 334. Though the adjective is constantly used for the adverb, the adverbial particle *a* ought strictly to precede. *Am dhedhé a desempys yn hanow an tás an néf*, kiss them immediately, in the name of the Father of heaven. O.M. 1769. The word is written indiscriminately *desympys*, *dysempys*, and *dysympys*. W. *disymmuth*.
- DESETHY, v. a. To stir up, to excite. Part. pass. *dese-thys*. *Pryce*. *Onon gans an kéth welen yn leyff Christ a ve gorris, a'n gwyskys lasche war an pen, bum pûr gewar desethys*, one with the same rod in the hand of Christ (that) was put, struck him a lash on the head, a blow very accurately struck. M.C. 138. W. *dyseuthu*.
- DESEVY, v. a. To throw down. *Ihesu Crist mûr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas, a'n uchelder may 'thesé dhén*

- bîs pan deyskynnas, pehadoryon rag perna o deseveys dre Satnas*, Jesus Christ shewed much love to the son of man, when he descended to the world from the height that he was, to redeem sinners (that) were thrown down by Satan. M.C. 5. Comp. of *de*, neg., and *sevy*, id. qd. W. *sevyd*, to stand.
- DESGA, v. a. To learn. *Llwyd*, 55. Id. qd. *desca*, qd. v.
- DESGIBL, s. m. A scholar, a disciple. *Llwyd*, 55. See *Dyscybel*.
- DESIMPIT, adj. Sudden, immediate. Corn. Voc. *cuscadur desimpit*, letargus *vel* letargicus, a lethargic man, one who sleeps immediately. *Hun desempit*, letargia, lethargy, immediate sleep. This is the old form of *desempys*, qd. v.
- DESMOS, s. f. A rite, or custom. *Llwyd*, 284. W. *dedhv*, *dedhvod*, † *dedhmod*. Ir. *deachdach*. Gael. *deachdach*. Gr. *θεσμός*.
- DESMYGY, v. a. To declare, to tell, to make known. *Pûp cowyth oll prydyrys, martesen vîdh yn y vrîs desmygy pren vâs ple fô*, let every comrade consider, perhaps it will be in his mind to tell where there is a good tree. P.C. 2542. Written also *dysmegy*, qd. v.
- DESO, pron. prep. To thee. *Lavarsons y heb pyté, agan traytour yw kefys, reys yw dheso y dhamnyé dhén mer-nans a dhesympys*, they said without pity, our traitor is found, necessity is for thee to condemn him to death immediately. M.C. 98. *Na ve bôs fals an dén-ma nyn drosen ny bys deso*, were not this man false, we should not have brought him to thee. M.C. 99. An enlarged form of *des*, qd. v.
- DESONS, v. n. They came. 3 pers. pl. pret. of *dôs*, qd. v. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, ple re-seth dhe dhyscyblon, prag na dhesons y yn chy*, tell me now immediately, where are gone thy disciples, why have they not come into the house. P.C. 1247. The same word as *dethons*.
- DESTREWY, v. a. To destroy, ruin, kill. *Rag henna an vuscogyon orto a borthas avy, dre vraster brâs yn golon y dhuglyons y dhestrewy*, for that reason the fools to him bore spite, through great pride in heart they bethought to destroy him. M.C. 26. Written also *dystrewy*, qd. v.
- DESTRIA, v. a. To destroy, ruin, kill. This is the late form of *destrewy*, as used in the time of Jordan and *Llwyd*. *May fýdh an bîs destryes, der levyow a dhower pûr vrâs*, that the world shall be destroyed by floods of water very great. C.W. 156. *Destrea an bys-ma*, to destroy this world. C.W. 182. *Dho destría an dén côth*, to kill the old man. † *Ma agen ost destriez neheur*, our host was killed last night. *Llwyd*, 252.
- DESYMPYS, adj. Immediate. *Del yrchys Jesus dhedhé y a rûg a dhesympys*, as Jesus commanded them, they did immediately. M.C. 28, id. qd. *desempys*, qd. v.
- DET, s. m. A day. This is the old orthography, preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, of *dédh*, qd. v.
- DETH, v. m. He came. 3 pers. s. pret. of irr. v. *dos*. In construction it changes into *dhéth*, and *téth*. *Ef o Christ a dhéth dhén leur, mab Du ha dén yw kyffris*, he was Christ (that) came to the earth, the Son of God and man he is likewise. M.C. 8. *Cryst kymmys payn y'n gevé, angus tyn ha galarow, ma téth an goys ha dropyé war y fas, an caradow*, Christ so much pain had, anguish sharp, and pangs, that the blood came, and dropped on his face, the beloved. M.C. 59. *Jesus a gewsys arté, why a dhéth dhym yn arvow*, Jesus said again, ye have

- come to me in arms. M.C. 74. *Pan déth leyff Christ war en toll dre an nerth may tensons hy*, when came the hand of Christ on the hole by the strength that they drew it. M.C. 182. W. *daeth*.
- DETH, pron. prep. To thy. *A Dás Dew y'th wolowys, grannt dhe'th wythres, nep peyth a oel a vercy*, O Father God, in thy lights, grant to thy workmanship, some portion of the oil of mercy. O.M. 326. *Ynno gweet yn-ta whelas bós dhe'th ly ha dhe'th kynyow*, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast and thy dinner. O.M. 1140. Comp. of *de*, to, and *yth*, thy. W. *i'th*.
- DETHENS, v. n. They came. 3 pers. pl. pret. of irr. v. *dós*. *Pan dethens y bñs yn bédh, yth éth on marrek dh'y ben, hag arall dh'y dreys*, when they came to the grave, there went one soldier to his head, and another to his feet. M.C. 242. W. *daethant*.
- DETHEWY, v. a. To promise. Part. pass. *dethewys*. *Hag ef rag own ny yllly gans Jesus kewsel gér vās, hena o poynt a falsury dethewys heb koweras*, and he for fear could not with Jesus speak a good word, that was a point of falsehood promised without fulfilment. M.C. 83. Written also *didhywy*, qd. v. W. *adhaw*.
- DETHONS, v. n. They came. 3 pers. pl. pret. of *dós*. *Dhe joy y tethons gynef, kemmys a wrúk bódh ow thás*, to joy they are come with me, as many as have done the will of my Father. R.D. 2577. Id. qd. *dethens*.
- DETHORY, v. n. To rise again. See *Dedhory*.
- DETHY, pron. prep. To her, or it. See *Dedhy*.
- DETHYE, v. n. He had come. 3 pers. s. pluperf. of irr. v. *dós*. *Dhen tyller Crist re dethyé, ha'n Edhewon o dygnas, yth esé ha'n venyn gansé, parys ens dh'y huhudhas*, to the place Christ had come, and the Jews were opposing, and the woman was with them, they were ready to accuse her. M.C. 33. W. *daethai*.
- DEUCH, v. n. Come ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of irr. v. *dós*. *Oll tús ow chy, deuch genef vy, bryntyn ha kéth*, all men of my house, come ye with me, nobles and commons. O.M. 1691. *Deuch yn rág ketep onan lemyñ yn ow othomow*, come forth every one now in my necessities. O.M. 2683. *Deuch holyouch vy bñs yn menedh*, come, follow ye me even to the mountain. M.C. 53. In late times the final aspirate was softened into *h*, and then lost, as *deuh*, *deu'*. W. *deuwch*, *dowch*.
- DEUCH, pron. prep. To ye or you. *Re wronte dheuch grás ha whans dhe wolowas y basconn*, to grant you grace and desire to hear his passion. M.C. 1. *My a wólch scon ow dulé, a wél dheuch ketep onan*, I will wash immediately my hands, in the sight of you every one. P.C. 2500. *Ha'y vennath dheuch púp huny*, and his blessing on you every one. R.D. 2643. This was also written *dyuch*, *deych*, *dých*, and finally softened into *deuh*, *dheuh*, *dheu*. ‡ *Dew a dāl dheuh*, God shall reward you. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *iwch*. Arm. *deach*, † *dich*. Ir. *dhaoibh*, *dhíbh*, † *duib*, † *duibsi*. Gael. *dhuibh*. Manx, *diu*.
- DEUN, v. n. Let us come. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *dós*. *Meer, meer, a'n gwel'ta, Eva, yma ef ow toos omma, rag méth deun ny alemma, dhe gudhé yn tellar clós*, look, look, dost thou see him, Eve, he is coming here; for shame let us go hence, to hide in some close place. C.W. 62. Written also *dún*, qd. v.
- DEVAR, s. m. Duty. ‡ *Ny a vidn gwyll in della, del ew devar, dheny ha theth wordhya rag nefra, par dell ew agen dewty*, we will do so, as it is becoming to us, and thee worship for ever, as it is our duty. C.W. 182. This is not a Celtic word, being the French *devoir*.
- DEVE, v. n. He came. 3 pers. s. pret. of *devos*, qd. v. Written also *defé*. *Rág an termyn re devé, may fýdh an begel kyllys*, for the time is come, that the shepherd will be lost. M.C. 48. *Lemmyn devé ken termyn, ow thás rom gronntyas dhe wy*, now is come another time, my father hath granted me to you. M.C. 75. *A tás ben-yges y'th sé, lemmyn dhys my re devé gans densys yn mēs a'n beys*, O Father, blessed on thy throne, now I am come to thee with the manhood out of the world. R.D. 2620. *An grows y a rúg gorré war scódh Jesus dh'y dón dhy, Ihesus Crist may leffé oll an gref ha'n belyny*, the cross they did put on Jesus to carry it thither, to Jesus Christ that might come all the grief and the shame. M.C. 162.
- DEVEDHYS, part. Come, arrived. Part. pass. of *devos*, qd. v. *Ow arluth lowené dhys, ow olte vy devedhys arté dhe dré*, my lord joy to thee, behold me come again home. O.M. 2212. *Lemyn my a wór dhe wýr, bós ow thermyn devedhys*, now I know truly, that my term is arrived. O.M. 2344. *Neungo devedhys an prýs may'tho ogas dh'y dhewedh*, the time was not come, that he was near his end. M.C. 200. *Devedhys* is the participle of a verb, the Welsh equivalent of which is *dyvod*, and of which *dós* is a contracted form.
- DEVELO, adj. Weak, impotent, infirm. *Llwyd*, 53.
- DEVERGI, s. m. An otter. *Llwyd*, 241. Written also *dourgi*, and *dofergi*, qd. v.
- DEVERY, v. n. To drop, to trickle down. *Ha dhe'n doar an goys ha'n lyn annodho dell deveras*, and to the earth the blood and the humour how it dropped. M.C. 221. *Fest yn tyn y a wolé, dhe wherthyn nysteva whans; ha'y dagrow a dheveré a'y dew lagas púr dhewhans*, very grievously she wept, to laugh she found not desire; and her tears dropped from her eyes very fast. M.C. 222. *Mam Jesus Crist a ammé corf y mab par drewesy, ha'y dagrow a dheveré anodho pan predery*, the mother of Jesus Christ kissed the body of her son very dolefully, and the tears dropped when she thought of him. M.C. 231. Written also *dyvery*, qd. v.
- DEVES, s. m. Sheep. The plural of *davas*, qd. v. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an devas a bell*, when the shepherd is smitten the sheep will flee far. P.C. 894.
- DEVETH, adj. Shameless, unabashed. *Hag a dhychow, hag a glédh, onon a bub teneuen, bóst a wréns tyn ha deveth, y'n gwythens worth y ehen*, and on the right, and on the left, one on each side, boast they made strong and shameless, that they would keep him against his effort. M.C. 242. Written also *diveth*, qd. v.
- DEVIDGYOW, s. m. Sheep. ‡ *War an bestas, ha'n ohan, ha'n devidgyow oll yn gweall*, over the beasts, and the oxen, and all the sheep in the field. C.W. 78. This is a late plural of *davas*.
- DEVIDHYS, part. Choked. *Pryce*.
- DEVINA, v. a. To awake. Pret. *devinas*. *Pryce*. See *Dyfuny*.
- DEVONES, v. n. To come. *Tús ús dhym ow tevones yw gans ow thraytor dyskis*, people are coming to me, by my betrayer taught. M.C. 61. *Ow tevones wy a'm gwylyth heb neb mar*, ye shall see me coming without any doubt. M.C. 93. *Ha kekemys na'n cresso, goef termyn a dheffo devones a brýs benen*, and as many as shall not believe,

woe to him the time that he came coming from the womb of woman. R.D. 1350. *Fystynyn fast dh'agan pow, rák devones dewolow dhe'n terogé, y môns ow cryé huthyk*, let us hasten quick to our country, for devils are coming to the land; they are crying horridly. R.D. 2302. This is an enlarged form of *devos*, as *mones* of *môs*.

DEVOS, v. n. To come. *Arluth ow tevos a Spayn, yth egen yn crês Almayn, orth un prys-ly yn pûr wîr, pan fûf gyl-wys*, Lord, coming from Spain, I was in the middle of Germany, at a breakfast meal, very truly when I was called. R.D. 2147. This is the original form, of which *dôs* is a contraction. (W. *dyvod*.) The participle is *devedhys*, qd. v.

DEVRA, s. f. The bosom. *Hag in top an keth wedhan, me a wêl un mayteth whég ow sedha, hag yn y devra flôch tég*, and in the top of the same tree, I see a virgin sitting, and in her bosom a beautiful child. C.W. 132. A late form of *duivron*, qd. v.

DEVRAÇ, adj. Watery. *Tir devrak*, watery ground, a bog, marsh, or fen. *Llwyd*, 112. Derived from *dever*, id. qd. *dour*, qd. v. W. *dyvrog*. Arm. *dourek*.

DEVRY, adj. Without trifling, serious, earnest. *Yn pur dhevry*, very earnestly. *Henna yw ow thowl devery*, that is my design seriously. C.W. 10. Another form of *defry*, qd. v.

DEVYS, part. Grown. *Ha pan vo hy cowl devys, hy a vîdh pûb ér parys dha dhôn an oyl a vercy*, and when it is full grown, it will always be ready to bear the oil of mercy. C.W. 134. A mutation of *tevys*, qd. v.

DEVYTH, s. m. A wilderness, a desert. C.W. 94. A later form of *defytlh*, qd. v.

DEW, s. m. God. Pl. *dewow*, *dewyow*. *Y fyeuch yn ûr-na avel dewow*, ye would be in that hour like gods. O.M. 178. *Y won dhe wîr Dew an tás re sorras dreyth benen*, I know truly, God the Father, a sorry woman hath angered. O.M. 255. *A Dhew a nêf*, O God of heaven. O.M. 1607. *Hag a wordh dewow tebel*, and will worship evil gods. O.M. 1818. *Ple ma an offryn, a dás, a vîdh les-kys dhe Dhew rás, rag y wordhyé*, where is the offering, O father, which shall be burnt to the God of grace, to worship him. O.M. 1317. *Te ny'n vîdh dhys Dewyow eraill mës me*, thou shalt have none other Gods but me. *Pryce*. Written also *Du*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *Duy*. W. *duw*, *dai*, †*diu*, †*diuu*. Arm. *doue*, †*doe*. Ir. *dia*, †*de*. Gael. *dia*. Manx, *jee*. Gaul. *devos*. Gr. *θεός*. Lat. *deus*. Lith. *dievas*. O.N. *tivi*. Sansc. *daivas*, from *div*, to shine.

DEW, num. adj. Two. *Dew dhên a gefyth ena*, two men thou shalt find there. O.M. 333. *Nêp dew cans vledh-ynnow*, some two hundred years. O.M. 657. *Agan dew lagas yw marthys cláf ow colyas*, our (two) eyes are wondrous tired watching. P.C. 1066. *A dhew harlot*, O ye two knaves. P.C. 2322. *Dew* is used with nouns masculine, and *dui*, qd. v., with feminines. The same rule holds good in W. *dau*, †*dou*, with nouns masculine, and *duy*, with feminine. Arm. *daou*, †*dou*. Ir. *da*, *do*, †*dau*, †*de*. Gael. *da*. Manx, *daa*. Lith. *dwi*. Goth. *twai*. Gr. *δύο*. Lat. *duo*. Sansc. *dváu*, from *dau*, to separate, or divide.

DEW, s. f. Two, a pair, a couple. Pl. *dewyes*. *Gor an dhew-ma yn pryson, pan fôn's fast, ro dhym, hep sôn, dhe alwedhow*, put thou this pair in prison; when they are

fast, give me without noise thy keys. R.D. 82. *Deuch agas dew scon yn rák*, come ye forth at once ye two. P.C. 1867. †*A búb sort a leverow egwal unna ew gorrys, pekár ythew an sortow, gorrys unna der dewyes in diffrans ha kehaval*, of every sort of books equally in them are put, as are the sorts put in them by pairs, in proportion and equality. C.W. 160. W. *dau*, pl. *deuodh*.

DEWCH, v. n. Ye shall come. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *dôs*. *Nefra ny dhewch a-lena*, never shall ye come from thence. C.W. 134. Written also *deuch*. W. *deuwch*.

DEWDHEC, num. adj. Twelve. *Oll dhe'n bestes ús omma a géf bós lour dewdhec mýs*, all the beasts (that) are here shall find food enough twelve months. O.M. 1060. *Dewsys ouch dewdhec lél*, ye are chosen twelve faithful. P.C. 228. *Flehys a'm bés denethys, a Eva ow fréas mear, dewdhec warnigans genys a vybbyon, heb ow mab Cayn hag Abel*, children to me are born, of Eve, my wife many, two and thirty (12+20) born of sons without Cain and Abel. C.W. 144. Comp. of *dew*, two, and *déc*, ten. W. *deudheg*, †*deudeg*, †*doudec*. Arm. *douzec*. Ir. *dadheag*. Gael. *dadheug*. Manx, *daa-jeig*. Gr. *δωδεκα*. Lat. *duodecim*. Sansc. *dvádas'an*.

DEWEDH, s. m. End, conclusion. *Gans laddron y tewedhas, del yw screfys a'y dhewedh*, with thieves he ended, as it is written of his end. M.C. 186. *Neungo dewedhys an prýs may'tho agas dh'y dhewedh*, the time was not come that he was near his end. M.C. 200. *Dysquedhyens warlyrch anken bedhé mygltern yn dewedh*, a proof after sorrow that he was a king at last. M.C. 236. Written also *diwedh*, or *dywedh*, qd. v.

DEWEDHE, v. a. To end, finish, accomplish. Written also *dewedhy*. Part. pass. *dewedhys*. *A Dew kêr, assoma squyth, wyn veys a quellen un wýth an termyn dhe dhewedhé*, O dear God, I am weary, happy if I should once see the time to end. O.M. 686. *Aban na fyn dewedhé, me a vyn y curuné, avel mychtern Yedhewon*, since he will not end, I will crown him, as king of the Jews. P.C. 2115. *Rág mar vrás yw dallethys, neffra ny vîdh dewedhys*, for so large is it begun, it will never be ended. C.W. 174. W. *diwedhu*.

DEWEDHES, s. m. The evening. *Kemys drúk ús ow codhé, ha dewedhes hag avar, yma kên dhym dhe olé dag-grow gois in gwyr hep mar*, so much evil is falling, both late and early; there is cause to me to weep tears of blood, without doubt. O.M. 629. *Trýk gynen a gowyth kêr, rag nammag yw gorthuer ha dewedhes*, stay with us, O dear comrade, for it is almost dark and late. R.D. 1305. W. *diweddydh*, from *diwedh*, end, and *dydh*, day.

DEWELLENS, s. m. Remission, forgiveness, atonement. *Yn dewellens pechadow gúl alter da vye, ha dhodho agan lodhnow warnedhy sacryfyé*, in atonement of sins, to make an altar would be good, and to him our bullocks upon it to sacrifice. O.M. 1173. One of the various forms of *dewhylyans*, qd. v.

DEWEN, s. m. The gills. *Ha buxow leas heb kên, ha tummasow kekyffrys, dhe Gryst adro dhe dhewen gans nerth brás a ve syltys*, and buffets without pity, and thumps alike, to Christ about the cheeks with great strength were laid. M.C. 138. *Pan dethens y býs yn bédh yth êth un marrek dh'y ben, hag arall dhy dreys yn wédh, yrvys fast býs yn dhewen*, when they came to the tomb, one soldier went to his head, and another to his

feet also, armed quite to the chaps. M.C. 242. Written also *dywen*, qd. v.

DEWES, s. m. Drink, beer. Written also *dewas*, and *dywes*. *Dewes mar nystevyth, y a dreyll fŷth, hag a wordh dewow tebel*, for if drink be not found, they will turn, and worship evil gods. O.M. 1816. *Rag gwell dewes vytheth vŷn nŷns á yn agas ganow*, for better drink of wine will never go into your mouth. O.M. 1912. *An dewes yw da ha clêr*, the drink is good and clear. O.M. 1918. *Otta dywes dhys omma, prag na wreta y efê*, behold a drink for thee here; why dost thou not drink it? P.C. 2980. *Dew dhên Crist a dhanvonas dhe berna boys ha dewas*, two men Christ sent to buy meat and drink. M.C. 42. *Gans Edhewon drôk dhewas a ve dythgtis*, by the Jews bad drink was brought. M.C. 202. *Dewas côth*, stale beer; *dewas creev*, strong beer. Pryce. This is a late form of *diot*, qd. v.

DEWESY, v. a. To choose, to elect, to select. Part. pass. *dewesys*. *En gŷdh o deyow hablys may fennê Jesus sopyê, gans an rê yn y servys war an bŷs re dhewessê*, the day was the Thursday of preparation that Jesus would sup with those people in his service in the world he had chosen. M.C. 41. *Lowenê dhys Salamon, dâs genen ny dhe trôn dhe dâs David; rag dewesys ôs mychtern dhyn ha kerenys a ver dermyn ty a vŷdh*, hail to thee, Solomon, come with us to the throne of thy father David; for chosen thou art a king to us, and crowned in a short time thou shalt be. O.M. 2380. Written also *diwys*, and *dywys*, qd. v. W. *dewis*. Arm. *diwis*. Ir. *tocha*, *toa*, †*toġu*. Gael. *tagh*, *tughadh*.

DEWETH, adv. Twice. *Llwyd*, 232. Comp. of *dew*, two, and *gwêth*, a time. Written also *dewyth*, qd. v. W. *dwy-waith*.

DEWHAN, s. m. Sorrow, grief, vexation. *Gwyn ow bŷs, bôs dhym fethys lavyr ha dewhan an bŷs, pell me ren sewyas omma*, happy my lot that the labour and sorrow of the world are vanquished for me, too long they have followed me here. C.W. 146. Written also *duwon*, and *duwhan*, qd. v.

DEWHANHE, v. n. To be grieved, to be sorrowful. *Pandra whêr dha why, yn delma bonas serrys? yn ow holan pur dhefry ythoma pŷr dewhanhees, orth dhe welas en statema*, what doth ail you, in this manner to be troubled? in my heart very seriously I am much grieved, at seeing thee in this state. C.W. 88. Written also *duwhenê*, qd. v.

DEWHANS, adv. Eagerly, hastily, quickly, directly, copiously. *Ha'y dagrow a dheverê a'y dew lagas pŷr dhewhans*, and her tears dropped from her eyes very copiously. M.C. 222. *Cuntell warbarth ow fegans, me a môs pŷr uskys, ha wosê hemma dewhans, pell yn devyth dha wandra*, gather together my necessities, I will go very soon, and afterwards speedily, far in the desert to wander. C.W. 94. Written also *duwhans* and *dywhans*, qd. v.

DEWHELES, v. n. To return, to come back. *Gwra dhe nygys eredy, kyns dewheles, my a'd pŷs*, do thy errand surely, before returning, I pray thee. O.M. 728. *Ow mebyon my agy peys, yn mês whêth dylleuch tryssê; mar kŷf tŷr sŷch, my a greys, dynny ny dhewel artê*, my sons I pray you, send outside a third; if it will find dry ground, I believe it will not come back again. O.M. 1132. *Saw vŷnerrê dhewhyllly genes my a wra pŷsy*, but always

that thou wilt return, with thee I will pray. O.M. 2196. W. *dychwelyd*.

DEWHYLLYANS, s. m. Remission, forgiveness, atonement. *Yn dewhyllians pehasow gwrethyl altar me a vŷn*, in atonement for sins, I will erect an altar. C.W. 180. *Cowethyans an sansow, dewhyllians pehasow, dedhoryans an corf, ha'n bewnans heb dywedh*, the communion of saints, forgiveness of sins, resurrection of the body, and the life without end. Pryce. It is found written also *dewellens*, and *dewyllyens*, qd. v. Derived from *dewheles*.

DEWLAGAS, s. m. The two eyes, the eyes. This is the Celtic dual, and always used when speaking of the eyes of one person. *Yn dyspyt dh'y dhewlagas my a wŷth an gweel a râs*, in spite of his eyes, I will keep the rods of grace. O.M. 2058. *Kepar del osê sylwŷas, me a'th pŷs a sawyê ow dew-lagas, byth queth whet tebel na mäs ny wŷlys gansê bannê*, like as thou art a Saviour, I pray thee to cure my eyes; never yet, bad or good, have I seen a drop with them. P.C. 396. *My a'th wor bŷs yn Cayphas yn dyspyt dhe'th dew-lagas*, I will bring thee even to Caiaphas, in spite of thy eyes. P.C. 1193.

DEWLE, s. m. The two hands, the hands. *A dâs yntrê dhe dhewlê my a gymmyn ow enê*, O Father, into thy hands I commend my soul. O.M. 2362. *Me a vŷn môs dhe urê ow arluth treys ha dewlê gans onement kêr*, I will go to anoint my Lord's feet and hands with precious ointment. P.C. 475. *Gew a ve yn y dewlê gans an Edhewon gorris*, a spear was in his hands by the Jews placed. O.M. 217. This is an abbreviated form of *dewlef*, the final *f* or *v* often disappearing in Cornish, as is also the case in Welsh. Thus *trê* is used for *trêv*, and the W. *dwylaw* is a corruption of *dwyllof*.

DEWLEF, s. m. The two hands, the hands. *Y dhewleff Pylat a wolhas, hag a leverys dhedhê*, his hands Pilate washed, and said to them. M.C. 149. *Yn mêdh an gôff clevas brâs ês om dewleff devedhys*, says the smith, a great sickness is come on my hands. M.C. 156. This is a later and less correct form of *duilof*, qd. v., where the distinction of gender is preserved. See also *Dywleff*.

DEWLIN, s. m. The two knees, the knees. Comp. of *dew*, two, and *glîn*, the knee. *Gôdh dêk scon my a offryn dhe Dew war ben ow dewlyn*, a fair goose forthwith I will offer to God upon my knees. O.M. 1196. *Me a'n kelm yn krês an wast, may pyssô ef gefyens war pen y dhewlyn*, I will bind him in the middle of the waist, that he may pray for pardon on his knees. P.C. 1891. *Arluth dhym gâf del y'th pŷsaf, war ben dewlyn, an pŷth a wrên*, Lord, forgive me, I pray thee on my knees, what I did. P.C. 3020. *War aga dewlyn yth ê pe rag Christ rê erell*, on their knees there went some others that were before Christ. M.C. 195. W. *deulin*. Arm. *daoulin*.

DEWLSEUCH, v. a. Ye threw. A mutation of *tewlseuch*, 2 pers. pl. pret. of *tewly*, qd. v. *Pôs re dewlseuch agas clûn, rag me a'n gwelas dufun, dresof ef a tremenas*, heavily have ye thrown down your haunches, for I saw him wide awake, he passed by me. R.D. 523.

DEWLUGY, s. m. Devils. One of the plurals of *deawl*, qd. v. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny, wharrê y tueth dewludy, warnan codhas, hag a'n lewl ef scon yn ban, ha'n dôr warnodho a ran, euth y clewas*, in the grave when we put him, presently there came devils, they fell upon us, and throw him forthwith upwards, and divide the earth

over him; it was horrible to hear them. R.D. 2124. *Yma ganso dewludy; tán an joul mûr dhy lysky, na dheffo na moy yn pow*, devils are with him, the fire of the great devil to burn him, that he may come no more into the country. R.D. 2174.

DEWNANS, s. m. Devonshire. W. *Dyvnaint*; from *dwyn*, deep, and *nant*, pl. *naint*, a ravine.

DEWN, v. n. Let us come. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *dôs*. *Yma Cayn adla marow; dewn dhe hedhas dhe benow, ha'n pagya Lamec ganso*, the villain Cain is dead; let us come to fetch him away to pains, and the homicide Lamech with him. C.W. 124. Written also *deun*, and contractedly *dûn*. W. *deuwn*, down.

DEWNOS, s. m. Witchery, craft, subtlety. *Yowynk ha lous, kyn fo tullys dre y deunos, mercy gylwys, scon y gallos a vydh lehys*, young and grey, though they may be deceived by his witchery, let them call for mercy, soon his power will be lessened. P.C. 20. W. *dewiniad*.

DEWOLGOW, s. f. Darkness. A mutation of *tewolgow*, qd. v. *Gwrên yn ker dhe hellyé ef dhe effarn dhe dewolgow*, let us drive him away to hell, to darkness. C.W. 24.

DEWOLOW, s. m. Devils, fiends. One of the plurals of *deawl*, qd. v. *Ha dewolow hep nyver pûp ûr orthys ow scrynkýé*, and devils without number always grinning at thee. O.M. 569. *Why pryncys an dewolow, scon eger-euch an porthow*, ye princes of the devils, immediately open the gates. R.D. 97.

DEWON, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Ow arluth kër, Salamon, awos lavur na dewon nefré ny fallaf dheuchwhy*, my dear Lord Solomon, because of labour nor sorrow, I will never fail you. O.M. 2405. *Bythweth my nyn beys moy dewan*, never yet is to me more sorrow. C.W. 100. Id. qd. *dewhan*.

DEWORTO, pron. prep. From him, or it. (*Deworth-o*.) *Dên a'n geffé cans davas, ha'y kentrevek saw onan; mar a's laddré dheworto, pan pýn a godho*, a man may possess a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one; if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2232. Written also *dyworto*, qd. v.

DEWORTH, prep. From by, from. (*De-worth*.) *Nep ma'n ressys dhe wethé, dheworth henna govynné; py ûr fûf vy y wythes*, he to whom thou gavest him to keep, ask that of him; what time was I his keeper? O.M. 575. *Hen ew an oel a versy a dedhywys dyso sy dheworth an Tás Dew an néf*, this is the oil of mercy, that was promised to thee by the Father God of heaven. O.M. 843. Written also *dyworth*, qd. v.

DEWORTHYF, pron. prep. From me. (*Deworth-my*.) *My ny allaf dhe nahé lemyñ pûp tra ol gronntyé dheworthyf a wovynny*, I cannot deny thee, now every thing to grant from me what thou askest. O.M. 2131. Written also *deworthef*. *Na wreuch why, war ow ené, dheworthef vy vynytha*, do not you go, on my soul, from me ever. O.M. 2180. It is the same as *dyworthyf*, qd. v.

DEWORTHYN, pron. prep. From us. (*Deworth-ny*.) *Mar tue nép gwas ha laddré en gweel dheworthyn pryvé, méth vjdh ol d'agen chen*, if any one will come and steal the rods from us privily, all shame it will be to our class. O.M. 2065. *Me a lever an cás dhys; y a jl bones kechys gans tús war fordh dheworthyn*, I tell the case to thee; they may be seized by people on the road from us. P.C. 2294. *Rág mar a tufé yn chy, ef a's gor*

dheworthyn ny yn kettep pol, for if he comes to the house, he will take them from us, every one. P.C. 3053. Written also *dyworthyn*, qd. v.

DEWORTHYS, pron. prep. From thee. (*Deworth-ty*.) *Saf ena, na nês na dhús na fella, rág ny fynnaf; dheworthys dýsk dhe skyggyow dhe vês, sevel war týr veneges a wréth*, stand thou there, not nearer, and come no further, for I will not; from thee take off thy shoes, stand on blessed ground thou dost. O.M. 1405. Written also *dyworthys*, qd. v.

DEWSCOL, adv. All abroad. *Hag a gewsy pûr debell worth Ihesus rag y angré; a wotta omma néb yll tempel Du dewscoll squardyé, ha dh'y vódh y dhrehevel*, and they said very foully to Jesus, to anger him; seest thou here one that can the temple of God all abroad tear, and to his will raise it. M.C. 195. Qu. W. *disgwail*, perfectly, without defect. Read by Mr. Stokes *dowstoll*.

DEWSUL, s. m. Sunday. *Dewsul bleggyow pan esé yn mysk y abestely, y wrég dhe ré anedhé mós dhe'n dré, ha degylmay an asen, ha dry gansé*, Palm Sunday when he was among his apostles, he caused some of them to go to the town, and untie the ass and bring it with them. M.C. 27. The names of all the days of the week were borrowed by the Ancient Britons from the Romans; thus *Dewsul* is the Lat. *dies solis*. W. *dywsul*. Arm. *dizúl*. Old Irish, †*dia sul*. The term is unknown to the modern Irish, who use *dia-domhna*, dies dominica. Gael. *di-domhnuich*. Manx, *jedoonee*.

DEWSYS, s. m. Godhead, divinity. *Onan yw an Tás a neff, arall Crist y un vaaw eff, a vjdh a wyrchas genys, ha'n Spery's Sans yw tressa, try hag onan ow trega yn dewsys, me a grýs*, one is the Father of heaven, another Christ his one son, who shall be born of a virgin, and the Holy Ghost is the third; three and one dwelling in one Godhead, I believe. O.M. 2666. *Pyw henna gans dewsys más, re dhueth mar uskys dhe'n wlás, gwyskys yn rúdh*, who is that with Godhead good, that hath come so swiftly to heaven, clothed in red? R.D. 2487. *Marth dhym a'n dewsys yma, mar yskys del dhueth omma, él býth ny neys*, wonder to me if this is the Godhead! so swiftly as he came here, an angel never flies. R.D. 2504. W. *duwdawd, duwdod*. Ir. *deacht*. Gael. *diadhachd*.

DEWUGENS, num. adj. Two score, forty. *Rag sythyn wosé henna, dewugens dýdh my a ás glaw dhe godhé awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1027. *Dewugens nós dhym dewydhys a wél dhe vós*, forty nights to me completed appear to be. P.C. 45. *Rág y fué kyns y vós gwrýs dew-ugens blydhen ha whé*, for there were before it was done forty years and six. P.C. 351. W. *deugain*, †*douceint*. Arm. *daou-ugent*. Ir. *da-fhichead*. Gael. *da-fhichead*. Manx, *daced*.

DEWVRECH, s. m. The two arms, the arms. Written also *defrech*, and *dywvrech*, qd. v.

DEWYLLYENS, s. m. Remission, forgiveness, atonement. *Eveuch lemyñ oll an gwjñ rag henna yw ow gós fjñ, hag a vjdh ragouch skullys yn dewyllyens pechasow*, drink ye now all the wine, for this is my perfect blood, and it shall be shed for you in atonement of sins. P.C. 826. Another form of *dewhyllans*, qd. v.

DEWYTH, adv. Twice. *Ottevé ow crowedhé; my re wrúk y vusuré rag an kéth wheil-ma dewylyth*, behold it

- lying; I have measured it for this same work twice. O.M. 2569. Comp. of *dew*, two, and *gwyth*, a time. *Dywyth* is a more correct form, qd. v. W. *dwypwaith*.
- DEYDH, s. m. A day. *Arluth, porth côf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord, bear remembrance in the last day of my soul. O.M. 1272. *Yn mēsk flechys Israel dysky laha Dew huhel a wra dhedhé, deydh ha nōs*, among the children of Israel teaching the law of the high God he is, day and night. O.M. 1555. *Un deydh a dhue yredy, ma'n taluedhaf ol dhywhy, kemmys enor dhym yw gwrys*, a day will come surely, that I will repay it all to you, as much honour as to me is done. P.C. 268. Another form of *dēdh*, or *dýdh*, qd. v., shewing the elongation of the vowel.
- DEYM, pron. prep. To me. (*De-my*.) *Preder my dhē'th whūl a dōr, haval dheym a'n pen dhē'n troys*, think that I have wrought thee of earth, like to me from the head to the foot. O.M. 68. Another form of *dym*, qd. v.
- DEYN, pron. prep. (*De-ny*.) *Lowenē dhys, te yw dheyn mychtern, rŷs yw dhe wordhyé*, joy to thee, thou art to us a king, need is to honour thee. M.C. 137. Another form of *dyn*, qd. v.
- DEYOW, s. m. Thursday. *An gýdh o deyow hablys may fennē Jesus sopyé, gans an ré yn y servys war an bŷs re dhewessé*, the day was the Thursday of preparation, that Jesus would sup with those people in his service, in the world he had chosen. M.C. 41. Written also *duyow*, qd. v. This word is borrowed from the Latin *diēs Jovis*. So also W. *dydh Iau*. Arm. *diziou*. It is unknown to the Erse dialects, which use—Ir. *diardaoinē*; Gael. *dirdaoinē*; Manx, *jerdein*: from *Thor*, the Teutonic Jupiter.
- DEYS, pron. prep. To thee. (*De-ty*.) *Adam yn dywedh an beys, me a wronnt oel mercy dheys, ha dhe Eva dhe wregty*, Adam, in the world, I will grant the oil of mercy to thee, and to Eve thy wife. O.M. 329. *Y wordhyé y teleth dheys, mar uskys pan glew dhe léf*, to worship him is incumbent on thee, so quickly when he hears thy voice. O.M. 1775. Another form of *dys*, qd. v.
- DI, pron. pers. Thou, thee. A mutation of *tī*, qd. v.
- DI, num. adj. Two. An abbreviated form of *dew*, used in composition, as *dibrēh*, the arms; *discodh*, the shoulders.
- DI, a privative prefix, used in composition, when it softens the initial following, as *dibeh*, sinless; *dibenna*, to behead. It is thus used in Welsh, Armoric, Irish, and Gaelic. *Di* is sometimes intensive, as it is also in Welsh, where it is written *dy*.
- DIAGON, s. m. A deacon. Corn. Voc. *diaconus* vel *levita*. From the Latin *diaconus*. Gr. *διάκονος*. W. *diagon*. Arm. *diagon*.
- DIAHE, s. m. Safety, security. *Pryce*. Written also *dyaha*, qd. v.
- DIAL, s. m. Revenge, vengeance, punishment. *Noe rāg kerengé orthys my ny gemerē neffré trom dyal war oll an veys, na dre dhyal pūp ladhé*, Noah for love to thee, I will never take vengeance on all the world, nor destroy all by flood. O.M. 1209. *Pan vo oll dhyn lafurryys, agan wheyl a vŷdh mothow, dre trom dyhal war an veys, ty a wra pēp oll marow*, when all is laboured by us, our work will be failing, by heavy vengeance on the world, thou wilt make all dead. O.M. 1228. *Pilat a'n ladhas, hep fāl, warnotho telywch dyal*, Pilate killed him, without fail, take ye retribution of him. R.D. 1753. W. *dial*. Ir. *dioghail*. Gael. *dioghail, diol*.
- DIAL, s. m. A deluge, a flood. Written indiscriminately *dial*, and *dyal*. *Pūp huny gans pēch mar ūr ew flerys, na allaf sparié na moy hep gūl dyel a ver speys war pēp oll marnas ty*, everyone with such great sin is fetid, that I cannot spare any longer without bringing a flood over all except thee. O.M. 947. *Na dre dhyal pūp ladhé*, nor destroy all by flood. O.M. 1210. *Honna a vydh tokyn da an acord us gwreys hep fāl, kyn fynnyf war an bys-ma tewlel vengeans na dyal*, that will be a good sign of the agreement which is made without fail, if ever I should wish upon this world to cast vengeance or flood. O.M. 1250. W. *diluw*, *dyliv*, comp. of *dy*, intens. particle, and *lliv*, a flood. Arm. *dilus*. Ir. *dīle*, *tuile*. Gael. *tuil*. Manx, *tooilley*. Lat. *diluvium*.
- DIALHWEDH, s. m. A key. Corn. Voc. *dialhwet*, *clavis*. Comp. of *di*, intens. prefix, and *alhwedh*, or *alwedh*, qd. v.
- DIALWHEDHE, v. a. To unlock, to open. From *dialhwedh*, or *dialhwedh*, a key. *A creys dhē'n nēp a'n gwelas yn few, aban dassorchas y fue gynen: mūr fest y gen lowenhas; dodho ny dhyalwhedhas, gour ha benen*, Oh! believe those that saw him alive, since he rose again, that he was with us: very much he gladdened us; to him we unlocked, man and woman. R.D. 1445.
- DIAVOL, s. m. A devil. This is the old form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. See *Sach diabol*. Other forms are *diawl*, and *deawl*, qd. v.
- DIOWL, s. m. A devil, a fiend. Written also *deawl*, qd. v. The plural is written in various ways; *dewolow*, *dynvolow*, and *dewlugy*, qd. v. *Mar ny'n gorraf, an mŷl dyawl re dorrow mellow y gŷn, vynytha na effo cowl*, if I do not put him, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back, so that he may never drink broth. P.C. 1618. *Me a whŷth gans mūr a grŷs, kynnyver dyawl ūs yn beys yn ta may clewfo*, I will blow with much force, every devil that is in the world, that he may hear well. P.C. 3062. *Dhynny gweres ny dāl man, mŷl vŷl dyawl a vye gwan er y byn ef*, nothing avails to help us, a million devils would be weak against him. R.D. 132. *Llwyd*, 62, *diawl*. *Di* before a vowel had often the sound of *j* in Cornish, of which there are traces in colloquial Welsh, and it is the rule in the Erse dialects. Thus *diawl* was sounded and written also *jawl*, or *jowl*, qd. v. This sound is expressed by *Llwyd*, 54, 55, *dzhiawl*. W. *diabol*, *diawl*. Arm. *diaoul*. Ir. *diabhal*, (pronounced *diowl*.) Gael. *diabol*. All from the Lat. *diabolus*. Gr. *διάβολος*.
- DIBARH, adj. Consisting of two parts, bipartite. † *Nenna thera vor dhibarh, ha an vartshants a vendzha arta dho Dzhuana mōs dre barh an dzhei*, there, there was a road dividing into two, and the merchants would have John to go home with them. *Llwyd*, 253. Comp. of *di*, two, and *parh*, for *parth*, a part. W. *deubarth*.
- DIBBLANS, adj. Proportionable, distinct. *Me a lavar dhys dibblans, henna lell ythew henwys, ew an Wedhan a Vewnans*, I will tell thee distinctly, this, that is truly called, is the Tree of Life. C.W. 134. *Yn wedh dew-dhec warnugans a virhas yn pur dhibblans me a'm be*, likewise thirty-two of daughters very proportionably I have. C.W. 144. Written also *dyblans*, qd. v.
- DIBEH, adj. Without sin, sinless, guiltless. *Llwyd*, 249,

- dibéh.* Comp. of *di*, negative prefix, and *péh*, a late form of *péch*, sin. W. *dibech*.
- DIBENNA, v. a. To behead, decapitate. *Llwyd*, 104. Comp. of *di*, neg. pref., and *pen*, a head. W. *dibennu*. Arm. *dibenna*. Ir. *dicheann*. Gael. *dicheann*.
- DIBER, s. m. A saddle. Corn. Voc. *sella*. W. *dibyr*, *dibr*. Arm. *dibr*.
- DIBERI, v. a. To eat. This is the form preserved in the Cornish Vocab. (see *Cloch diberi*), and is the earliest and most correct. It is a compounded word, and agrees with W. *dybori*, to browse. A contracted form is only found in the Ordinalia, and is variously written *debry*, *dibry*, *dibbry*, *dybry*, *dybbry*: and by *Llwyd*, 172, *dibri*. *Mar a tybbryth a henna yw hynwys pren a skyens*, if thou wilt eat of that, which is named the tree of knowledge. O.M. 81. *A'y frut dybry ny'm bés whans*, of its fruit to eat I have not a desire. O.M. 171. *Attebres, ty ha'th werty, a'n wedhen ha'y avalow*, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits. O.M. 175. *A'y frut hy nép a dheppro a wovyth cusyl a'n Tás*, of its fruit, whoever eats, will know the counsel of the Father. O.M. 187. *Hag inwedh gwra dhe'th werty may tebro ef annodho*, and also cause to thy husband, that he may eat of it. O.M. 200. *Desempys gwra y dhybry*, immediately do thou eat it. O.M. 208. *An bara-ma kymereuch, hag anodho oll dybreuch*, this bread take ye, and of it all eat. P.C. 763. *Pyw a synsow' why moch-ya? nép a serf, py a dheber*, whom think ye greatest? him who serves, or who eats. P.C. 799. *Ny dhebbraf bós, bones marow an profus*, I will not eat food, because that the prophet is dead. R.D. 1685. W. *†dibri*, *†dipri*. Arm. *dibri*. *Dibri* has been long lost to the Welsh Vocabulary, but is restored by Zeuss, 1098, from the Luxemburg Glosses.
- DIBREH, s. m. The two arms, arms. *Llwyd*, 242. A later form of *dywvrech*, qd. v.
- DICREFT, adj. Dull, sluggish. Corn. Voc. *iners*. Comp. of *di*, neg. pref., and *creft*, a craft. W. *digreft*.
- DIDHYWY, v. a. To promise. *An oyl a versy o dhydh-ywys dhymmo vy gans an Tás a'y dregereth*, the oil of mercy that was promised to me by the Father of his pity. O.M. 704. *Lavereuch dh'y dhysskyblon, par del dydh-ywys dhedhé, ef a dhue dhe Galilé*, say ye to his disciples, like as he promised to them, he will go to Galilee. R.D. 796. *Mi a'i didhiwys dhodho*, I have promised it to him. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *adhaw*.
- DIEL, s. m. A deluge. See *Dial*.
- DIERBYN, v. a. To meet. See *Dyerbyn*.
- DIESGIS, adj. Without shoes, unshod. *Llwyd*, 55. W. *diesgid*.
- DIEW, num. adj. *An diew*, the two, both. *Llwyd*, 178. Id. qd. *dew*, qd. v.
- DIFEID, adj. Rough, wild, unquiet. Corn. Voc. *mor difeid*, pelagus, the sea; more correctly, the unquiet sea. The same word as *diveyth*, or *dyveyth*, a wilderness, qd. v. W. *difaith*; *mor difaith*, a rough sea.
- DIFFENNOR, s. m. An excuser, a defendant. Corn. Voc. *excusator*. W. *difynwr*. Arm. *difenner*. W. *difynnu*, to defend, from Lat. *defendo*.
- DIFRETH, adj. Feeble, miserable, wretched. Written also *dyfreth*, and *dyffryth*. *Lemyn dyfreth óf ha gwák, púr wýr dres oll tús a'n beys*, now feeble I am and empty, very truly above all men in the world. O.M. 593. *Lemyn deffryth óv ha gwág*. C.W. 86. W. *difrwyth*, comp. of *di*, neg., and *frwyth*, (Lat. *fructus*), vigour.
- DIFUN, adj. Sleepless, awake. *El a'n leverys dedhy haneth ha hy yn gwylly púr dhyfun, mýns re gewsys*, an angel said it to her this night, and she in bed quite awake; he said the whole. P.C. 2204. W. *dihun*, comp. of *di*, neg., and *hún*, sleep.
- DIFUNE, v. a. To awake. *Whéth ow cufyon dyfunouch, ha kês colon oll pesouch na gyllouch yn temptacion*, again my dear (companions) awake, and with one heart all pray, that ye enter not into temptation. P.C. 1077. *Pan o púr holerch an gýdh y tefenas un marrek, del déth a'n nêf war y fyth ef a welas golow ték*, when it was far on in the day there awoke a soldier, as it came from heaven on his face he beheld a fair light. M.C. 244. W. *dihuno*.
- DIFYDHY, v. a. To extinguish, to quench. Written also *defydhy*, and *dufydhy*. *Dew an nêf dre dhe vertu duf-ydhy nerth an flam ha'n tán*, God of heaven through thy virtue, extinguish the power of the flame and the fire. O.M. 2637. W. *difodhi*, from *difawdh*, comp. of *di*, neg., and *fawdh*, *faw*, brightness. = Gr. *φάος*.
- DIFYGY, v. a. To fail, to decay. *Rág bós Abel gwyr dhegé, ef a'n gevyth yn diwedh an joy na dhyfyk nefré yn ow gwlas ha cosoleth*, because Abel's tithe is true, he shall find in the end unfailing joy ever, in my land and rest. O.M. 517. *Ha maga fuer drók deffry mones hepcor an joy býth na dhyfyk*, and as it would be bad indeed to go to reject the joy that never fails. R.D. 1434. W. *difygio*, from the Lat. *deficio*.
- DIGWISCA, v. a. To undress, unrobe, strip off. *Arluth, why yw a dhy gre an bows, ha my dhygwysk e, yn sur ragouch hy ny wra*, Lord, to your liking is the robe, and that I should take it off? surely for you it will not do. R.D. 1924. Comp. of *di*, neg., and *gwisca*, to dress. W. *di-wisgaw*.
- DIGWYDHA, v. n. To fall, to happen. *Llwyd*, 104. W. *dygwyyddaw*. Arm. *digwezout*. Ir. *†tecman*. Manx, *taghyr*.
- DIHOG, s. m. A great grandfather. Corn. Voc. *proavus*. This word is doubtful, and may be read *diwog*. It is unknown to all the other dialects. See Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 352.
- DILECHA, v. n. To depart. *Llwyd*, 55. W. *dileu*. Arm. *dilechi*.
- DILLA, v. a. To deceive. *Llwyd*, 58. This is a mutation of *tilla*, id. qd. *tollé*, qd. v.
- DILLADAS, s. m. Apparel, clothing. *Llwyd*, 173, *dill-adzhas*. W. *dilladiad*.
- DILLAS, s. m. Clothes, apparel. *Ma ow dyllas ow tewy, dheworth pren Cryst*, my clothes are burning from the wood of Christ. O.M. 2633. *Me a vyn lemmyn ranné yntrethon oll y dhyllas*, I will now divide between us all his clothes. P.C. 2842. *Prag yth yw rúdh dhe dhyllas, omma aberth yn pen wlás, le na fue denses byth queth*, why are thy garments red, here within the head country, where humanity never was? R.D. 2529. This is a later form of *dillad*, or *dillat*. W. *dillad*, *†dillat*. Arm. *dilad*. Ir. *†dillait*. In modern Irish *diallait* is a saddle. So also Gael. *diallaid*, *diollaid*. Manx, *jeelt*.
- DILLASY, v. a. To clothe. *Llwyd*, *dho dilladzhi*, 173. W. *dilladu*.
- DILLAT, s. m. Clothes. *Dillat gueli*, bed clothes. Corn. Voc. This is the oldest form of *dillad*, or *dillas*.

DIMEDHA, v. a. To espouse, to marry. *Llwyd*, 18. Written also *demidhy*, qd. v.

DIN, s. f. A heap, a mount, a hill, a fortified hill, a fortress. This enters into the names of numerous places inhabited by the Cymry or Celts,—as *Dunmear*, in Bodmin; *Dunvedh*, in St. Breock; *Denzell*, in Mawgan. *Dinbren*, in Denbighshire; *Dinorwig*, in Arvon; *Tinsylwy*, and *Tindaethwy*, in Môn. Hence also the Latin terminations,—*dinium*, *dinum*, and *dunum*, in the names of so many towns in Ancient Gaul. According to Clitophon, Δοῦνον καλοῦσι τὸν ἐξεχόντα. W. *din*. Arm. *tun*. Ir. *dinn*, *duan*, †*dun*. Gael. *dinn*. The word is to be found in many other languages. See Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary.

DINAIR, s. m. A penny. Corn. Voc. *nummus*. In the Ordinalia it is written indiscriminately, *dinar*, *diner*, *dynar*, *dyner*, *dynnar*. An *nŷl dhodho a dellé pymp cans dyner monyys*, the one owed to him five hundred pence of money. P.C. 505. *Ef a galsé bós gwyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more. P.C. 536. *En arhans me a gymer, hag a's gwyth kettep dyner*, the money I will take, and keep it every penny. P.C. 1539. *Trehans dynar a voné en box oll bedhens gwerthys, ha vós den rag y ranné*, for three hundred pence of money let the box all be sold, and be to us to share it. M.C. 36. *Hanter diner*, a halfpenny. *Llwyd*, 103. *Hwêh dinar*, sixpence. 148. Arm. *diner*, †*dinair*. From the Latin *denarius*. It is unknown to the Welsh, who use a pure Celtic term, *ceiniog*, from *cain*, bright, or *can*, white. So Arm. *gwennek*, from *gwen*, white. Ir. †*cionog*. Gael. †*cionag*.

DINAS, s. f. A fortress, a fortified town, a city. W. *dinas*. It enters into the names of places in Cornwall, and Wales; as *Dinas*, in Padstow, and St. Anthony. *Pendennis Castle*, in Falmouth. *Bryn Dinas*, *Dinas Cordhin*, *Dinas Mawdhwyl*, *Dinas Emrys*, in Wales. Ir. *Dinas*, near Killarney.

DINERCHY, v. a. To greet, to salute. *Pryce*. Written also *dynerchy*, qd. v.

DIOC, adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle. Corn. Voc. *piger*. W. *diog*, †*dioc*. Arm. *diek*.

DIOGEL, adj. Unexposed, secure, safe, certain. Corn. Voc. *securus*. In the Ordinalia it is often used adverbially, with or without the adverbial particle preceding. It is also written *dyowgel*. *Ow fryes lél, rŷs yw gruthyl dyogel vódh agan arluth*, my faithful wife, it is necessary to do immediately the will of our lord. O.M. 2189. *My re bue fast ow kelwel dhe vysterndens dhys a dhe avorow pŷr dyogel*, I have been urgently calling to the architects to come to thee to-morrow very surely. O.M. 2432. *Saw me warlerch drehevel a's dyerbyn dyowgel yn Galilé ol warbarth*, but I after rising will meet them certainly in Galilee altogether. P.C. 897. *Rág ebyl parys yma, dh'aga fastyé dyowgel*, for the pegs are ready, to fasten them truly. P.C. 2572. *En dhiougel, en dhiuigel*, certainly, most assuredly. *Llwyd*, 248. W. *diogel*, comp. of *di*, neg., *go*, partly, *celu*, to conceal. Arm. †*dhiougel*.

DIOT, s. f. Drink, beverage. Corn. Voc. *potus*. This is the oldest form of *dewes*, qd. v. W. *diawd*, *diod*, †*diot*. Ir. *dioch*, *deoch*, *daif*. Gael. *dioch*. Manx, *jouch*. Sansc. *d'é*, to drink.

DIOTHENES, s. m. Hurt, loss, damage. Corn. Voc. *dispendium* vel *dampnum*. This is a doubtful word, and

evidently corrupt. Zeuss suggests *diormes*, id. qd. W. *dyormes*, vexation, trouble. Norris *diotheves*, id. qd. W. *dyodhevus*, from *dyodhev*, to suffer.

DIOU, v. n. Come ye. †*Diou gennan nei*, come with us. *Llwyd*, 252. A late form of *deuch*, qd. v.

DIOWL, s. m. A devil. *Ty dyowl gwra ow gorthyby, prág y tolsté sy hep kén*, thou devil, do thou answer me, why didst thou deceive her without pity. O.M. 301. Another form of *diawl*, qd. v.

DIOWLES, s. f. A she devil, a hag. *Llwyd*, 62, writes it *dzhoules*. W. *diawles*. Arm. *diaoulez*.

DIP, v. a. He will think. *Taw, sedhé, vyn ty Phelip, rák pŷr wŷr ty a gam dip warnodho ef*, be silent, sit, wilt thou Philip, for very truly thou thinkest wrongly respecting him. R.D. 996. A mutation of *tip*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *tibias*, qd. v.

DIPEH, adj. Without sin, sinless. †*Na ra chee kymeres hanow an Arluth de Dhew heb otham, rag an Arluth na vyn sensy e dipéh, néb es kemeras e hanow en gwág*, do thou not take the name of the Lord thy God without necessity, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. *Pryce*. More correctly written *dibéh*, being compounded of *di*, neg., and *péh*, the late form of *péch*, sin. W. *dibéch*.

DIRAG, adv. Before, in presence of. *Pryce*. Written also *dyrag*, qd. v.

DIS, a prefix in composition. It has sometimes a negative power, answering to *dis*, *un*, and *im*, in English, as *diswrey*, to undo; *discrasy*, to disbelieve. Sometimes it denotes continuation or the iteration of an action, as *dys*, in Welsh; thus *dislyncy*, to swallow; *dispredda*, to redeem. It is written also *dys* and *des*. W. *dis*, *dys*. Arm. *dis*, *diz*. Ir. †*do-aith*, †*taith*, †*tath*, †*taid*.

DIS, s. f. People. †*An diz*, the people. *Llwyd*, 241. Id. qd. *dus*, qd. v.

DIS, v. n. Come thou. †*Diz barha nei*, come with us. *Llwyd*, 152. Another form of *dus*, qd. v.

DISCANS, s. m. A teaching, doctrine. *A dás kër, mear rás dhe why ha'ges diskans*, O dear father, much thanks to you and your doctrine. C.W. 142. *Henna ythew con- vethys, der an diskans es dhymmo reys gans an Tás es a uchan*, this is understood by the doctrine that is given to me by the Father that is on high. C.W. 156. From *discy*, id. qd. *dyscy*.

DISCAVYLSY, v. a. To stretch out. *Pryce*. Written also *dyscavylsy*, qd. v.

DISCEBEL, s. m. A disciple. Corn. Voc. *discipulus*. Other late forms are *disgibl*, and *desgibl*. Pl. *dyscyblon*, *dyscyblyon*. *Arluth, me a'th peys a dhybry gynef un prŷs dre dhe vódh ha'th dyskyblon*, Lord, I pray thee, to eat with me a meal, by thy will, and thy disciples. P.C. 457. *Me á genes yn lowen ha'm dyscyblyon, ketep pen, dhe'th arhadow*, I will go with thee joyfully, and my disciples every head, at thy commands. P.C. 462. W. *disgybl*, pl. *disgyblion*. Arm. *diskibl*. From the Latin *discipulus*.

DISCERNY, v. a. To grin, to shew the teeth, to gnash. *Avel brathken aga dŷns orto y a dheskerny, er-aga-fyn betegyns Crist un gër ny lavery*, like hounds their teeth upon him they gnashed, against them, nevertheless, Christ a word would not speak. M.C. 96. W. *dysgyrnu*, *ysgyrnygu*. Arm. *scrina*, *grigonsa*. Fr. *grincer*.

DISCIANS, s. m. Madness. Llwyd, 71, gives this as a noun substantive, but it is properly an adjective, as he has it, p. 156, being a later form of *discient*.

DISCIENT, adj. Without sense or judgment, witless, insane, foolish. Corn. Voc. *diskient*, insipiens. Comp. of *di*, neg., and *scient*, knowledge, from the Lat. *scientia*. Arm. *diskient*.

DISCLIEN, s. f. A smoother. Corn. Voc. *plano*. "The word comes between *quaternio* and *diploma*, and must therefore refer to books; perhaps a folder, or some tool for smoothing paper or parchment." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 353. *Dysgloen* in Welsh is a splinter, or chip.

DISCODH, s. m. The two shoulders, the shoulders. Llwyd, 242. Another form of *dywscodh*, qd. v.

DISCORUUNAIT, s. m. Madness. Corn. Voc. *rabies*. "Unknown elsewhere, and uncertain; perhaps connected with the Armoric *kurun*, thunder, making *thunder-struck*, as in *folterguské*, qd. v." Zeuss's Celtica Grammatica.

DISCRUGYER, s. m. An unbeliever. Pryce. From *discrugy*, a later form of *dyscrysy*.

DISCRYGYC, adj. Unbelieving. Pryce. Written also *dyscrygyc*, qd. v.

DISCUDHE, v. a. To uncover, to discover, to shew. *Me a vyn y dhyscudhé, hag yn spyl dhodho true war y fâs ha'y dew lagas*, I will uncover him, and in spite to him spit on his face and eyes. P.C. 1393. *Lennyn dyscudh, ha lavar pyw an pren a bew hep mar pows Ihesu an Nazaré*, now shew and say, which is the die that shall have without doubt the coat of Jesus of Nazareth. P.C. 2852. It is the same word as *discwedha*, and *dysquedhas*, qd. v. W. *dadgudhio*.

DISCY, v. a. To strip, undress. Pryce. Written also *dyscy*, qd. v.

DISCY, v. a. To learn, to teach. Pryce. Written also *dyscy*, qd. v.

DISCWEDHA, v. a. To uncover, to discover, to shew. Llwyd, 70, 249. †*E vester a disgwedhas dhodho*, his master shewed him. 251. See *Dysquedhas*.

DISCWEDHYANS, s. m. A discovery, demonstration, revelation. Llwyd, 240. Written also *dysquedhyens*, qd. v.

DISCYNNA, v. n. To descend, to come down. Written also *dyyscynné*. *Gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Crist a ve meviys, may fynnas diyskynna yn gwerhas ha bôs genys*, with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved, that he would descend into a virgin, and be born. M.C. 4. *Ihesu Crist mûr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas, a'n uchelder may thesé dhe'n bîs pan deyskynnas*, Jesus Christ much love to mankind shewed, from the height that he was, to the world when he descended. M.C. 5. *Mars ôs mât Du a vûr brîs dyyskyn ha dhe'n dôr ke*, if thou art the Son of God of great value, descend and to the ground go. M.C. 14; P.C. 100. *Dyskynnouch ketep mât bron, oté an gwêl dheragon, glâs ow levy*, alight ye, every son of the breast, see the rods before us, growing green. O.M. 1983. *Lemyn pûp dyyskynnes, saw kyns ys yn tour mones, levereuch dhym*, now let every one alight, but before going to the palace, speak to me. O.M. 2029. W. *disgyn, disgynu*. Arm. *diskenn, diskenni*. From the Latin *descendo*.

DISCYS, adj. Learned, lettered. Llwyd, 80, *diskys*. W. *dysgedig*.

DISEWYTHY, v. a. To dry up. Part. pass. *disewythys*. Pryce.

DISIL, v. a. To undo, ruin, destroy. Llwyd, 249. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gîl*, to do.

DISLAIAN, adj. Disloyal, unfaithful. Corn. Voc. *infidelis*. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *laian*, loyal, from *laha*, law.

DISLER, adv. Behind. Llwyd, 248. It is another form of *delhar*, qd. v.

DISLIU, adj. Deformed, discoloured. Corn. Voc. *deformis, discolor*. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *liw*, form, colour. W. *disliw*. Arm. *disliv*.

DISLONCA, v. a. To swallow. Llwyd, 245, *dislonka*. Comp. of *dis*, iter. prefix, and *lonca*, to swallow. W. *dyslyncu*.

DISMIGO, v. a. To suspect, to mistrust. Llwyd, 159. See *Dysmegy*.

DISPRENNA, v. a. To redeem. Pryce. Written also *dysprenna*, qd. v.

DISPRESY, v. a. To esteem of no value, to despise, to misprize. Part. pass. *dispresys*. *Del ve helheys war an bîs avel carow, ragon menouch rebekis, ha dyspresijs yn harow*, how he was hunted, on the world like a deer, for us he was often reproached, and despised cruelly. M.C. 2. *Pernys aberth yn bys-ma, dyspresys haneth a vîdh*, bought within this world, despised this night it shall be. M.C. 44. *Moy péch o pan dyspresyas ys del o pan y's gwerthé*, more sin it was when he despised him than so it was when he sold him. M.C. 104. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *prîs*, the Eng. price. W. *dîbrisio*. Arm. *disprizout*.

DISPRYNNIAR, s. m. A redeemer. Pryce. Written also *dysprynias*, qd. v.

DISTAIN, s. m. An excuse. Pryce. *Râg an lays dhynnyês a vyn y dampnis porres, yn medhens, y fordh nyng ês may hallo bôs distain guris*, for the laws to us are, by which she must be condemned; say they, there is not a way that an excuse can be made. M.C. 32. This word is read by Mr. Stokes, *deflam*.

DISWREY, v. a. To undo, ruin, destroy. Part. pass. *diswreys, diswrîs*. *Grussons cusyll nag o vâs, râg may fo Jesus diswrîs*, they took counsel that was not good, that Jesus should be destroyed. M.C. 31. *Yn scon dyswreys ef a vîdh, ha dhe'n mernans cot gorrys*, soon destroyed he shall be, and to death quickly put. O.M. 1521. *An temple ef a dhyswra, yn trydydh ef a'n drecha gwell ages kyns mûr yn prôf*, the temple he will destroy; in three days he will raise it, better much than before in proof. P.C. 1696. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gwrey*, to do.

DISWRUG, v. a. He destroyed. Used irregularly as the preterite to *diswrey*, and *diswul*. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gwrûg*, or *grûc*, qd. v. *Ty re dhyswrug credy hevelep dhom face vy*, thou hast destroyed verily the likeness of my face. O.M. 2336. *Ef re dhyswrug an marhas*, he has destroyed the market. P.C. 376. *Râk an harlot a dhyswruk an keth mât oll agan grûk*, for the villain hath destroyed the same Son who made us all. R.D. 1974.

DISWRUTHYL, v. a. To undo, to ruin, to destroy. *Da vyé kyns dôs sabour, dyswruthyl an fals profus*, it would be well before Sabbath comes, to destroy the false prophet. P.C. 562. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gruthyl*, to do, qd. v.

- DISWUL, v. a. To undo, to ruin, to destroy, to spoil. *Ow kûl maystri brâs, dyswel an fêr ef a vyn*, making great violence, he wishes to spoil the fair. P.C. 360. *Râg y fynner, mar a kyller gans paynys mêt ow dyswul glân*, for it is wished, if it is possible, to destroy me quite. P.C. 2602. *Ef a galsé pûp tra y dhyswul arté moy ys na fe*, he might have destroyed every thing again more than it was. R.D. 978. *Dyswul lyes corf a wra*, it will destroy many bodies. R.D. 2216. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gûl*, to do.
- DIU, adj. Black, dark, sable, gloomy. This is Llwyd's orthography of *du*, qd. v. *Dên diu*, a black man. *Mis diu*, the black month, November. 100. *Mola dhiu*, a black bird, 89. *Spernan diu*, a black thorn, 131. *Davas dhiu*, a black sheep, 243.
- DIW, num. adj. Two. Llwyd, 242. Another form of *dew*, qd. v.
- DIVESGERGAM, adj. Bowlegged. Comp. of *diw*, two, *esgar*, the leg, and *cam*, crooked. Crooked as to his two legs. Llwyd, 5.
- DIVETH, adj. Shameless, impudent. *An Barth cleydh nêb o cregis dyveth o ha lader pûr*, on the left side he that was hanged was shameless, and a thorough thief. M.C. 191. Written also *deveth*. Comp. of *di*, neg., and *meth*, shame. Arm. *divêz*.
- DIVRES, s. m. An exile. Corn. Voc. *exul*. Comp. of *di*, neg., and *bro*, a country. W. *divro*. Arm. *divro*, *divroet*.
- DIVULEUIT, s. m. Crown of the head. Corn. Voc. *vertex*. W. *llewydh*, a radiating point, with the prefix, *divu* = *di-guo*, anc. Ir. *do-fo*; modern Welsh, *dyo*. Zeuss, 1101.
- DIWEDH, s. m. An end, bound, goal, limit. *Ny jl vôs kelys, an pŷth a dhue yn dywedh*, it cannot be concealed, the thing will come at last. O.M. 671. *Y grâs dheuch-why re wronntyo, nefrê dhe blygyê dhodho, yn dalleth hag yn dywedh*, his grace may he grant to you, ever to bow to him, at the beginning, and at the end. O.M. 1728. *Ellas na varwen yn wêdh, na fe kynsé ow dywedh ys dywedh ow máp yn beys*, alas! that I died not also, that my end was not sooner than the end of my Son in the world. P.C. 2947. *Mjêl wêth a vjêdh an dywedh*, a thousand (times) worse will be the end. R.D. 348. *Vyngens re'n geffo, ha drôk dywedh*, vengeance take him, and a bad end. R.D. 2086. *War an diwedh*, finally, at length, at last. Llwyd, 54. Written also *dewedh*, qd. v. W. *diwedh*. Arm. *divez*. Ir. *deire*, *diaigh*, †*dead*, †*diad*, †*degaid*, *tiudh*. Gael. *deireadh*.
- DIWEDHA, adj. Late, utmost. Llwyd, 175. W. *diwedhav*. Arm. *diveza*.
- DIWEDHAS, adj. Late. Pryce. Arm. *divezad*.
- DIWEDHE, v. a. To end, finish, accomplish. *Tj a fjdth cowl drôk lam; ny vyn an harlot cam, awos an bjys, dywedhê*, thou shalt have a fully bad leap; the perverse knave will not end, for the world. P.C. 2915. *Joy dhe pûp ús yn bys-ma yn bewnans gulan dywedhê*, joy to every one that is in this world, in pure life to end. P.C. 3216. *Aban oma dasserschys, dew hugens deydh dywydhys bjêdh pan fô nôs*, since I am risen, forty days will be, when it is night. R.D. 2437. W. *diwedhu*. Arm. *diveza*.
- DIWEDHVA, s. f. An ending place, end, conclusion. *Bys may 'th ylluf yn ow gwlas, ha why gynef gans ow tás hep dywedhva prest yn ioy*, until that I enter into my king-

dom, and you with me, with my Father, without end, ever in joy. P.C. 728. *Ego sum Alpha et Omega, heb dallath na diwedhva*, I am Alpha and Omega, without beginning or end. C.W. 1. Comp. of *diwedh*, end, and *ma*, a place.

DIWENNYS, part. Descended, come down. Pryce. A corruption of *diskynnys*.

DIWES, s. f. Drink, beverage. *Wogê ow da oberow, dywes a yrhys dedhê; dhym rosons bustyl wherow, bjêth ny fynns y evê*, after my good works, drink I asked of them; they gave to me bitter gall, never would I drink it. R.D. 2600. Another form of *dewes*, and *diot*, qd. v.

DIWLA, s. m. The two hands, the hands. Llwyd, 242. A late form of *dewlef* or *duilof*, qd. v.

DIWORTO, pron. prep. From him. Llwyd, 244. See *Dyworto*.

DIWY, v. a. To kindle, set on fire. Pryce. Written also *dywy*, qd. v.

DO, prep. To. In construction *dho*. *Ro do ny hidhow agan pûb djdth bara*, give to us to day our daily bread. Pryce. *Ha disquedhes truath do milliow neb ês a cara ve, ha gwytha ow gurhemynadow*, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments. *ibid.* *Ma tesan rages dho dhôn drê, dho da wrêg*, here is a cake for thee to take home to thy wife. Llwyd, 242. In the earlier Ordinalia, *de*, *dhe*, are the forms used, and in Jordan's "Creation of the World," *da*, *dha*. See *De*. In Old Welsh *di* was the form, and *do*, in composition, of which Zeuss gives copious examples, but in modern W. i. Arm. *da*, †*di*, †*do*. Ir. *do*. Gael. *do*. Manx, *dy*.

DO, pron. poss. Thy, thine. In construction *dho*. *Agan Tás neb es en nêv, beniges bedh do hanow*, our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. *Râg an mychterneth ew chee do honnan*, for the kingdom is thine. Pryce. The common forms in the Ordinalia are *de*, *dhe*, and *dy*, *dhy*. See *De*, *Dy*.

DOAR, s. m. The earth, soil, land, ground. When preceded by the article, *an doar*, from a greater ease in pronouncing became *an noar*, and *an 'oar*. The same change has occurred in Armoric, to the word *dôr*, a door, where for *ann dôr*, are substituted *ann nôr*, or *ann ôr*. *Un Edhow a brederys, hag a leverys dhedhê, bonas pren yn doar tewlys, a-us yn houl na vyê*, a Jew be-thought, and said to them, that there was a piece of wood on the ground thrown, above in the sun that had not been. M.C. 152. *Ha dhê'n doar an goys ha'n lÿn an-nodho del deveras*, and to the ground the blood and humour from him so dropped. M.C. 221. *En dallath Dew a wrás nêv ha noar; ha thera an noar heb roath, ha gwâg*, in the beginning God created heaven and earth; and the earth was without form and void. C.W. p. 189. *En dallath Dew wrás nêv ha an oar*. M.C. p. 93. Written also *doer*, and contractedly *dôr*, qd. v. W. *daear*, *dayar*, †*dair*. Arm. *douar*, †*doar*. Ir. *uir*. Gael. *uir*, †*daor*. Manx, *ooir*. Sansc. *dhara*.

DOC, v. a. Bear thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *doga*, qd. v. *Mara kewsys falsury, a henna dôk dustuny*, if I have spoken falsehood, of that bear witness. P.C. 1271. *Dôk an grows war dhe geyn*, bear thou the cross on thy back. P.C. 2617. Written also *dôg*.

DOCHAGEYDH, s. m. The afternoon, evening. *Pûr wjêr a lavaraf dhys, gynef hydhow ty a vjdth râg dhe fey yn par-*

- adys, kyngys hanter dochageydh*, very truly I say to thee, with me this day thou shalt be, for thy faith in Paradise, before half the evening. P.C. 2912. Llwyd gives *do-hadzhedh*, 5; *dyhodzhdydh*, 10; *dyhodzhedh*, 248; as late sounds of this word. It is the same as W. *dyweddydh*, i. e. *diwedh dydh*, the end of the day.
- DODLOS, s. m. Service, office. Pryce. A doubtful and probably corrupted word.
- DODHANS, pron. prep. To them, relating to them. *Ha dew queth dodhans gwra doen dh'aga hudha, aga nootha na vo gwelys*, and two garments do thou bear to them, to cover them, that their nakedness be not seen. C.W. 70. *Dout sor Dew nyng-esé dhodhans nena, me a wôr gwŷr*, the fear of God's anger was not on them then, I know truly. C.W. 176. *Ha an della ma diwedh me dar-alla dodhans*, and so is the end of my tale about them. Llwyd, 253. This is another form of *dedhé*, qd. v. W. *idhynt*.
- DODHO, pron. prep. To him, or it. In construction *dho-dho*. *Mŷr fest y gen lowenhas, dodho ny dhyalwhehas, gour ha benen*, very much he gladdened us, to him we unlocked, man and woman. R.D. 1445. *Mŷr a folly ew dhodho, an keth frŷt-na mar a'n gās*, it is a great folly in him, if he leaves that same fruit. O.M. 191. *Saw un pren gans garlontow a arhans adro dhodho*, but one tree with garlands of silver about it. O.M. 2500. *Ha kymmys a dheseryas dhodho eff a ve grontis*, and as much as he desired to him was granted. M.C. 9. Comp. of *do*, to, and *o*, him, *dh* being inserted. W. *idho*. Arm. *dezaf*. Ir. *do*, † *dosom*. Gael. *da, dha*. Manx, *da*. Goth. *thamm*.
- DOEN, v. a. To bear, to bring, to produce, to carry. *An tryssa dŷdh me a wra dhe'n gwŷdh sevel yn ban, ha doen dellyow lēk ha da*, the third day I will make the trees to stand upright, and bear leaves fair and good. C.W. 8. *Ha dew queth dodhans gwra doen*, and two garments to them do thou bear. C.W. 70. *Môr vŷth nyng-esé deffry dhe doen yn ker*, there was not any sea, to bear it away. C.W. 176. Written also *doyn*, and by contraction *dôn*, qd. v. W. *dwyn*. Arm. *dougen*, † *doen*. Ir. † *denom*.
- DOENS, v. n. Let them come. Llwyd, 247. Id. qd. *dēns*, qd. v.
- DOER, s. f. Earth, the earth. Corn. Voc. *terra*. *Trevedic doer*, incola, lit. an inhabitant of the land. *ibid*. *Ha'n bewnans pān a'n kelly, dhe'n doer ty a dreyll arta*, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. C.W. 28. *Pellys on a Paradise dha'n noer veyser agan gew*, driven out we are from Paradise to the earth of the world for our woe. C.W. 76. *War doer lemyrn umhelaf*, on the ground I will cast myself. C.W. 88. *Henna o gwan ober gwrŷs, may ma Dew ha'n noer keffrys, warnas pŷb ēr ow 'rya*, that was a foul act committed, so that God and the earth likewise are on thee every hour crying. C.W. 72. Written also *doar*, and by contraction *dōr*, qd. v.
- DOES, v. n. Let him come. Llwyd, 247. 3 pers. s. imp. of *dōs*, qd. v.
- DOF, s. m. A son-in-law. Corn. Voc. *gener*. W. *daw*, *dawv*, † *dauu*. Arm. *daf*, *deuf*, *dof*. Sansc. *daivar*, a brother-in-law.
- DOF, adj. Tame, gentle. *Gans lŷf ny wrāf bynytha ladhé an dŷs gwŷls na dōf*, with flood I will not ever destroy mankind, wild or tame. O.M. 1254. Written also *dōv*, qd. v. W. *dōv*, † *dom*. Arm. *don*.

- DOF, v. n. I will come. 1 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *dōs*, qd. v. *Venytha ny dhōf a'n plen erna'n prenné an gwas-na*, never will I come from that place, until I take that fellow. O.M. 2151.
- DOFERGI, s. m. An otter. Corn. Voc. *doferghi*, lutrius. Comp. of *dofer*, an old form of *dour*, water, and *ci*, a dog. Written also *devergi*, and *dourgi*. W. *dyvrgi*, *dourgi*. Arm. *dourgi*, *ki-dour*. Ir. *dobhar-chu*. Gael. *dobhar-chu*.
- DOFYS, part. Chosen. Pryce. *Adam, me a lavar dhys, dha vāb Seth ew dofys genef prest dhom servya ve*, Adam, I tell thee, thy son Seth is chosen by me ready to serve me. C.W. 102. This is a wrong reading of *dewesys*, which is the orthography in the British Museum MS.
- DOGA, v. n. To bear, bring, produce, carry. 2 pers. s. imp. *dōc*, *dōg*, *doga*. 3 pers. s. fut. *dōc*, *dōg*. 3 pers. s. pret. *dūc*, *a dhūc*. *Gansé y a dhūk golow, nos o, ny welons yn fās*, with them they carried a light, it was night, they saw not well. M.C. 64. *Ha na blēk genas henna ha fals, te dōk dustuny*, and (if) that does not please thee, and false, do thou bear witness. M.C. 82. *Pan o an kentrow lemmys, hy a's dūk dhe'n Edhewon*, when the nails were sharpened, she brought them to the Jews. M.C. 160. *Kymer dhymmo ve kunys; gans lovan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doga ef*, take thou firewood for me; with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1298. *Dōg alena tŷr gwelen*, bring thence three rods. O.M. 1945. *An joull rē'n dogo dh'y plath*, the devil carry him to his place. R.D. 2189. *Ow blonogath yw henna, may toccans omma pŷr splan frutes*, my will is this, that they produce here very bright fruits. C.W. 8. *Frŷt da bynnar re dhocca*, good fruit may it never bear! C.W. 84. *Whāth keth ŷns y mar venys, me a dhōg ran war ow heyn uskes lemyrn*, yet since they are so small, I will carry some on my back, immediately now. C.W. 100. Written also *degy*, qd. v. W. *dygyd*, *dygu*, (imp. *dwg*, pret. *dug*) † *doca*. Arm. *douga*. Ir. *tug*, † *tuc*. Gael. *tog*. Manx, *dug*. Sansc. *tak*, *duh*. Gr. *δέχω*, *δέχομαι*. Lat. *duco*. Goth. *tiuha*. Germ. *ziehe*. Eng. *tug*.
- DOGOTH, v. n. It behoveth, it becometh. *Ny dogoth dhynny ladhé dēn vŷth ol yn nōr bŷs-ma*, it behoveth us not to kill any man at all in the earth of this world. P.C. 1981. *A kēr Arluth, ēth yn grows pren, dhym ny dhogouth ammé dhe'th pen*, O dear Lord, that wentest on the cross tree, to me it becometh not to kiss thy head. R.D. 872. Written also *degoth*, qd. v.
- DOL, s. f. A valley, a dale, a mead through which a river flows. It is preserved in the names of places, in Cornwall, as *Dollynchiddens*, *Godolphin*, &c., and is of very frequent occurrence in Wales, as *Blaenydhōl*, *Dolgarrog*, *Dolwydhelen*, &c. W. *dōl*. Arm. *dōl*. Ir. *dail*. Gael. *dail*. Manx, *dayll*. Germ. *dal*, *thal*. Dan. Swed. Du. *dal*. Eng. *dale*. Goth. *dal*, *dallei*. Runic, *Dal*. Isl. *doele*.
- DOL, s. m. A share, part, one eighth, a dole. Pryce. This is not Celtic, being borrowed from the English.
- DOLL, s. m. A hole. A mutation of *toll*, qd. v. *Worth an lēs y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kēn*, on the breadth they holed two holes in the cross without pity. M.C. 178.
- DOLLAS, v. a. He bored a hole. A mutation of *tollas*, preterite of *tolly*, qd. v.
- DOLLE, v. a. To deceive, to delude. *Hy a dhesefsé scorné gans an epscop ha'y dollé dhe wordhyé dewow nowydh*, she

- would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2732. A mutation of *tollé*, qd. v.
- DOLOS**, v. a. To proclaim, to publish. *Râg henna Pylat a rôs dhe'n varogyon aga ro, may lavarsans ha dolos y pûp tyller dris an vro, dhe vôs tûs yrvys yn nos warnedhé kymmys adro, nag ens y hardh dhe wortos lemnen oll monas dhe'n fo*, therefore Pilate gave to the soldiers their gift, that they should say and proclaim in every place through the country, that armed men in the night were upon them, so many about, they were not bold to stay, but that all fled away. M.C. 250. Cf. W. *dolevain*, to shout.
- DOLVA**, s. f. A breach, a separation. This word furnished by Pryce, as existing in the names *Pednolva*, the head of the breach, in Paul, must be a mutation of *tolva*, and comp. of *toll*, a hole, and *ma*, a place.
- DOM**, pron. prep. To my. (*Do-my*.) *My a vyn alemma môs dhom gwrék, ha'm flehes totta*, I will go hence to my wife, and children, in haste. O.M. 1036. *Ty re dhys-wrug credy hevelep dhom face vy*, thou hast destroyed verily the likeness to my face. O.M. 2337. *Ol y fechas gulan dedhy hy y feydh guffys, rag kemmys hy dhom caré*, all her sin clean to her shall be forgiven, for so much she loved me. P.C. 530. Written also *dum*, qd. v.
- DON**, v. a. To bear, to bring, to carry. A contracted form of *doen*, qd. v. It changes in construction into *dhôn*, and *tôn*. *Râg mar ny wréth, my a vyn y dhôn genef arté dré*, for if thou wilt not, I will take it home with me again. O.M. 508. *Me a vyn aga threhy, ha'ga dôn genef yn chy*, I will cut them, and carry them with me into the house. O.M. 1737. *Pan veuch agey dhe'n cyté why a dhyerbyn wharré dén ow tôn pycher dour glân*, when ye shall be within the city, ye will meet soon a man carrying a pitcher of clean water. P.C. 629. *Lemyn dreheveuch an gist, yw gwrÿs crows, war duscodh Cryst dh'y dôn dhe dré*, now raise ye the beam, is made a cross, upon the shoulders of Christ to carry it to the town. P.C. 2584.
- DONES**, v. n. To come, to arrive. *Whéth mÿr arté aber-vedh, hag oll ken ty a wel'yth kyns ys dones a lena*, look yet again within, and all else thou shalt see before that thou come from it. O.M. 792. This is an enlarged form of *dôs*, which does not exist in Welsh, but it does in Armorican, *donet*.
- DONS**, v. n. They shall come. 3 pers. pl. fut. of *dôs*. *Tûs ûs dhym ow tevones yw gans ow thraytor dyskis, fatel dôns dhow hemeres, ha del vedhaf hombronkis*, men are coming to me by my traitor taught, how they shall come to take me, and how I shall be led. M.C. 61. *Ha mûr a bobyll gansé, a dhychow hag a glédh, dhe Gryst y tóns dh'y syndyé ha dhe dry dhe'n dór gans méth*, and many people with them, on the right, and on the left, to Christ they come to hold him, and to bring to the ground with shame. M.C. 97. *Llwyd*, 247. W. *deuant*, *dônt*.
- DOR**, s. f. Earth, the earth, ground, land. A contracted form of *doar*, qd. v. Written in the Corn. Voc. *doer*. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyllly, dhe'n dór ty a dreyll arté*, and the life when thou shalt lose it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 64. *Ke growedh war an dór*, go lie down on the ground. O.M. 370. *Ha my á, gans oll ow nel, yn dór dhe dhallath palas*, and I will go, with all my strength, to begin to dig in the ground. O.M. 370. *Ha hy a wra aspyé mars ûs dór séch yn nêp pow*, and she will look about, if there is dry land in any place. O.M.

1116. *Yma an dór ow krenné*, the earth is trembling. P.C. 2995.

DOR, s. f. A belly. *Govy vÿth pan vëf genys, a dor ow mam dynythys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, sad that ever I was born, out of my mother's womb brought, or ever when I sucked the breast. O.M. 1754. A mutation of *tor*, qd. v.

DORGRYS, s. m. An earthquake. *An houl ny golsé y lyw, awos máp dén dhe verwel, na corf dasserhy dhe vew, na dór-grys yn tyougel*, the sun would not have lost its colour, because of a son of man to die, nor a body rise again to life, nor an earthquake really. P.C. 3086. Comp. of *dór*, earth, and *crÿs*, id. qd. W. *crÿd*, a quaking. It is also written incorrectly *dorgis*. *Newngo devethys an prÿs, may 'tho ogas dh'y dhewedh, yn er-na y fe dorgis, ha dris oll an bÿs ef éth*, now the time was come that he was near to his end, in that hour there was an earthquake, and over all the world it went. M.C. 200. *Nango hanter dÿdh yn wlâs po moy del yma scryfis, dorgis esa, ha luchas, ha'n tewolgow kekyffris*, it was now mid-day in the country, or more as it is written, there was an earthquake, and lightning, and darkness likewise. M.C. 209. W. *dacargryd, dacargryn*. Arm. *kren-douar*.

DORN, s. m. A fist, a hand, a handle, a hilt. Pl. *dornow*. *Adam ystyn dhym dhe dhorn; tan henna dheworthef vy*, Adam, reach me thy hand; take that from me. O.M. 205. *A'n lóst kymmer dhedhy yn ban; y'th torn hep gêr sens dhe honan, dhys lavaraf*, by the tail take it up; in thy hand without a word, hold it thyself, I tell thee. O.M. 1455. *Otlé ow fycher gyné yn ow dorn rák y gerchas*, behold my pitcher with me in my hand, to fetch it. P.C. 657. *Me a'n dalhen fest yn tyn, ha gans ow dornow a'n guryl na sowenno*, I will hold him very tightly, and with my hands make him that he thrive not. P.C. 1133. *Pur ankensy gans dornow dhodho war scovornow reuch boxsusow tre-wysy*, very painful with fists to him on the ears give ye sad blows. P.C. 1360. *Rén dhodho boxsusow gans dornow ha gwelynnny war an scovornow bysy*, let us give him blows with fists and rods on the ears diligently. P.C. 1390. *Pan fue an purpur war skwych kychys dhe vës gans dyw dhorn*, when the purple on a sudden was snatched away with hands. R.D. 2596. The following are from Llwyd: *Dorn dehaw*, the right hand; *basced dorn*, a hand basket, 51; *dorn gledh, dorn glikin*, left handed, 150; *dorn ardar*, a plough tail, 155. *An manac adro's dorn*, the glove on your hand, 250. W. *durn*. Arm. *dourn*. Ir. *dorn, durn*. Gael. *dorn*. Manx, *doarn, durn*.

DOROY, v. a. To bring. 3 pers. s. fut., and 2 pers. s. imp. *doro*. *Rag ef o tebel edhen, neb a glewsys ow cané, hag a'n doro dhe anken*, for he was an evil bird, whom thou didst hear singing, and will bring us to sorrow. O.M. 225. *Botler fystyn hep lettyé, doro dhym an gwÿn gwella*, butler hasten without stopping, bring me the best wine. O.M. 1904. *My á gynys yn lowen, hag a dhoro asen an genen ha'n ebel keffrys*, I will go with thee gladly, and will bring the ass with us, and the foal likewise. P.C. 192. *Doro kenter*, bring a nail. P.C. 2746. *Doro dhe luef yn woly, gwynys may fuef dre an golon*, put thy hand into the wound, where I was pierced through the heart. R.D. 1539. † *Dowoy an golow dhanna, médh Dzhuân, nenna hei a dhoroas an golow*, come hither with the light, quoth John; then she brought the light. Llwyd, 253. *Doroy*

is comp. of *do*, id. *qd. dy*, intens. prefix, and *roy*, to give. *Dry* is a contracted form, *qd. v. W. dyroi*.

DORRAF, v. a. I will break. A mutation of *torraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *torry*, *qd. v. My ny dorraf bys vycken an acord ús lemyñ gwreys*, I will not break for ever the agreement that is now made. O.M. 1239. *W. mi ni dorrav bŷth*.

DORRAS, v. a. He broke. A mutation of *torras*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *torry*, *qd. v. Och, tru, tru, my re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, woe, woe, I have sinned, and broken the prohibition. O.M. 250. *Honna yw oll dhe vlamyé a dorras an aval ték*, that one is all to blame, that plucked the fair apple. O.M. 265. *Y vós máp Dew da y syw, pan dorras queth an tempel*, that he was the Son of God it follows, when the cloth of the temple tore. P.C. 3088.

DORRASA, v. a. He had broken. A mutation of *torrasa*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *torry*, *qd. v. An Tás an nêf a'n grúk ef dhodho haval; pan dorrasa an aval, an Arluth a fue serrys*, the Father of heaven made him like to himself; when he plucked the apple, the Lord was angry. O.M. 879.

DORRO, v. a. He may break. A mutation of *torro*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *torry*, *qd. v. Me a'n gor dhodho, mar ny'n gorraf, an mŷl dyawl re dorro mellow y gŷn*, I will take him to him, if I do not take him, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back. P.C. 1619.

DORT, prep. From. *Ha na dæg ny en antail, bús gwitha ny dort drôg*, and lead us not into temptation, but keep us from evil. Pryce. *An tresa dŷdh ef a dheravas arta dort an marrow*, the third day he rose again from the dead. *ibid. Dho gwitha dhort*, to keep from. *Llwyd*, 71. *Dhort gudra an devas ha'n gowr*, from milking the sheep and the goats. 240. *Dort* is another form of *de-worth*, or *dyworth*, and is compounded of *do*, from, and *ort*, by.

DOS, v. m. To come. It changes in construction into *dhôs*, and *tôs*. For the various tenses, see the Grammar. *Ha ny ow tós aŷena*, and we coming from that place. O.M. 714. *Mar dha yw genef a vrŷs merwel kyns dós drôk ancow*, so well it is, in my opinion, to die before the evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1230. *Ro dhymmo gráth a dhôs dhe'th pláth gans dhe eleth*, give me grace to come to thy place, with thy angels. P.C. 291. *Ha a'th pys a dhôs dhodho bŷs yn trê*, and prays thee to come to him into the town. P.C. 566. *Dhe'n Edhewon, pan dothyé, y leverys, hag y ow tós*, to the Jews when he came, he said, and they coming. M.C. 63. *Eneff Judas ny allas dós yn mës war y anow*, the soul of Judas could not come out by his mouth. M.C. 106. *W. dyvod*, and poet. *dód*. Arm. *donet*, *dond*. Ir. *deanam*, *tigh*. Gael. *tainig*. Sansc. *dhi*, *dhiv*, to come; *tag*, *tig*, to go.

DOTH, s. m. Haste, despatch. A mutation of *tóth*, *qd. v. En debell wrék casadow gans mŷr a dóth éth yn chy, war hast dhe wethyll kentrow, may fêns créff ha trewesy*, the wicked wife detestable with much hurry, went into the house, in haste to make nails, that they might be strong and painful. M.C. 159.

DOTHE, v. n. He would come. 3 pers. s. subj. of *dós*. *A losowys ol an bŷs, mar whék smyllyng, my a grŷs, ny dhothé bŷs venary*, from all the herbs of the world, such sweet smelling, I believe, would never come. O.M. 1744. *W. daethai*.

DOTHYANS, v. n. They had come. 3 pers. pl. pluperf. of irr. v. *dós*. *Pan dothyans bŷs yn tyller may thesé Crist ow pesy*, when they had come to the place, where Christ was praying. M.C. 65. *Pan dothyans dh'y, yn-trethé pows Jesus a ve dyskys*, when they had come there, among them the coat of Jesus was taken off. M.C. 176.

DOTHE, v. n. He had come. 3 pers. s. pluperf. of irr. v. *dós*. *Dhe'n Edhewon, pan dothyé, y leverys, hag y ow tós*, to the Jews when he had come, he said, and they coming. M.C. 63. *Kewsyns dên mŷns a vynnno, ow kyc ha'm gôs bŷdh ynno, ha ken ny dhothyé dhe'n nef*, let a man say all he will, my flesh and my blood shall be in him, and else he would not go to heaven. R.D. 2450.

DOTHYNS, pron. prep. To them. † *Ha Dew rig go benigas an gy, ha Dew lavaras dothyns*, and God did bless them, and God said to them. C.W. p. 192. † *Na ra chee plegy a'n dór dothyans, na ge worry*, do thou not bow down to them, nor worship them. Pryce. This is to be read *dodhyns*, and is the same as *dodhans*, another form of *dedhé*.

DOUR, s. m. Water. Corn. Voc. *aqua vel amnis*; where it is also written *douer*, and *dofer*. Pl. *dowrow*. Obs. that the singular had the sound of the *W. dêr*, while the plural is formed from *dower*, or *dowr*, exactly as the Welsh for the plural always use *dyvroedh*, from *dwyr*, or *dwvr*. *Dower* is another form found in the Ordinalia, *qd. v. A'n golon yth éth strêl brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskys*, from the heart there went a great stream, water and blood mingled. M.C. 219. *Dour, may fêns y dysehys, a veunans ry dedhé gwra*, that they may be refreshed, the water of life do thou give them. O.M. 1833. *Nyns ús pons war dhour Cedron*, there is no bridge over the water of Cedron. O.M. 2804. *Dên ow tôn pycher dour glán*, a man carrying a pitcher of clean water. P.C. 629. *Ha Speres Dew rig gwayath war bedgeth an dowrow*, and the Spirit of God moved on the face of the waters. C.W. p. 189. *W. dwr, dwvr, dwvyr, †dubr*. Corn. *dour, dowr, dower, †dûr, †douer, †dofer*. Arm. *dour*. Ir. *dur, dobhar*. Gael. *dur, dobhar*. Manx, *doour*. Basque, *ura*. Gr. *ὑδωρ*. Sansc. *var, vari*, water; *dabhra*, ocean. From *dûr* comes *durum*, the Latin termination and beginning of so many names of towns situated on the seaside, or near rivers; and by transposition of letters, *dubr*, or *duber*, became *watar*, in German, and *woda*, in Slavonic.

DOUR, s. m. Care, concern, anxiety. *Esé dour, ha ponvos brás, wharré y gen lowenhas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, there was concern and great trouble; soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1327. This is variously written *der, dûr, duer*, *qd. v. W. dawr*.

DOURGI, s. m. An otter. *Llwyd*, 241. Written also *dofergi*, *qd. v.*

DOURIA, v. a. To water, to irrigate. *Llwyd*, 83. Written also *dourhi*, 141. *W. dyvru*. Arm. *doura*.

DOV, v. n. I will come. *Mi dhôv*. *Llwyd*, 247. 1 pers. s. fut. of *dós*.

DOV, adj. Tame. Written also *dóf*, *qd. v. W. dów, dom*. Arm. *don*. Sansc. *dam*, to tame.

DOVA, v. a. To make tame, to tame, to subdue. *Llwyd*, 55. *W. dovi, †domi*. Arm. *donva*. Sansc. *dam*. Gr. *δαμῶν*, *δαμάω*. Lat. *domo*. Fr. *dompte*. Goth. *damia*. Germ. *zähme*. Eng. *tame*.

DOWDHEC, num. adj. Twelve. *Pan o y besadow guris, dhe'n dowedhek y leveryys*, when his prayers were ended, to the twelve he said. M.C. 61. *Dowdhec legyon yn un ro vye an nef danvenys*, twelve legions in one gift would be from heaven sent. M.C. 72. Written also *dewdhec*, qd. v.

DOWDHEGVES, num. adj. Twelfth. Written also *dowdhegvas*. Pryce.

DOWEDHYANS, s. m. End, the close, termination. *Yn dowedhyans a hena me a bowes desempys*, in the latter end of that I will rest immediately. C.W. 32. From *dowedh*, id. qd. *dewedh*, an end.

DOWER, s. m. Water. *Dower ha lér, ha tán, ha gwyns, houl, ha lour, ha steyr keffrys*, water and earth, and fire, and wind, and sun, and moon, and stars likewise. M.C. 211. Written also *dour*, qd. v.

DOWH, v. n. Ye will come. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *dós*. *Llwyd*, 247. A late form of *deuch*. W. *dowch*.

DOWL, s. m. A fall. A mutation of *towl*, qd. v. *Gallas genef hager dowl, dhe pytt effarn mäs an nef*, I have had a cruel fall to the pit of hell out of heaven. C.W. 32.

DOWLA, v. a. To throw, to cast. A mutation of *towla*, qd. v. *Do e dowla en clédh*, to cast him into a ditch. *Llwyd*, 244.

DOWN, adj. Deep, profound, low. *Paynys a'd wra more-theek yn yffarn down püb termyn*, pains shall make thee miserable in hell deep at all times. M.C. 66. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé*, he swore immediately as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85. *Yn dór my a vyn palas toll, may fo ynno cudhys, ha'y wül hýr ha down ragdho*, in the earth I will dig a hole that he may be covered in it, and make it long and deep for him. O.M. 867. *Down y'm kýc may 'tho tellys lyes mýl toll*, so that deep in my flesh were pierced many thousand holes. R.D. 2539. W. *duwn*. Arm. *doun*, †*don*. Ir. *doimhin*, †*domun*. Gael. *domhain*. Manx, *dowin*; y *diunid*, the profound. Gr. *δύω*, to go down. Eng. *down*.

DOWN, v. n. We will come. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *dós*. *Llwyd*, 247. Another form of *dûn*. W. *down*.

DOWNDER, s. m. Deepness, depth, profundity, a gulf, a bottomless pit. *Ha 'thera an noar hep composte ha gwág, ha tulder war bedgeth an downder, ha Speres Dew rig gwayath war bedgeth an dowrow*, and the earth was without form and void, and darkness on the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God did move on the face of the waters. C.W. p. 189; M.C. p. 93. W. *dyvnder*. Arm. *dounder*.

DOWSES, s. m. Godhead, divinity. *Pan ylly gy ahanan dhe'n nef, dhe'n Täs, gynen bydhyth yn dowses; räk na yllyn dhe weles, cüth ny gen gäs*, when thou goest from us to heaven, to the Father, thou wilt be with us in Godhead; because we are not able to see thee, sorrow leaves us not. R.D. 2455. This is another form of *dewsys*, qd. v.

DOY, adj. Yesterday. Corn. Voc. *heri*. The latest form was *de*, qd. v. W. *doe*. Arm. *deach*, *dech*. Ir. *ne*, *ane*; *nae*, *anae*; †*indhe*. Gael. *de*, *an de*. Manx, *jea*. Gr. *χθές*. Lat. *heri*. Fr. *hier*. Sansc. *hyas*, from *hi*, to leave. Cf. also *χθερνός*. Lat. *hesternus*. Goth. *gistra*. Germ. *gestern*. Eng. *yester*.

DOYN, v. a. To bring, to bear, to carry. *An Edhewon a gewsys, doyn dhyn dustuny a wra, mychtern y fyn bós synsys ha mester bräs yn bys-ma*, the Jews said, he will bear

witness to us, that he will be accounted a king, and a great master in this world. M.C. 111. Another form of *doen*, qd. v.

DOYS, v. a. He swore. A mutation of *toys*, qd. v. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé, gans Christ na vye tregis, na bythqueth ef na'n quelsé*, he swore immediately as deep an oath as he knew, with Christ that he had not been living, nor ever had seen him. M.C. 85.

DOYS, v. n. To come. *I vam whék Marya wyn püb úr fystené a wre, may hallé doys war-y-byn, y máb kemmys a garé*, his dear mother, blessed Mary, every hour made haste, that she might come to meet him, her son she loved so much. M.C. 171. Another form of *dós*, qd. v.

DRA, s. f. A thing. A mutation of *tra*, qd. v. *Lavar dys-empys dymmo an dra ús war dhe vveys*, speak at once to me the thing which is on thy mind. P.C. 499. *Dew ha dén yw dew dra*, God and man are two things. P.C. 1730. *An dra-na na ýl bós gwýr*, that thing that cannot be true. R.D. 1460. *A ny wodhouch why un dra*, do ye not know one thing? R.D. 2445.

DRAEN, s. m. A thorn, a prickle. Corn. Voc. *drain*, spina, pl. *drein*, sentes. By *Llwyd*, the singular is written *drén*. *Hag ynno fest luhas toll gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, and in it very many holes by the prickles were holed. M.C. 133. *Asso mur tyn ow passyon, pan éth dreyn yn empynnyon a púp parth dre a' grogen*, very sharp was my suffering, when the thorns went into the brain, on all parts through the skull. R.D. 2557. W. *draen*, pl. *drain*. Arm. *draen*, *drean*, pl. *drein*. Ir. *draighean*, *draighen*, *droighin*, †*draigen*. Gael. *droighionn*, (pron. *droiun*.) Manx, *drine*. Sansc. *drunaka*. Goth. *thaurn*. Germ. *thorn*. Du. *doren*. Du. *doren*, *doernen*. Ang. Sax. *thyrn*. Eng. *thorn*.

DRAENEN, s. f. A bramble, a brier, a thornbush. *Llwyd*, 148. W. *draenen*.

DRAGUN, s. m. A dragon. *Llwyd*, 55. Another term is *druic*, qd. v. W. *dragon*, *draig*, †*dreic*. Arm. *dragon*. Ir. *dragun*, *dreagan*, *draig*, *drig*. Gael. *drag*, *dreug*. Lat. *draco*, *dracone*. Eng. *dragon*.

DRAITH, s. m. A sandy beach. Pryce. A mutation of *traith*, qd. v.

DRAL, s. m. A piece, a fragment, a part. *Dús alena ty Gebal, gor an pren yn mäs gans mal, ha'th wereses Amalek, ha teuleuch e dral ha dral yn Bessedé pur gowal*, come away from there, thou Gebal, place the tree outside with a will, and let Amalek help thee; and cast ye it, piece by piece, into Bethsaida very completely. O.M. 2782. W. *dryll*. Arm. *dral*.

DRE, s. f. A town. A mutation of *tré*, qd. v. *Masons an dré ketep pol, guetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crýs an dré*, masons of the city, every head, take ye care to be to-morrow working in the midst of the city. O.M. 2298. *An gwäs prout re wrúk re maystry yn dré*, the proud fellow has done too much violence in town. P.C. 363. *Oll monas y a vynné býs yn Mont a Galvary, a vés dhe'n dré ythesé*, all would go even to Mount Calvary, outside the town it was. M.C. 162. *Dre* is often used with or without a preposition to express *home*, *at home*, *home-wards*. *Ow máp py 'theth dhe vroder, prág na dhéth e genes dré*, my son, where is thy brother gone, why is he not come with thee home? O.M. 607. *Ow arluth lowené dhys, ow oté vy devethys arté dhe dré*, my lord, hail to thee! behold me come again home. O.M. 2213.

Ellas vŷth pan dhucyth a dré, alas, that I ever came from home. R.D. 1661.

DRE, prep. Through, by. *Rág pŷp tra oll a fydh da, dre weres agan Dew ny, for all things will be good, by the help of our God.* O.M. 535. *Dre vódh an Tás caradow, by the will of the Father beloved.* O.M. 1039. *Hy a'n grŷk dre kerensé, she did it through love.* P.C. 549. *Yn golon, dre'n tenewen, dhe restyé syngys ow gŷ; dre ow thrŷs y tŷth un smat, gans kentrow d'aga gorré; y fue ow manegow plat spygys brás dre ow dywlé, in heart, through the side, I felt my spear thrust, through my feet a fellow came with nails to put them; and my smooth gloves were great spikes through my hands.* R.D. 2585. *Dre* is a mutation of *tre*, but it only occurs in the secondary form. *Der* is another form, qd. v. W. *trwy, drwy, †tre, †troi, †trui.* Arm. *dre.* Ir. *tre, †tri, dar.* Gael. *tre, troimh, trid.* Manx, *trooid.* Sansc. *tiritas.* Goth. *thairu.* Ang. Sax. *thurh.* Eng. *through.*

DRE, conj. While, whilst. *Ha dre vón bew, on sŷr a wra penya; nymbes joy a dra yn bŷs, and whilst we are alive, he will surely punish us; there is no joy to me of any thing in the world.* C.W. 90. It occurs more frequently in the compound form *hedré*, qd. v. *Dre* is a mutation of *tre*, id. qd. *try*, qd. v. W. *tra.* Arm. *andra, endra.* Ir. *trath.* Gael. *trath.*

DREAFSE, v. a. He would raise. *Hag ef dhyn re leverys, kyn fe an temple dyswrŷs yn tri dŷdh y'n dreafsé, and he hath said to us, although the temple were destroyed, in three days he would re-build it.* P.C. 366. This is an incorrect form of *drehefsé*, 3 pers. s. plup. and subj. of *drehevel*, qd. v.

DREATH, s. m. A sandy shore, a sand. *Dréath lenky, a quicksand.* Llwyd, 160. A mutation of *treath*, id. qd. *trath*, qd. v.

DRECHA, v. a. He will raise. 3 pers. s. fut. of *drehevel*, qd. v. *An temple ef a dhyswra, yn trydydh ef a'n drecha gwell ages kyns mŷr yn prôf, the temple he will destroy; in three days he will build it, better much than before in proof.* P.C. 1697. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha; kyn dasvewo ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn, let us sleep with security; though he should revive, he will not lift it from off his back.* R.D. 403. This form was also softened into *dreha*. (See *Drehevel*.) W. *dyrcha*.

DREDH, prep. By, through. Llwyd, 117.

DREDHE, pron. prep. By or through them. *Aban yw an pren tellys, bedhens an ebyl gorrys dredhé rag aga lacié, since the wood is bored, let the pegs be put through them, to fasten them.* P.C. 2575. *Hag yll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé, worth an grows, y fŷns lathijs gans kenter gwyskis dredhé, and the one foot was put straight over the other, on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them.* M.C. 179. (*Dre-dh-y.*) W. *trwydhynt, drwydhynt.* Arm. *drezhó.* Ir. *triotha, †tritu, †treu, †treo, †trempu, †treompa.* Gael. *trompa.*

DREDHO, pron. prep. By or through him, or it. *Yn plath may môns y a séf, dredho ef pan ŷns plynsys, in the place that they are they shall stand, through him when they are planted.* O.M. 2092. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch, oll ow tŷs, gour ha benen, by it ye shall be redeemed, all my people male and female.* P.C. 767. (*Dre-dh-o.*) W. *trwydho, drwydho, †trwydo, †trio, †truo.* Arm. *drezhan, †dreizf.* Ir. *trid, tridsean, †truit †tritsom, †truitsom.* Gael. *troimhe.* Manx, *trooidsyn.*

DREDHOF, pron. prep. By or through me. *Bargos, bryny, ha'n ér, moy dredhof a vŷdh hynwys, kite, crows, and the eagle further by me shall be named.* O.M. 134. *Ha'n bŷs ythew incressys dredhof ve hag ow flechys, heb niver dhe vŷs comptys, and the world is increased by me and my children, without number to be counted.* C.W. 144. (*Dre-dh-my.*) W. *trwydhov, drwydhov.* Ir. *triom, †truim.* Gael. *tromham.*

DREDHON, pron. prep. By or through us. (*Dre-dh-ni.*) W. *trwydhom, drwydhom.* Ir. *trinn, †triunni.* Gael. *tromhainn.*

DREDHOS, pron. prep. By or through thee. *Hep towl pŷr wŷr me a grys dredhos y fydhyn sylwys, without a doubt very truly I believe through thee we shall be saved.* P.C. 287. *Dredhos dhe gy y fydh oll ny yn gwŷr sawys, through thee we shall all be saved truly.* P.C. 295. *Ioy yw gynes dhe clewas, mar ték yw dhe dheryvas, dredhos ythof lowenhys, joy is with me to hear, so fair is thy declaration, through thee I am gladdened.* R.D. 2618. (*Dre-dh-ty.*) W. *trwydhot, drwydhot.* Ir. *triot.* Gael. *tromhad.*

DREDHOUC, pron. prep. By or through you. *Pilat a gewsys arté, dredhouch why bedhens ledhys, rag ynno me ny gaffé scyle vās may fo dampnys, Pilate said again, by you let him be killed, for in him I have not found good grounds that he should be condemned.* M.C. 142. W. *trwydhoch, drwydhoch.* Ir. *tribh, †triib.* Gael. *tromhaibh.*

DREDHY, pron. prep. By or through her. *Rag an grows ytho ordnys, ha'n Hudhewon ny wodhyé, hag an aval devethys dredhy Adam may pechsé, for the cross it was ordained, and the Jews knew it not, and the apple came by it that Adam had sinned by.* M.C. 152. Written also *drydhy*, qd. v. (*Dre-dh-hy.*) W. *trwydhi, drwydhi, †trwydi.* Arm. *†dreizi.* Ir. *tridhe, tridhi, †tree.* Gael. *troimpe.*

DREFEN, prep. Because, because of. *Drefen ow bones benen, ty a ŷl dhym daryvas, awos travyth ny wrussen venytha dhe guhudhas, because I am a woman, thou mayest declare it to me; because of any thing, I would not ever accuse thee.* O.M. 161. *Drefen ow bŷs noeth hep queth, ragos yth-yth dhe gudhé, because I am naked without a cloth, I went to hide from thee.* O.M. 259. *Drefen luen ty dhum servyé, ow crés a fêdh venary, because thou servest me fully, my peace shall be with thee for ever.* O.M. 1019. *Drefen un wŷth dhe henwel, lydhys ôf pŷr dhyogel, because of once naming thee, I am killed very certainly.* O.M. 2724. Written also *drevan.* Arm. *dre-ma.*

DREGE, v. a. To stay, wait for, remain, sustain. *Ha'n bedhow owth eger y me a's gwél, war ow ené; mar strechyn omma na moy, ny agan bŷdh y dregé, and the graves opening, I saw them on my soul; if we stay here any more, we shall not be able to sustain it.* P.C. 3001. A mutation of *tregé*, qd. v.

DREGERETH, s. m. Compassion, pity, mercy. *An oyl a versy, o dydhywys dhymmo vy gans an Tás a'y dregereth pan vêf chacys gans an él, the oil of mercy, (that) was promised to me by the Father, of his compassion, when I was driven by the angel.* O.M. 705. A mutation of *tregereth*, qd. v.

DREHEDHY, v. a. To reach, to attain to. *Na fors kyn na dhrehedho, ken toll ny vŷdh gwrŷs ragdho; ny a's ten*

may fôns lour hÿr, no matter though it may not reach, another hole shall not be made for it; we will stretch it, that it may be long enough. P.C. 2758. Comp. of prefix *dre*, thoroughly, and *hedhy*, to reach.

DREHEVEL, v. a. To elevate, to raise up, to erect, to rise. Part. *drehevys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *dreha*, and *drecha*, qd. v., from the earlier form *drechevel*. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drehevel dhym ostel ynno rag tregé*, I will make a village, and build for myself a mansion, in it to live. O.M. 1710. *Moyses whék, ny a dreha ragon chy pols dhe wonys*, sweet Moses, we will raise for us a house, a while to labour. O.M. 1715. *My a fystyn agy, ow trehevel an fosow*, I will hasten within, erecting the walls. O.M. 2320. *Ha pen créf warnedhé y gwreuch drehevel*, and a strong top upon them do ye erect. O.M. 2452. *Drehevyn ef yn ban*, let us raise it up. O.M. 2539. *Dre gôth y wrúk leverel, kyn fe dyswrys an temple yn tri dÿdh y'n drehafsé, bythqueth whet na fe gwell*, through pride he did say, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would re-build it, that never yet was better. P.C. 383. *Kyn pen try dÿdh y wrussys gwell ys kyns y drehevel*, before the end of three days thou wouldst raise it better than before. P.C. 1761. *Lemyn dreheveuch an gist*, now lift ye the beam. P.C. 2582. *Drehefouch an grows yn ban*, lift ye the cross up. P.C. 2812. *Sûr lour ôf vy anno-dho, dén marow na dhrehavo, bÿs deydhy fyn*, sure enough I am of him; that a dead man will not rise, till the last day. R.D. 415. *A fystynyn ny yn fen, rag drehevys yw an mên dhyworth an bédh*, Oh! let us hasten diligently, for the stone is raised from the tomb. R.D. 716. W. *dyrchavael*. Ir. *driuchadh, eirchim, dicreach*. Gael. *eirich, dirich*. Manx, *trog, troggal*.

DREHY, v. a. To cut. A mutation of *trehy*, qd. v. *Adam cummyas scon a fÿdh hÿs dhe baal luen dhe drehy*, Adam, permission shall be forthwith, to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 380. *An gwêl a rás dhyworth an lûr gwrâf dhe drehy*, the rods from the ground I will them. O.M. 1988. *Euch dh'y drehy hep lettyé*, go ye to cut it without stopping. O.M. 2505.

DREIN, s. m. Thorns, prickles. Corn. Voc. *sentes*. It is the plural of *draen*, qd. v.

DREIS, s. m. Brambles, briars. Corn. Voc. *vepres*. This is a plural aggregate, from which was formed the sing. *dreisen*, written by Llwyd, 141, *dreisan*, a raspberry bush. W. *dyrysi*, sing. *dyrysien*, †*dryssien*. Arm. *dreiz*, *dreiz*, sing. *drezen*, *dreizen*. Gael. *dreas*, *dris*. Ir. *dris*, †*driss*. Manx, *dress*. The root is W. *dyrysu*, to be entangled, or twisted together.

DREM, s. m. A complaint, lamentation. *Myrches a Jerusalem na olouch na na wreuch drem warnaf vy, nag onan vÿth*; saw warnouch agas honan, ha war 'gas flehes vyan, *kén dhe olé why a's bÿdh*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, no, nor make lamentation on me, not any one; but on ye yourselves, and on your little children, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2640.

DREMAS, s. m. One exceedingly good, a good man, a just man, a husband. *Dremas yw ef leun a rás, nêb re werthys, yn mēdh e*, he is a just man, full of grace, whom I have sold, says he. M.C. 103. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas, yn dór my a vyn palas toll, may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a just man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 864. *Ha mara gureth, ren-othas, me a syns dhe vós dremas, hag a'th wordh bÿs vynary*,

and if thou wilt, by my father, I will hold thee to be a good man, and worship thee for ever. P.C. 1773. *Arluth dremas, mar codhas myr Cryst, ow sylwyas*, good lord, if thou hast happened to see Christ, my Saviour. R.D. 855. Comp. of the prefix *dre*, thoroughly, and *más*, good.

DREMENE, v. a. To pass over, to transgress, to depart, to die. A mutation of *tremené*, qd. v. *Ganso drys nós yth olyas yn y servis nêb o lén*, with him by night there watched in his service one (that) was faithful in his service. M.C. 237. *May whrussons cam dremené, sur y vyllyk an prÿs*, that they did evil transgressions, surely they will curse the time. O.M. 337. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma, bones gorrys an spûs-ma, pan dremenna a'n bysma, yn y anow*, the will of God is this, that these kernels be put, when he passes from this world, in his mouth. O.M. 875.

DREMA, s. f. This town. *My a rea dhyuch an dremma, hag ol Chennary an Clós*, I will give you these places, and all Chennary of the Close. O.M. 2771. *Dremma* is a mutation of *tremma*, compounded of *tre*, a town, and *omma*, here; and it may be of *tra*, a thing, and *omma*.

DREN, s. m. A thorn. *Llwyd*, 148, 153. *Drén* is a contracted form of *draen*, qd. v.

DRENGES, s. f. Trinity. Written also *drengys*. It is another form of *drenses*; *g* soft, sounded as *j*, being substituted for *s*. *Ihesu máp rás, agan sylwyas, dues gweres ny, ha Drengys, Tás, a wrúk pûp gwlas, ha dén a pry*, Jesus, Son of grace, our Saviour, come help us; and Trinity, Father, who hath made every country, and man of earth. R.D. 309. *Me ew lantorn nêf, avel tân ow coll-owy, moy splanna es an Drenges, henna degoch why destunny*, I am the lantern of heaven, like to fire shining, more resplendent than the Trinity, of that bear ye witness. C.W. 10. Written by Llwyd, *drenzhes*, 243.

DRENIC, adj. Abounding in thorns, thorny. It is preserved in the name of a place, *Drinnik Town*, in South Petherwin. W. *dreiniog*. Arm. *dreinek*.

DRENS, v. a. Let them bring. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *dry*, qd. v. It is also used after a singular nominative. *Ef a gÿf yn Araby, yn Mount Tabor gwelynnny a plansas Moyses; a's dréns dhe Jerusalem*, he will find in Arabia, in Mount Tabor, rods which Moses planted; let him bring them to Jerusalem. O.M. 1933.

DRENSES, s. f. Trinity. *Máp dén hep kén ys bara, byth nyn ieves oll bewnes, leman yn levarow da a dhue dhyworth Drenses*, son of man, without other than bread, never found all life, but in good words that come from the Trinity. P.C. 68. This is another form of *drindas*, a mutation of *trindas*, qd. v.

DRES, prep. Beyond, over, above, against, across. *Yn trevyth y nyng ens gyw dhe wethyl dres y vynnas*, in any thing they were not fit to do beyond his will. M.C. 68. *A'y frût dybry ny'm bés whans, dres dyfen ow Arluth kër*, of its fruit to eat I have not a desire, against the prohibition of our dear Lord. O.M. 172. *Arluth del ôs dres pûp tra, dhe worhemmy'n a vÿdh gwreys*, Lord, as thou art above every thing, thy command shall be done. O.M. 1255. *Del osé prÿns, ha fÿr dres dhe cowethé*, as thou art prince, and wise beyond thy companions. P.C. 1927. *Nynsouch lemmyn gowygyon, ow mós dres pow flatturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars, going across the country, telling the news? R.D. 1511.

- Written also *dris*, *drys*, *dreis*, and *dreys*. W. *tros*, *dros*. Arm. *dreist*. Ir. *tairis*. Gael. *thairis*.
- DRES, part. Brought. Part. and pret. of *drey*. *Otté an Ihesu gyné drés bîs dhyso yw kelmys*, behold Jesus with me is brought to thee bound. P.C. 1569. *Te reson vîth a drés er aga fyn*, thou hast brought no reason against them. M.C. 120.
- DRES, adj. Bold, audacious. *Agan cregy ny yw mall, rág ny rebé laddron drés*, our hanging is not wrong, for we have been bold thieves. M.C. 193. Written also *drews*, qd. v. W. *drúd*.
- DRESOF, pron. prep. Over me, by me. (*Dres-my*.) *Pós re teulseuch agas clûn; rág me a'n guelas dufun, dresof ef a tremenas*, heavily ye have thrown down your haunches; for I saw him wide awake, he passed by me. R.D. 525.
- DRESTO, pron. prep. Over him, or it. (*Dres-o*.) *Nynsus Arluth dresto ef, na nîl yn nôr, nag yn nêf, Dew hep parow*, there is not a Lord over him, nor one on earth, or in heaven, God without equals. R.D. 1746. *Neffré yn dour hedré vo, ny dhue dresto na varwo, gour, gwrék, na bêst*, ever in water while he is, no one goes over it that does not die, man, woman, or beast. R.D. 2226. W. *trosto*, *drosto*, †*drosdaw*, †*trusso*, †*trostau*, †*troseau*.
- DREUCH, v. a. Bring ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *drey*. *Dreuch bîs omma dhum tyller an harlot gwás*, bring ye even here to my place the knave fellow. P.C. 980. *Dreuch an profus abervedh*, bring ye the prophet in. P.C. 1465. *Dreuch dhym ow máp cûf colon*, bring ye to me my son, dear of heart. P.C. 3164. The final aspirate was often softened into *h*, or omitted altogether. *Drew hy yn mës*, bring them out. R.D. 318. *Drewh e dhymmo ma'n gwylyf*, bring him to me that I may see him. R.D. 1776.
- DREVAL, v. a. To lift up, to erect. *Llwyd*, 164. A late form of *drehevel*, qd. v.
- DREVAN, prep. Because of. Another form of *drefen*, qd. v.
- DREVAS, s. m. Tillage. *Adam, a oll dhe drevas, an deg-ves ran dhymmo gás, whêth in atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy tillage, leave thou the tenth part to me still to remain waste. O.M. 425. A mutation of *trevas*.
- DREWESY, adj. Mournful, doleful, sad. A mutation of *trewesy*, qd. v. *Mam Ihesus Crist a ammé corf y mab pûr drewesy*, the mother of Jesus Christ kissed the body of her son very dolefully. M.C. 231.
- DREWS, adj. Bold, froward. *Dew lader draws o dampnys a ve dydhtis gans Ihesu, ganso ef may fêns cregis, onon dhodho a bûb tu*, two froward robbers, (that) were condemned, were prepared with Jesus, that they might be hanged with him, one on each side of him. M.C. 163. W. *drúd*. Ir. *druth*. Gaul. *drutos*.
- DREWYTH, adj. Wretched, lamentable. A mutation of *trewyth*, qd. v. *Ywon dhe wîr Dew an Tás re sorras drevyth benen*, I know truly, God the Father a wretched woman has angered. O.M. 256.
- DREY, v. a. To bring. *Dho drei*, *Llwyd*, 247. Written also *dry*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. pret. *droy*s, *drôs*, *drés*, *dris*. *Gans Judas del o tewlys, drey Jesus sur del vynné*, with Judas so it was arranged that he would surely bring Jesus. M.C. 41. *Na ve bôs fals an dên-ma, nyn drossen ny bîs deso*, were not this man false, we should not have brought him to thee. M.C. 99. *Cayphas a'n droy*s arté *dhe Pylat o pen Justis*, Caiaphas brought him again

- to Pilate, (that) was chief Justice. M.C. 119. *Ha te reson vîth a drés er aga fyn, na gewsyth*, and thou hast brought no reason against them, nor speakest. M.C. 120. *A Dás, ty re dhrôs dhymmo*, O Father, thou hast brought to me. O.M. 111. *Pan yllyn ny yntrethon drey dour a'n meen flynt garow*, when we can between us bring water from the rough flint stone. O.M. 1860. *A's drêns dhe Jerusalem*, let him take them to Jerusalem. O.M. 1933. *Dreuch an profus abervedh*, bring ye the prophet in. P.C. 1465. *A'n dour y fue drehevys, ha dreys arté dhe'n tîr mûr*, from the water he was raised, and brought again to the great land. R.D. 2328. *Me a'n drossa dhe baynes*, I will bring him to pains. C.W. 36. *Drewhy* (*drewh-why*) *dhym orth copplow*, bring ye to me by couples. C.W. 174. *Drey* is a contracted form of *dyrey*, and compounded of the prefix *dy*, and *rey*, to give. W. *dyroi*.
- DREYL, v. a. He will turn. A mutation of *treyl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *treylé*, qd. v. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyllly, dhe'n dôr ty a dreyl arté*, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 64. *Rág dewes mar nystevyth, y a dreyl fîth, hag a wordh dewow tebel*, for if a beverage be not found, they will ever turn, and worship evil gods. O.M. 1817. *Saw rák Peder caradow, lyes gwîth me re bysys, na dreyl e y gowsesow, awos own bones ledhys*, but for Peter the beloved, many times I have prayed, that he turn not his speeches, for fear of being killed. P.C. 885.
- DREYLE, v. a. He turned. A mutation of *treylé*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *treylé*, qd. v. *Why re dhrôs dhym an dên-ma kepar ha pan dreylé ef en dús dhyworth Dew an nêf*, ye have brought this man to me, as though he turned the people from the God of heaven. P.C. 1853.
- DREYN, s. m. Thorns. See *Drein*.
- DREYNYN, v. a. To torment. *Yn pryson mós ny dreynyn agan bew, kyn kentreynnyn oll agan kîc*, going to prison we will not torment our lives, though our flesh may rot. R.D. 73. This word is a mutation of *treynyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *treynyé*, qd. v.
- DREYS, s. m. Feet. A mutation of *treys*, qd. v. *Yma daggrow ow klybyé dhe dreys, rák ewn kerengé, saw me a's sêch gans ow blew*, tears are wetting thy feet, for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 483. *Y dreys ha'y dulé, yn ten gans kentrow worth an plynken bedhens tackys*, his feet and his hands, firmly, with nails to the planks, let them be fastened. P.C. 2516.
- DREYS, part. Brought. *Gwryyoneth a reys bôs dreys abervedh yn mater-ma*, need is that truth be brought within this affair. P.C. 2447. Part. of *drey*, qd. v.
- DREYS, prep. Over, above, beyond. *Bedhens ebron dreys pûp tra, rák kudhé myns ús formys*, let a sky be above every thing, to cover all that is formed. O.M. 21. *Bom-myn dreys keyn*, blows over the back. P.C. 2729. Another form of *dres*, qd. v.
- DRI, num. adj. Three. A mutation of *tri*, qd. v. *E vester a dhrôs an dri pens*, his master brought the three pounds. *Llwyd*, 251.
- DRIC, v. n. He will remain. 3 pers. s. fut. of *triga*, qd. v. *Lemmyn omma ty a drîk, bîs pan pottro oll dhe gîk, iuggys may fey*, now here thou shalt stay, until when all thy flesh may rot, when thou art sentenced. R.D. 2021. *Ny drîk grychonen yn fók*, there remains not a spark in the forge. P.C. 2717.

- DRIGAS**, v. a. He stayed, or remained. A mutation of *trigas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *triga*, qd. v. *Yn creys me re ysedhas, avel servont ow servyé, ha why gynef re drygas yn temptacyon yn púp le*, in the midst I have sat, like a servant serving, and ye have dwelt with me in temptation every where. P.C. 805.
- DRIGVA**, s. f. A dwelling place. A mutation of *trigva*, qd. v. *Effarn yw y drigva*, hell is its dwelling place. C.W. 122.
- DRINDAS**, s. f. Trinity. *Llwyd*, 166. *An drindas*, the Trinity. A mutation of *trindas*, qd. v.
- DRIS**, prep. Above, over, beyond. *Ha'n strokosow trewesy war y gorf dris púp manner*, and the sad stripes on his body above every measure. M.C. 173. *Ganso drys nós yth olyas yn y servis nêb o lén*, with him through the night there watched in his service one that was faithful. M.C. 237. *May lavarsans yn púp tyller dris an vro*, that they should say in every place through the country. M.C. 250. One of the various forms of *dres*, qd. v.
- DRISLEMMAL**, v. a. To leap over. Comp. of *dris*, over, and *lemmel*, to leap. In late times it was corrupted into *dris-lebmál*. Pryce.
- DRO**, v. a. Bring thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *drey*. *Dro ve dhymmo dysempys, ha my a ra y dybry*, bring it to me immediately, and I will eat it. O.M. 247. *Dóg alena tŷr gwelen, ha dro y genes dhe dré*, take thou thence three rods, and bring them with thee home. O.M. 1947. *Dro hy dhymmo war ow scoudh*, bring it to me on my shoulder. P.C. 2624.
- DRO**, adv. About, thereabout, on all sides. *Llwyd*, 127, 176. *Lays es yn pow a dro*, the laws are in the country about. M.C. 121. (See *Adro*.) *Nyns yw marth, cûth ken y'm bo, ow toon an pren a dhe dro*, it is no wonder, if sorrow be in me, carrying the tree about. O.M. 2820. † *Rag hedda vedn bôz cawses dro dan pow*, for that will be spoken about the country. Pryce. *Dro* is a mutation of *tro*, qd. v.
- DROAGA**, v. a. To hurt. *Llwyd*, 75. A late form of *droga*, qd. v.
- DROC**, s. m. Evil, wickedness, harm, injury, wrong. Written also *dróg*, as in the Cornish Vocabulary, *drog*, malum. *Mara kyll dheworth an da dhe wethyll drók agan dry*, if he can from the good bring us to do evil. M.C. 21. *Ef ny ylly dre dhewsys godhaff na nŷll drók na da*, he could not by godhead suffer either evil or good. M.C. 60. *Dén vŷth dróg dhys ny wra*, no man shall do thee harm. O.M. 1462. *Me a wra dhys mŷr a dhrók*, I will do thee much evil. P.C. 2098.
- DROC**, adj. Bad, evil, wicked, hurtful, mischievous. Written also *drog*. *A out warnes, drók venen, wortó pan wrussys colé*, Oh, out upon thee wicked woman, when thou didst listen to him. O.M. 221. *Dróg yw genef gru-thyl dén*, I am sorry to have made man. O.M. 417. (This idiom is the common form in Welsh, *drug yw genyv, y mae yn dhrwg genyv*.) *Mar dha yw genef a vrŷs, merwel kyns dós drók ancow*, so well it is in my opinion, to die before the coming of evil sorrow. O.M. 1230. *Ty a fŷdh wharé dróg lam*, thou shalt soon have a bad chance. O.M. 2742. *Dre wŷr vreus iuggys rák agan drók ober kens*, by true judgment sentenced for our evil work before. P.C. 2902. *Ty dhe dós drók yw gyné dhe vŷr ancres*, I am sorry that thou shouldst have come to great disquiet. R.D. 207. W. *drug*. Arm. *droug*, † *drouc*. Ir.

droch, † *drog*. Gael. *droch*. Manx, *drogh*. Sansc. *druh*, to seek to hurt.

DROCA, adj. Worst. Written also *droga*. *Droga galar ew dhymmo y ancledhyas mar uskys*, the worst grief is to me, the burying him so immediately. O.M. 868. *Droka ober o henna, ladhé máp Dew y honan*, the worst deed was that, to kill the Son of God himself. P.C. 3081. *Púr wŷr y fydhons dampnys dhe tân yfarn, droka le*, very truly they will be condemned to the fire of hell, the worst place. P.C. 3094. W. *drycav*. Besides the regular comparison, *droc*, *drocah*, *droca*, the Cornish had also the irregular comparative *gwêth*, and superlative, *gwetha*. So in Welsh, *drug*, *drycach*, *drycav*, and *gwaeth*, *gwaethav*; and in Arm. *droug*, *gwaz*, *gwasa*.

DROCOLETH, s. m. An evil deed, ill doing, injury, damage. *Mar a mynné amendyé, gwell vye y dhylyfryé hep drocoletth dhyworthyn*, if he would amend it would be better to liberate him without injury from us. P.C. 1864. *Pa'n drok-kuleth a wrusta? gorthyp vy na vyf tollys*, what evil deed hast thou done? answer me that I be not deceived. P.C. 2008. *Mars ôs máp Dew a vêr brys, ymsaw scon a dhroceleth*, if thou art the Son of God, of great price, save thyself soon from ill usage. P.C. 2866. Comp. of *droc*, evil, and *culeth*, a deed, from *cul*, to do.

DROGA, v. a. To do harm, to hurt, to injure. Written by *Llwyd*, *droaga*. W. *drygu*.

DROGBREDERYS, adj. Evil-minded, malicious, envious. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *dróg*, and *prederys*, minded, qd. v.

DROGBRES, s. m. Ill will, spite, grudge. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *dróg*, and *brês*, mind. W. *drygvryd*.

DROGDAVASEC, adj. Ill-tongued, foul-mouthed, backbiting, reviling. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *dróg*, and *tavasec*, tongued. W. *drug-davod*, *tavod-dhrwg*.

DROGGER, s. m. Ill report, infamy, reproach. Corn. Voc. *drocger*, infamia. Comp. of *dróc*, or *dróg*, and *gér*, a word. W. *drygair*.

DROGGERIIT, adj. Infamous, reproachful. Corn. Voc. *drocgeriit*, infamis. From *drogger*, with an adjectival termination, as in *Geriit da*, qd. v.

DROGGRAS, s. m. Revenge, requital. *Agan harluth Lucifer, ny a'n kyrch dhys hep danger, púr lowenek, yn drog-gras dh'y dás Adam, venytha ná'n geffo tam a wolow ték*, our lord Lucifer, we will bring him to thee without delay very joyfully; in requital to his father Adam, that he may never have a bit of fair light. O.M. 550. Comp. of *dróg*, and *grás*, a return of favour.

DROGOBER, s. m. An evil deed, a crime. *Llwyd*, 58. *Kepar hag ef ón crowsys, ha dre wŷr vreus juggys rák agan drók-ober kens*, like as he we are crucified, and by true judgment sentenced for our evil deed before. P.C. 2902. Comp. of *dróg*, and *ober*, a work. Arm. *droug-ober*.

DROGOBEROR, s. m. A worker of evil, a malefactor. *Llwyd*, 88. Corn. Voc. *drochoberor*, maleficus.

DROGSAWARN, s. m. A bad smell, a stink. *Llwyd*, 69. Comp. of *dróg*, and *sawarn*, a smell, qd. v.

DRON, s. f. A throne. A mutation of *tron*, qd. v. *Dún dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y drón, avel mychtern yn y sé*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and let us put him in his throne, like a king in his seat. O.M. 237.

DROS, v. a. He brought. 3 pers. s. preterite of *drey*. *A Dás ty re dhrós dhymmo ascorn a'm kýk, (ha'm) corf*, O

Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body. O.M. 111. *Ty re gam wrúk eredy, ha re'n drôs dhe vûr anken*, thou hast done evil verily, and hast brought him to much sorrow. O.M. 282. *Why re dhrôs dhym an dên-ma*, ye have brought to me this man. P.C. 1852.

DROSSA, v. a. He will bring. 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *drey*. *Saw mar callaf der dhavys gwyl dhe Adam dhym cola, me a'n drossa dhe baynes na dhefo dhe'n nêf nevera*, but if I can by device make this Adam to listen to me, I will bring him to pains, that he shall never come to heaven. C.W. 36.

DROSSEN, v. a. We had brought. 1 pers. pl. preterpl. and subj. of *drey*. *Yn mêdh Pilat pan a dra a ynnouch wy warnodho? Na ve bôs fals an dên-ma ny'n drossen ny bîs deso*, Pilate says, what do ye charge against him? Were not this man false, we would not have brought him ever to thee. M.C. 99. *Tebel dên ef mar ny fe, ny ny'n drosen dhyso gy*, if he were not a wicked man, we would not have brought him to thee. P.C. 1976.

DROU, v. a. Bring ye. An abbreviated form of *drouch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *drey*. *Pur lowen, re'n Arluth Dew, ha lowenné a pe bew, drou' e yntre ow dywvrech*, very gladly, by the Lord God, and more gladly if he were alive; bring him to my arms. P.C. 159.

DRUIC, s. f. A dragon. Corn. Voc. *draco*. W. *draig*, †*dreic*; *dragon*. Arm. *dragon*. Ir. *draig*, *drig*; *dragon*, *dreagan*. Gael. *drag*, *dreug*. Lat. *draco*. Gr. *δράκων*; *δέπκω*, to see.

DRUS, adv. Across, athwart. Written also *drues*. *Cafes moy dhys aban rês, try heys dhe bâl kemery; a drûs musury trylles, ha gwet na wra falsury*, to have more since there is need to thee, three lengths of thy spade thou shalt take; athwart thou shalt measure three breadths, and take thou care that thou doest no deceit. O.M. 393. *A Iowan na gows a drues, râk ahanas marth a'm bues, ty dhe leverel folneth*, O John speak not absurdly, for I am surprised at thee, to be speaking folly. R.D. 961. *Ty Pilat dhum arluth dues, kyn whrylly nîth cows a drues dhynny lemmyn, gennen ny ty á*, thou Pilate come to my lord, though thou shouldst ever speak against it, with us thou shalt go. R.D. 1792. W. *traws*, *draws*, †*trus*. Arm. *treuz*. Ir. *trasd*. Gael. *trasd*. Lat. *trans*. Sansc. *tar*, to cross.

DRUS, s. m. A foot. A mutation of *trûs*, a late form of *troys*. *A druz, on foot*. *Llwyd*, 115.

DRUTH, s. f. A harlot. W. *trythyll*, *drythyll*. Ir. *druth*, *druis*, †*drus*, †*tudracht*. Gael. *druiséal*.

DRUYTH, part. Brought. Part. pass. of *drey*; written also *drûth*. *Dhe Arluth nêf ythouch druyth, dún alemma dhe'n môr ruyth, tús, venenes, ha flehys*, to the Lord of heaven ye are brought, let us go hence to the Red Sea; men, women, and children. O.M. 1621. *Mur ioy ús er y byn ef; pûr dha yth heuel yn nêf y bones druth*, great joy is meeting him; very good it seems in heaven that he is brought. R.D. 2492.

DRY, v. a. To bring. Another form of *drey*, qd. v. *Mar a kyll dheworth an da dhe wethyll drôk agan dry*, if he can from the good to do evil us bring. M.C. 21. *Y wrêg dhe rê anedhé môs dhe'n drê, ha degylmy an asen ha dry gansé*, he caused some of them to go to the town, and untie the ass, and bring (her) with them. M.C. 27. *Honna yw y bows nessa, ha whéth gwreuch y dhry omma*

arté dhywhy, ha dyscow y dheworto, that is his nearest garment, and do ye yet bring him here again to you, and strip it from him. R.D. 1870.

DRYDH, prep. Through, or by. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tâs olgallusec, gwrêar an nêv, ha'n 'oar; hag yn Jesus Christ y mab y honon, nêb ef dheravas dhe vewnans drydh an Speris Sans*, I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his own Son, whom he raised to life through the Holy Ghost. *Pryce*. This is also written *drêdh*; and is the form of *dre*, before a vowel.

DRYDHY, pron. prep. Through or by her, or it. (*Drydhy*.) *Dew a erchys dhys Moyses dhe welen y kemeres, ha gwyskel an môr gynsy, an dour a uger a lês, may hylly yn ta kerdhes, ty ha'th pobel oll drydhy*, God has commanded thee, Moses, thy rod to take, and strike the sea with it; the water will open wide, that thou wilt be able well to go, thou and all thy people through it. O.M. 1668. Written also *dredhy*, qd. v. W. *trwydhi*, *drwydhi*, †*trwydi*. Arm. *dreizi*. Ir. *trithe*, *trithi*, †*trée*. Gael. *troimpe*.

DRYLLYN, v. a. We will bring back. A mutation of *trylyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *trylé*, qd. v. *Dhe Pilat na'n dryllyn ny*, to Pilate that we bring him not back. R.D. 548.

DRYNSYS, s. f. Trinity. A mutation of *trynsys*, which is variously written *drindas*, *drynses*, *drynges*. *Yn gwîr-der an tîr gwelen yw dysquydhyans ha token an try person yn Drynsys*, in truth, the three rods are a declaration and token of the three persons in the Trinity. O.M. 1734. *Râg an tyrr gwelen defry a ve gans Davyd plyn-sys, hag a iunnyas dhe onan, yn token da an try person yn Drynsys*, for the three rods really were by David planted, and he joined (them) into one as a good type of three persons in the Trinity. O.M. 2650. See *Trindas*.

DRYNYA, v. a. To grieve. *Geneuch why môs ny drynyaf; dhum arluth lowen yth af, Tyber Cesar*, to go with you I shall not grieve; to my lord gladly I will go, Tiberius Cæsar. R.D. 1797. This is a mutation of *trynya*, which is also written *treynyé*, qd. v.

DRYS, prep. Over, above, beyond. *Ytho bedhyth mylyges pûr wîr drys oll a bestes a gerdho war an nôr veis*, now thou shalt be accursed, very truly above all the beasts, that walk on the earth of the world. O.M. 312. *Ellas gweles an termyn, ow Arluth pan wrúk serry, pan rûk drys y worhemmyr*, alas to see the time, when I made my Lord angry, when I acted against his command. O.M. 353. *Yma Dew whâth ow pewé, neb ew Arluth drys pûp tra*, there is a God yet living, who is Lord above all things. O.M. 623. Written also *dres*, qd. v.

DU, s. m. God, a god, a divinity. Pl. *duow*. *Wy a bîs a leun golon,—may fo dhe Dhu dhe wordhyans, ha sylwans dhe'n enevow*, ye shall pray with faithful heart,—that there be to God the glory, and salvation to the souls. M.C. 1. *An aval te kemer tam, avel Du y fedhyth gwrys*, of the apple take thou a bit, like a god thou wilt be made. M.C. 6. *Mês pan vóns dysehys gulân, y a dynach aga duow myleges*, but when they are quite refreshed, they will reject their cursed gods. O.M. 1840. This is another form of *dew*, qd. v.

DU, adj. Black, sable, dark, gloomy. Corn. Voc. *duw*, niger. Pl. *duon*. *Och, tru, tru; shyndhys ôf gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y venym*, Oh, sad, sad, hurt I am by a black toad, and blown by his venom. O.M. 1778. *Du asyw emskemunys nêp re ordenes y ladhé*, black ac-

- cursed is he, who decreed to kill him. P.C. 3091. *Púr hardh dún dhodho wharré, gorryn ef yn bédh arté; du yw y lyw*, very boldly let us go to him soon, let us put him into the grave again; black is his hue. R.D. 2101. In late Cornish it was written also *diu*. *Davaz dhiu*, a black sheep; *hor' diu*, a black ram; *hyrroz dyon*, black rams. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *du*. Arm. *du*. Ir. *dubh*, *†dub*. Gael. *dubh*. Manx, *doo*.
- DU, s. m. A day. An abbreviated form of *dýdh*, qd. v. *Du Yow*, Thursday. *Du Pasc*, Easter day. *Thomas ythos púr woký, drefen na fynnyth crygy, an arluth dhe dhasserchy du pask vyttyn*, Thomas, thou art very stupid, because thou wilt not believe the Lord to have risen Easter day morning. R.D. 1108.
- DU, s. m. A side. A mutation of *tu*, qd. v. *A y du*, on his side.
- DU, num. adj. Two. Another form of *dew*, qd. v., and chiefly used in composites, as *duscoudh*, the shoulders; *dugans*, forty.
- DUADH, s. m. End, termination. *Llwyd*, 251. Another form of *diwedh*, qd. v.
- DUAN, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Yn úr-na, rág púr dhan, daggrow tyn gwráf dyveré*, in that time, for very sorrow, bitter tears I shall shed. O.M. 401. *Mar a quellan drók dhum flechys, na duan, ow colon a výdh terrys*, if I see evil to my children, or sorrow, my heart will be broken. P.C. 1945. Another form of *duwhan*, qd. v.
- DUBM, adj. Warm. A mutation of *tubm*, as *mar tubm*, so warm. *Llwyd*, 231.
- DUC, v. a. He brought. 3 pers. s. preterite of *doga*, or *degy*, qd. v. Written also *duq*. *Ef a dhúk an grows gansé, púr wýr henn o a'y anvodh*, he bore the cross with them, very truly this was against his will. M.C. 175. *Honna a dorras an aval ték, hag a'n dúg dhym dhe dastyé*, she plucked the fair apple, and brought it to me to taste. O.M. 268. *Dasserchy ef a wrúk, ha mûr a paynys re dhúk war y corf kër*, rise he did, and many pains he bore on his dear body. R.D. 1280. *Rág dry Adam a yfarn, me a dhúk curyn a spern, nêp try our adro dhum pen*, to take Adam out of hell, I wore a crown of thorns some three hours around my head. R.D. 2554. W. *dúg*, *†duc*, *a dhúg*.
- DUCHAN, s. f. Grief, sorrow, lamentation. *Ny amownt gwythell duchar lemyr ragdha*, it avails not to make lamentation now for it. C.W. 124. British Museum MS. The more common forms are *dewhan*, *duwhan*, *duan*, *duon*, *duwon*. See *Duwhan*.
- DUE, v. m. He will come. 3 pers. s. fut. of *dós*. In construction it changes into *dhue*, and *tue*. *An pyth a dhue yn dywedh*, the thing will come at last. O.M. 671. *Pan vo gures my a dhue dhys*, when it is done I will come to thee. O.M. 988. *War agan keyn ef a dhue*, on our back it will come. O.M. 2570. *Bynyges yw nêb a dhue yn hanow Dew*, blessed is he who comes in the name of God. P.C. 274. *Ha kemmys a'n gordhyo ef, gans mûr ioy y tue dhe'n nêf dre y dhudder oberys*, and as many as worship him, with great joy shall come to heaven, by his goodness wrought. R.D. 1223. W. *daw*, *a dhaw*. Arm. *deú*.
- DUE, part. Ended. *Rýs yw dymmo lafuryé dhe un vatel yredy, saw dystoch hy a výdh dué*, I must labour at a battle certainly, but very soon it will be ended. O.M. 2178. *An gwary yw dué lymmyr*, the play is now ended. 2839. *Mar ny výdh an whethlow dué yn ages mýsk, nêp*

- onon me a wýsk*, if the tales be not ended amongst you, some one I shall strike. R.D. 1400. *Ha mýl dén ef a wrúk dué yn dour-na rák uth hag own*, and a thousand men he caused to be finished in that water, for horror and fright. R.D. 2331. An anomalous form from *diwedhé*, qd. v.
- DUECH, v. n. Come ye. *Tormentores duech dhym scon*, executioners, come to me forthwith. R.D. 2240. *Ow dewolow duech gynef warparth oll me agas peys*, my devils come with me together all I pray you. R.D. 2307. This is the same word as *deuch*, qd. v.
- DUELLO, v. a. To let out, to discharge. *Ellas, dhynny ny dál man duello luhes na taran dh'y lesky ef*, alas, it avails us not a bit to discharge lightning nor thunder to burn him. R.D. 296. It is the same word as *dellé*, and *dyllo*, qd. v.
- DUER, v. n. It concerneth. *Kyn y'n carra výth mar veur, awos y ladhé ny'm duer*, though he may love him ever so much, for killing him, there is no concern to me. R.D. 1898. Id. qd. *dér*, and *dúr*, qd. v.
- DUES, v. n. Come thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *dós*. *Dues ow howethes Eva*, come thou, my companion Eve. O.M. 652. *Dues nês hag ysé gené*, come thou nearer, and sit with me. P.C. 576. *A vyl gadlyng, dues yn rág*, O vile vagabond, come forth. P.C. 1817. *Ihesu máp rás, agan syl-wyas, dues gweres ny*, Jesus, Son of grace, our Saviour, come help us. R.D. 308. Written as frequently *dús*, qd. v. Arm. *deuz*.
- DUES, v. n. Thou camest. 2 pers. s. preterite of *dós*. *Kepar yn beys ha dues, dhe'n nêf grusses yskenné*, as thou camest into the world, to heaven thou wouldst ascend. O.M. 155. Arm. *deuez*.
- DUES, part. Come. *Mar ny's cafaf scon dhum dues, ty a fýdh drók oremus*, if I do not find them soon come to me, thou shalt have an evil oremus. R.D. 647. *Gúl ges ahanaf a wrêth, marth yw gynef na dhues mêth ow keysel gow*, thou dost make a jest of me; it is a wonder to me, that shames comes not speaking lies. R.D. 1391. Written also *des*. Arm. *deúet*, *deút*.
- DUES, s. f. A goddess. *Pryce*. W. *duwies*. Arm. *douéez*, *†dues*.
- DUETH, s. f. He came. 3 pers. s. preterite of *dós*. *Rák whêth býth ny dhueth deydh brues*, for yet the day of judgment has not come. R.D. 234. *Namn'agan dallas golow, pan dhueth an gwás*, light almost blinded us, when the fellow came. R.D. 303. *Pyw a dhueth a'n beys yn rúdh*, who is it that has come from the earth in red. R.D. 2499. Written also *dúth*, qd. v. W. *daeth*.
- DUETH, v. n. Thou shalt come. 2 pers. s. fut. of *dós*. *Arluth assyw varthusek, pan dhueth, Ihesu gallosek, dh'agan myras, ha leverel dhynny crês, asso fast ytho dyges agan dorras*, Lord it is wonderful, when thou comest, Jesus powerful, to see us, and speak peace to us, though fast our door was shut. R.D. 1178. *Ty geyler, dús yn rák, ha mar ny dhueth, me a'th ták, hag a ver spys*, thou gaoler, come forth, and if thou wilt not come, I will strangle thee, and in a short time. R.D. 199. Written also *dúth*, qd. v. Arm. *deúez*.
- DUEYTH, v. n. I came. 1 pers. s. preterite of *dós*. *Ellas vyth pan dhueyth a dré, an keth corf-na byw a pe, ow arluth a vye saw*, alas ever when I came from home! if that same body were alive, my lord would be cured. R.D. 1661. Written also *duyth*, qd. v. Arm. *deúiz*.

- DUF, s. m. A captain. *Fystyn ow duf whék a vy, gweyt an harlot na scapyo*, hasten my sweet captain of me; take care that the knave escape not. P.C. 989. Written also *def*, qd. v.
- DUFE, v. n. He will come. Comp. of *duf*, id. qd. *dyf*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *dós*, and pronoun *fe*, he. *Mar tufé ha datherchy mûr a dús a wra crygy ynno*, if he will come and rise, much people will believe in him. R.D. 7.
- DUFUN, adj. Sleepless, awake, wide awake. *Pôs re tewl-seuch agas clûn, rág me a'n gwelas dufun, dresof ef a tremenas*, heavily have ye thrown down your haunches, for I saw him wide awake, he passed over me. R.D. 424. This is a less correct form of *difun*, qd. v.
- DUFYDHY, v. a. To quench, to extinguish. *Ow Arluth kêr, Cryst Ihesu, Dew an nêf, dre dhe vertu, dufydh nerth an flam ha'n tân*, my dear Lord, Christ Jesus, God of heaven, through thy virtue, assuage the power of the flame and fire. O.M. 2637. W. *difodhi*, comp. of *di*, neg., and *fawdh*, splendour.
- DUG, v. n. He brought. 3 pers. s. preterite of *doga*, or *degy*, qd. v. *Honna a dorras an aval ték, hag a'n dîg dhym dhe dastyé*, she plucked the fair apple, and brought it to me to taste. O.M. 268. More frequently written *duc*, qd. v.
- DUGANS, num. adj. Two score, forty. *Llwyd*, 133. *Dég ha dugans*, ten and two score, fifty. *Pryce*. This is a late form of *dewigans*, qd. v.
- DUGTYE, v. a. To prepare, to provide. *Rág henna an vuscogyon orto a borthas avy, dre vraster brás yn golon y dhugtyons y dhestrewy*, for that reason the fools against him bore spite, through great pride in the heart they prepared to destroy him. M.C. 26. It is the same word as *dychtyé*, qd. v.
- DUI, num. adj. Used with substantives feminine, as *dew* was with masculines. The same rule obtains in Welsh and Armoric. It is also written *diw* or *dyw*, qd. v. W. *dwyl*, † *dui*. Arm. *diou*. Sansc. *dwé*.
- DUIGLUN, s. m. The reins. Corn. Voc. *renes*. Comp. of *dui*, two, and *clun*, the haunch, qd. v.
- DUILOF, s. m. The hands. This is the Celtic dual. *Lien duilof*, manutergium *vel* mantle, a towel, a hand cloth. Corn. Voc. Comp. of *dui*, two, and *lof*, a hand, qd. v. In the Ordinalia the word is generally written *dewlef*, *dywlef*, and *dywluf*, qd. v. W. *dwylaw*, † *duilof*.
- DUIVRON, s. m. The breasts. *Cluit duivron*, pectus, the breast. Corn. Voc. Another instance of the Celtic dual. Comp. of *dui*, two, and *bron*, a breast. W. *dwivron*.
- DULE, s. m. The hands. An abbreviated form of *dywlef*, or *duilof*. *Ha'n kelmyns treys ha dulé, ha'n hembryn-kys bîs dhynny*, let them bind him feet and hands, and bring him to us. P.C. 583. *Yma ow trîs ha'm dulé dhyworthef ow teglené*, my feet and hands are loosening from me. P.C. 1216. *Dhe wêth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, they shall be worse for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2733. *Llwyd* writes this word *dula*, *gravar dula*, a hand-barrow. 46. † *Tre dha dhula*, betwixt thy hands. 230.
- DUM, pron. prep. To my. (*Do-my*.) *A venen, assos goky, na grêsyth dhum lavarow*, O woman, thou art foolish, that thou wilt not believe my words. O.M. 174. *Adam pandra wrêth, prâg na dhêth dhum wolcummé*, Adam what art thou doing, why camest thou not to welcome me. O.M. 258. *Er na gyllyf dhê'n nêf dhum Tâs, may te-whyllyf arté dhum gwlas, dhe gows worthys*, until I go to

heaven to my Father, that I may return again to my country to speak to thee. R.D. 878.

DUN, s. f. A hill. Written also *din*, qd. v. This form is preserved in the names of places; as *Dun mear*, the great hill, in Bodmin; *Dun vedh*, the hill of the grave, in St. Breock.

DUN, v. n. Let us come. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *dós*. *Abel whék dún alemma*, sweet Abel, let us come hence. O.M. 446. *Ow broder whék, dún dhe dré*, my sweet brother, let us come home. O.M. 525. *Dún ol dhe'n gorhyl, toth da, gans lîf na wrellen budhy*, let us come all to the ark quickly, that we may not be drowned by the flood. O.M. 1047. *Dún ganso er y anfus, dhe Pylat agan iustys*, let us come with him, for his wickedness, to Pilate our justice. P.C. 1501. This is the common Welsh idiom for *let us bring*. W. *deuwn*, down. Arm. *deuomp*.

DUON, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Dre pûr anger ha duon, me a wor lour nêp onon me a wîsk*, for very anger and vexation, I know very well, some one I shall strike. R.D. 1402. *Duon agas lavarow, ha hyreth bôs Cryst marow, pûr wîr a îl ow gwethé*, grief of your words, and regret that Christ is dead, very truly may destroy me. R.D. 1414. *Yma dhymmo mûr duon, ha cothys war ow colon*, there is much grief and sorrow on my heart. R.D. 1764. This is variously written *duan*, *duwhan*, and *duwon*. See *Duwhan*.

DUR, s. m. Water. Corn. Voc. *aquam*. Written also *dour*, qd. v.

DUR, v. n. It concerns. *Cryst ow sylwyas, clew mar a'th dîr, dhys daryvas del garsen mûr*, Christ my saviour, hear if it concerns thee, disclose to thee as I would much desire. R.D. 845. *Kyn whrylly flattré mar mûr ahanas tra vîth ny'm dîr, kyn 'thos bysy*, though thou dost chatter so much, any thing from thee concerns me not, though thou be busy. R.D. 1059. Written also *dêr*, and *duer*. W. *dawr*. (*Nî'm dawr*, *nî'm dawr i*, it concerns me not; *nî'th dawr*, it concerns thee not; and fut. *nî'm dorbi*. *Er gwaith Arderydh nî'm dorbi*, for the action of Arderydh, I shall not be concerned. *Merdhyn*.) Arm. † *deur*. (*Nem deur*, I am unwilling; *noz deur*, ye are unwilling.)

DURDALA, s. m. Thanks. † *Fatla ello why giel? po fatla gan a why?* how do you do, or how is it with you. † *Dah, durdala dha why*, well, thanks to you. This is a late and corrupt term of uncertain origin, and is given by *Pryce*.

DURGY, s. m. A small turf hedge. *Pryce*. The primary meaning was probably a water dyke, being compounded of *dûr*, water, and *ge*, a fence.

DURN, s. m. A hand. *Llwyd*, 3. Generally written *dorn*, qd. v. In Cornish and Armoric, it generally means a hand, while in Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx, it is applied to a fist.

DUS, v. n. Come thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *dós*. *Eva, dús nês, kemer y*, Eve, come nearer, take it. O.M. 179. *Abram, fystyné gwra, ha dús dhymmo wharré*, Abraham, hasten do thou, and come to me soon. O.M. 1266. *Moyes, sâf ena, na nês, na dhûs na fella*, Moses, stand there, not nearer come not, no further. O.M. 1404. *Dôs genen ny*, comethou with us. O.M. 2378. *Dús yn mês*, come thou out. O.M. 2700. Written also *dues*, qd. v.

DUS, s. f. A people, people. A mutation of *tûs*, qd. v. *Ha'th vam, hag oll an dús vâs*, and thy mother, and all

the good people. O.M. 814. *Cresseuch, collenweuch kefrys an nôr veys, a dús, arté*, increase ye, fill likewise the earth of the world, O men, again. O.M. 1212. *Gans lyf ny wráf bynytha ladhé an dús gwyls na dôf*, by flood I will not ever destroy mankind wild nor tame. O.M. 1245.

DUSCODH, s. m. The shoulders. This is a Celtic dual, being compounded of *du*, two, and *scodh*, shoulder. Written also *duscoudh*. *Lemyn dreheveuch an gist, yw gwrys crows, war duscoudh Cryst dh'y dôn dhe dré*, now lift ye up the beam, that is made a cross, on the shoulders of Christ, to carry it to town. P.C. 2582. *Pyw a dhueth a'n beys yn rúdh, avel gós, pen ha duscoudh, garrow ha treys*, who is it that came from the earth in red, like blood, head, and shoulders, legs, and feet. R.D. 2500.

DUSES, s. m. Godhead, divinity. *Rák me a wôr lour, denses, marnes dre an luen duses, omma ny sêf*, for I know full well, that men, unless through full Godhead, remain not here. R.D. 2515. This is another form of *dewsys*, qd. v.

DUSHOC, adj. Tufted, spiked. *Les dushoc, betonica, betony. Corn. Voc. Les dushoc*, is literally the tufted plant, which is characteristic of it. *Dushoc* is a mutation of *tushoc*, id. qd. W. *twysog*, from *twys*, a tuft.

DUSTUN, s. m. A witness. A mutation of *tustun*, qd. v. Pl. *dustuncow, dustenyow, dustynyow*. *En Edhewon yntrethé a whelas dustuncow*, the Jews between them sought for witnesses. M.C. 90. *Mýns a wrúk me a'n avow, hag a gýf dustynyow, ty dhe gows erbyn laha*, all I did I confess it, and have witnesses that thou speakest against the law. P.C. 1302. *Travyth ny wréth gorthyby erbyn dustenyow lél*, dost thou not reply any thing against trusty witnesses? P.C. 1318. *Pyth yw an ethom gortos, na cafus dustynyow, aban wréth y aswonvos*, what is the need to stay, or find witnesses, since thou dost acknowledge it? P.C. 1498.

DUSTUNE, v. a. To bear witness, to witness, to testify. A mutation of *tustuné*, qd. v. It is written also *dustynyé*. *Hag êth poran dhe'n cyté, gan luas y fôns gwelys, en gwýr dhe dhustunyé, bós Máb Du neb o ledhys*, and went straight to the city, by many they were seen, the truth to witness that it was the Son of God who was killed. M.C. 210. *Nynsus ethom nag onan dhywhy a dustynyé, pan clewseuch gows an gewan*, there is no need of any one to testify to you, when ye have heard him speak the lies. P.C. 1338. *Súr Maria Jacobé, ha Maria Salomé, dhym dustyny*, surely Mary, (mother of) James, and Mary Salome will witness to me. R.D. 1075.

DUSTUNY, s. m. A witnessing, witness, testimony. A mutation of *tustuny*, qd. v. It is written also *dustyny*. *Ha dew a dhúk dustuny y'n clewsons ow leverel*, and two bore witness they heard him say. M.C. 91. *Mara kewsys falsury, ha henna dôk dustuny*, if I have spoken falsehood, of that bear thou witness. P.C. 1272. *Ha me a dhék dustyny, y'n clewys ow leverel*, and I bear witness, I have heard him saying. P.C. 1313.

DUTH, v. n. He came. 3 pers. s. preterite of *dós*. *Dhym dhe ammé ty re dúth súr, rág ow gwerthé dhe'n traylors púr*, to kiss me thou hast surely come, to sell me to very traitors. P.C. 1107. *Ty creator bynyges, fattel dhuthé gy dhe'n crés*, thou blessed creature, how camest thou to peace? R.D. 260. *Me re dhúth dhe'th confortyé, nak na vy gy yn a whér*, I am come to comfort thee, that thou

be not in sorrow. R.D. 473. *Me re dhúth dh'agas myres*, I am come to see you. R.D. 1536. *Dre ow thrýs y túth un smat gans kentrow d'aga gorré*, through my feet a fellow came with nails to put them. R.D. 2587. Written also *dueth*, qd. v. W. *daeth*.

DUTH, v. n. Thou shalt come. 2 pers. s. fut. of *dós*. *Cryst clew ow léf, lavar an úr may túth a'n nêf arté dhe'n lúr, dhe cows worthyn*, Christ hear my voice, say the hour that thou wilt come from heaven again to the earth to speak to us. R.D. 882. Written also *dueth*, qd. v.

DUTHE, v. n. I came. 1 pers. s. subj. of *dós*. *Whet aban dhuthé y'th chy, golhy ow treys ny hyrsys*, yet since I came into thy house, to wash my feet thou hast not offered. P.C. 517. *Ha homma výtth ny sestyas, aban duthé yn chy dhys, púp úr oll ammé dhum treys*, and this woman has never ceased, since I came into thy house continually to kiss my feet. P.C. 524.

DUTHEUCH, v. n. Ye came. 2 pers. pl. preterite of *dós*. *Creator a brys benen, yn yfarn na feuch gynen; fatel dhutheuch why omma*, creatures from the womb of woman, in hell ye were not with us; how came ye here? R.D. 193. W. *daethoch*.

DUTHYS, v. n. Thou camest. 2 pers. s. pret. of *dós*. *Ha fattel duthys yn ban, dre dhe gallos dhe honan, ha war dhe corf mar drók scuth*, and how camest thou up, through thy own power, and on thy body such evil plight? R.D. 2568. W. *daethost*.

DUW, adj. Black. Corn. Voc. *niger*. Id. qd. *du*, qd. v.

DUWEDHVA, s. f. An end, termination. *Heb dallath na duwedhva*, without beginning or ending. C.W. 3. Id. qd. *diwedhva*, qd. v.

DUWENHE, v. a. To vex, to grieve, to afflict. *Ow bós serrys nyns yw marth, ages bones ol warbarth porrys worth ow duwenhé*, my being angry is no wonder, all of you together being willed to grieve me. R.D. 1413. Written also *dewhanhé*, qd. v. From *duwon*, sorrow. W. *duchanu*.

DUWHAN, s. f. Grief, sorrow, vexation, lamentation. *Ny amownt gwythell duwhan lemyn ragdha*, it avails not to make lamentation now for it. C.W. 124. This word is variously written *duchan*, *dewhan*, *duwon*, *duan*, *duon*. *Gwyn býs vones dhym fethys lafur ha duwon an býs*, happy that for me is vanquished, the labour and sorrow of the world. O.M. 851. *Duwon yn y gorf a'n meek, ny výtth hutyk y golon*, sorrow in his body chokes him, nor is his heart glad. O.M. 2817. *Ken ben výtth mar mûr duwon*, though there be ever so much grief. R.D. 1530. W. *duchan*, *dychan*.

DUWHANS, adj. Eagerly, hastily, fast, quickly, directly. *Fystyn alemma duwhans, worthyf na gows na moy gér*, hasten thou hence quickly; to me speak not another word. O.M. 169. *Del y'm kyrry, fystyn duwhans gweres vy, ow tôn a plos casadow*, as thou lovest me, hasten quickly to help me, bringing the foul villain. O.M. 891. Written also *dewhans*, and *dywhans*, qd. v.

DUY, s. m. God. Corn. Voc. *deus*. Written more frequently *Dew*, and *Du*, qd. v.

DUYOW, s. m. Thursday. *Dies Jovis*. *Ke alemma, servont kër, kerch a'n fenten dhym dour clér dhe dhychyé bós dhynny ny erbyn soper, kepar del yw an vaner duyow hamlos*, go hence, dear servant, fetch from the fountain for me clear water, to prepare food for us for supper, like as is the custom on Thursday of the preparation. P.C. 654. Written also *deyow*, qd. v.

DUYRAN, s. m. The east. † *Po rez deberra an bez, tidn hecrath a sew; po rez dal an vor, na oren pan a tu, duyran, houl zethas, gogleth, po dihow*, when thou comest into the world, length of sorrow follows; when thou beginnest the way, 'tis not known, which side, east or west, to the north, or south. *Pryce. W. dwyrain. Ir. soir, oir. Gael. ear.* The Armoric equivalent is *sevel-heol*, or *sav-heol*, sunrising.

DUYTH, v. n. I came. 1 pers. s. preterite of *dôs*. *Mychtern ôf war wlâs ha tîr, yn henna y fûf genys, râk henna dhe'n bîs y tuyth*, a king I am over the land and earth; in that I was born, for that I came to the world. P.C. 2022. Written also *dueyth*, qd. v.

DY, pron. prep. To him, or it. Comp. of *do*, *to*, and *e*, him. *Dhe Ihesu may fôns parys dh'y gomfortyé, yredy, a'n neff y fe danvenys dheworth an Tâs eleth dy*, to Jesus that they might be ready to comfort him surely, from heaven there were sent from the Father angels to him. M.C. 18. *Ihesus Crist a wovynnys worth an bobyl a dhêth dy*, Jesus Christ asked of the people that came to him. M.C. 67. *A vês dhe'n dré yth esé menedh uchel yredy, an grows y a rûg gorre war scôdh Jesus dh'y dôn dhy*, without the town, there was a high hill indeed, the cross they did put on the shoulder of Jesus to carry it there, (to it.) M.C. 162. *I êth yn un fystenê dhe'n tyller ganso o ordnys, pan dothyans dhy, yntrethê pous Ihesus ave dyskys*, they went in a hurry to the place by him (that) was ordained, when they came there, among them Jesus's coat was taken off. M.C. 176. *A dâs kêr dhe'th worhemmy, my â dhy a dhysempys*, O father dear, at thy command, I will go to him immediately. O.M. 697.

DY, prep. From, of. In Cornish it is only found compounded with *worth*, and its derivatives, as *dyworth*, from by, from. Written also *de*, qd. v. In old Welsh it is also found in its simple form, as *hin map di iob*, the son of Jupiter. *Oxford Glosses*. It is now in common use in the compounds *o dhiwrth*, and its derivatives. W. *di*. Arm. *di*. Ir. *di*.

DY, a prefix in composition. Its power is privative, and answers to *less* in English, as *dybyté*, pitiless. *Y dhadder yw drôk tyllys, pan y'n ladhsons dybyté*, his goodness is ill rewarded, when they have killed him without pity. P.C. 3098. Sometimes it has an intensive power, as in *dybarth*, a division. It is also written *di*, qd. v. W. *di*.

DYAC, s. m. A husbandman, a farmer. A mutation of *tyac*, qd. v. *Ythom brovas gwan dyack, may' thof poyntyes dha bayn brâs, dha pyt efarn*, I am proved a weak husbandman, that I am appointed to great pain, to the pit of hell. C.W. 68.

DYAG, prep. Towards. A mutation of *tyag*, or *tuag*, qd. v.

DYAHA, s. m. Safety, security. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha kyn dasvevo ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security; though he should revive, he will not lift it from off his back. R.D. 402. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *aha*, id. qd. W. *echw, echwydh*, rest.

DYAL, s. m. Revenge. *Pilat a'n ladhas hep fal; war-nodho telywch dyal, râk ef o Crist an mychtern nêf*, Pilate killed him undoubtedly; upon him inflict ye vengeance, for he was Christ, the king of Heaven. R.D. 1753. Written also *dial*, qd. v.

DYAL, s. m. A deluge. *Noe rag kerengê orthys, my ny gemere neffrê trom dyal war oll an veys, na dre dhyal pûp*

ladhé, Noah, for love to thee, I will never take vengeance on all the world, nor destroy every one by a flood. O.M. 1209. Written also *dial*, qd. v.

DYALE, v. a. To mock, to deride. *An laddron a'n dyalas dre lyes torment ahas, ha dre mûr a galarow*, the thieves mocked him, by many torments unceasing, and by many sorrows. R.D. 1426. *Arluth, ot ommé an gwâs, del gles-euch, a dhyallas an profus*, lord, behold here the fellow, as you have heard, who mocked the prophet. R.D. 1804. *Out warnas ty harlot wâs, Ihesu ty a dhyallas, ow arluth kêr*, out upon thee, thou rascal fellow, thou hast mocked Jesus, my dear Lord. R.D. 1966.

DYALWEDHE, v. a. To open, to unlock. *Dodho ny dhyalwedhas, to him we opened*. R.D. 1445. Id. qd. *dialwedhé*, qd. v.

DYANC, v. a. To escape. Part. *dyencys*. *A traytor brâs, mâp gal, dhe gafus gynen yw mal; kelmeuch warbarth y dhywrech, na allo dyanc*, O great traitor, son of evil, it is our desire to take thee; bind ye his arms together, that he may not escape. P.C. 1180. *Mars yw dyenkys, ellas! râk me a wêl an mên brâs war glan an bédh fest hûhel*, if he is escaped, alas! for I see the large stone on the side of the grave very high. R.D. 520. Written also *deanc*, qd. v. W. *dianc*. Arm. *dianca*.

DYANTELL, adj. Hazardous, dangerous. *An tebell êl a vynnas yn ken manner y demplyé; war penakyll y'n goras dyantell dhe esedhé, a uch eglos ték yn wlâs an ysedhva yth esa*, the wicked angel would in another manner tempt him; on a pinnacle he put him hazardous to sit, above a fair church in the country the sitting place was. M.C. 13. *Huhel ythos ysedhys, ha dyantel rom lauté; yn lyvyr yma scryfys bôs eleth worth dhe wythé, râg own dhe vôs desesys dhe trôs worth mên*, high thou art seated, and dangerously, by my truth; in a book it is written, that there are angels guarding thee, for fear that thy foot be hurt against a stone. P.C. 94. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *antell*, id. qd. W. *antur*, hazard.

DYBARTH, s. m. A division, a separation. *Yn tressê dýdh dybarth gwraf yntre an môr ha'n tyryow, hag yn tîr gorhemmennaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands, and I will command in the land that trees and herbs shall grow. O.M. 25. *Awos own my ny tauwaf; me a'n prêf gwyr a gowsaf kyns ys dybarth*, because of fear I will not be silent; I will prove it true that I say, before separating. R.D. 925. *Dûs nês dhym, del y'm kerry, râk keusel moy yn tefry worthys gy kyngys dybarth*, come nearer to me, as thou lovest me, for speaking more indeed to thee before separating. R.D. 1729. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *parth*, a part. W. *dybarth*.

DYBARTHY, v. a. To divide, to separate. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an debes a bell, hag oll an flock a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock will separate. P.C. 895. *Yma dheuch mûr a dhylyt a ymknouké; my a dhybarth ynterthoch, hag a wra dheuch pennow couch*, there is to you much delight to beat each other, I will divide between you, and will make to you bloody heads. P.C. 2325. W. *dybarthu*.

DYBLANS, adj. Proportionable, distinct, bright. *A Dâs, Mâp, ha Spyrys Sans, gordhyans dhe'th corf whêk pûp prîs; ow formyé ték ha dyblans ty rum grûk pûr havel dhys*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, worship to

thy sweet body always; me creating fair and bright, thou hast made me very like to thee. O.M. 87. *My re weles y'm hunrus a-dhyragof el dyblans*, I have seen in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1955. *I rôf henwyn dha'n puskas, dhe wyan, pengarnes, selyas, me a's reckon oll dyblans*, I will give names to the fishes, to breams, gurnards, congers, I will reckon them distinct. C.W. 32. *An el a ornas dhe wy, gorre sprusan y'th ganow, ha'n dhew arall pûr dhyblans yn dha dhew freig*, the angel commanded to you, to put one kernel in thy mouth, and the two others very distinctly in thy nostrils. C.W. 140.

DYBBRY, v. a. To eat. *Frût an wedhen a skyans dybbry, bÿth na borth danger*, the fruit of the tree of knowledge eat thou, never make a difficulty. O.M. 168. *Ef a rûk agan dyfen aval na wrellen dybbry, na môs oges dhe'n wedhen*, he did forbid us that we should not eat the apple, nor go near the tree. O.M. 183. *A'y frût a wrello dybry, y fedhé kepar ha dew*, of its fruit he that would eat would be like a god. O.M. 231. *Dro ve dhymmo dysempys, ha my a ra y dybry*, bring it to me immediately, and I will eat it. O.M. 248. *Ellas, pan dhybrys an tam*, alas, when I ate the morsel. O.M. 762. *Arluth me a'th peys a dhybry gynef un prÿs*, Lord, I pray thee to eat with me a meal. P.C. 456. *Ow tybbry gynef yma a'm tallyour yn kêth bôs-ma*, he is eating with me of my plate in this same food. P.C. 745. The same word as *diberi*, qd. v.

DYCH, pron. prep. To or for you. (*Dy-chui*.) *Me a vyn lemyr ranné yntrethion oll y dhyllas, ha my a's ran dÿch wharré, hep fout vyth ol, renothas*, I will now divide between us all his clothes, and I will soon divide them for you, without any fault, by my father. P.C. 2843. Another form of *deuch*, qd. v.

DYCHETH, s. m. Pity. *Anodho dycheth vye, y wokyneth na agé, ha'y muscochneth*, of him it were a pity, his folly not to leave, and his madness. P.C. 1988. By the softening and rejection of the guttural, it was also written *dyeth*, qd. v.

DYCHLOS, adj. Without happiness. *Aban omma towles dychlos, hag a Paradys hellys, me a vyn dallath palas*, since I am thrown out of happiness, and from Paradise driven, I will begin to delve. C.W. 76. Comp. of *dy*, neg., and *clôs*, happiness.

DYCHOW, adj. Right. *Ha mûr a bobyll gansé, a dhychow hag a glédh*, and much people with them, on the right and on the left. M.C. 97. *Hag yn y lêff dhychow yn wêdh gwelen wyn a ve gorris*, and in his right hand a white rod was put. M.C. 136. *An Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Gryst an barth clédh, hag a dhychow lader brás cregy a russons yn wêdh*, and the Jews hung a thief to Christ on the left side, and on the right a great thief they did hang likewise. M.C. 186. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketelma*, the thief on the right side prayed in this manner. M.C. 193. The aspirate was sometimes softened into *h*, as *dyhow*, or omitted altogether, as *dyow*. W. *dehau, deheu, †dehou*. Arm. *dehou*. Ir. *deise, deas, †des, †dess*. Gael. *deise*. Manx, *jass*. Sansc. *daksa*. Gr. *δεξιὰ*. Lat. *dexter*. That the guttural existed in early Celtic, as in Cornish, seems evident from the term *Dexsiva, Dexsivia (dea)*. See Zeuss, 58, 147.

DYCHTYE, v. a. To prepare, to procure, to treat, to use. Written indiscriminately *dychye, dychthye, dydhtye, dyg-*

thye, dygtye. *I vam whegol a weles del esons worth y dhygtyé*, his mother dear saw how they were treating him. M.C. 164. *Pan welas y mab dygtys gans an Edhewon mar veyl*, when she saw her son used by the Jews so vilely. M.C. 165. *Dre vraster brás yn golon y dhugtyons y dhestrewy*, through great pride in the heart they bethought to destroy him. M.C. 26. *Ha hager fest a'n dygtys*, and very foully they used him. M.C. 130. *Ha me a'n dygth yredy*, and I will provide it at once. P.C. 624. *Gweyteuch dygtyé bôs ynny, lour dh'agan soper ragon*, take ye care to prepare food in it, enough for our supper before us. P.C. 639. *Kerch a'n fenten dhym dour clér dhe dhychyé bôs dhynny ny erbyn soper*, fetch thou clear water for me from the fountain, to prepare food for us for supper. P.C. 651. *Fystyn leman may fo dychtys a vrede*, hasten now, that it may be prepared speedily. P.C. 692. *Mÿl wÿth dychtys ages bróch gan nép mylgy*, a thousand times worse treated, than a badger by some hound. P.C. 2926. This word is borrowed from the old English *dight*. Ang. Sax. *dihtan*, to prepare.

DYDH, s. m. A day. Pl. *dydhyow, dydhow*. *Râg bones oll ték ha da, yn whed-dydh mÿns yw formyys, aga sona ny a wra; may fe seythves dydh hymwys, hen yw dÿdh a bowesva*, for that all is fair and good, in six days all that is created, bless them we will; that it be called the seventh day, this is a day of rest. O.M. 142. *Dÿdh brues y wrêch ysedhé oll, an bÿs-ma rák iuggé*, the day of judgment ye shall sit, all this world to judge. P.C. 814. *Râg y tue dydhyow may fenygouch an torrow nas tevê vythqueth flehes*, for the days shall come, that ye will bless the wombs that have never borne children. P.C. 2645. *Drók dén a fue bythqueth, a wûl drók ny'n gefé méth yn y dhydhow*, bad man he was ever, to do evil he had no shame in his days. R.D. 1784. *Cot yw dhe dhydhyow dhe gy, nahen na grÿs*, short are thy days to thee, believe thou not otherwise. R.D. 2037. *Dÿdh goil*, a holiday. *Hanter dydh*, mid-day. *Dydh Pasch*, Easter day. M.C. 124. Written also *dedh*, qd. v. W. *dÿdh, dyw, †did, †diu, †dieu*. Arm. *dez, devez, †deiz*. Ir. *día, die, de*. Gael. *de, di, dia*. Manx, *je*. Lat. *dies*. Sansc. *dyu, di-vas*, from *div*, to shine.

DYDHANE, v. a. To amuse, to make glad, to gladden, to comfort. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhané; beys vynytha y whorthes râg ioy ha rag lowené*; one thing I know, if thou knewest it, would amuse thee; for ever thou wouldst laugh for joy and mirth. O.M. 152. *Ioy del ÿl ow dydhané, ny ny tywyn ow cané*, as joy may gladden me, we will not cease from singing. R.D. 2526. W. *dydhanu; dydhamiad*, consolation. Ir. *didnad*.

DYE, v. a. To swear. A mutation of *tye*, qd. v. *Me a levar, heb y dye; genef Dew a wrûg serry, ha'y volleth yn pûr dheffry dhym a rôs*, I will tell, without swearing it, with me God was angry, and his curse in very earnest to me did give. C.W. 118.

DYEL, s. m. A flood, a deluge. *Na allaf sparié na moy hep gûl dyel a vêr speys war pép oll marnas ty*, I cannot spare any longer without bringing a flood of great duration over all except thee. O.M. 947. Another form of *dyal*, or *dial*, qd. v.

DYEN, adj. Whole, entire, perfect. *Na blamyouch ny, a nyngesé alwheow warbarth yn ages gwyth why, ha dyen an darasow*, do not blame us, were not the keys in your keeping, and the doors whole? R.D. 651. *Gwÿr a gew-*

syth, ievody; hem yw marth hep falladow, rāk an darasow deffry, dyen oll ŷns, ha'n fosow, truth thou sayest, I tell you; this is a miracle without fail, for the doors indeed are all whole, and the walls. R.D. 656. *Crist a settyas yn tyen an scovern artē dhe drē*, Christ fastened whole the ear again close home. M.C. 71.

DYENCYS, part. Escaped. *Mars yw dyenkys, ellas*, if he is escaped, alas! R.D. 520. Part. pass. of *dyanc*, qd. v.

DYENE, v. n. To be void of soul, to be breathless, to pant, to faint. *Uskys na yllyn ponyé, del esof ow tyené, ha whŷs pŷp godh ol ha lyth*, I could not run immediately, as I am out of breath, and sweat all the neck and face. P.C. 2511. Comp. of *dy*, neg., and *enē*, soul. W. *dien*.

DYERBYN, v. a. To receive, to come against, to meet. Written also *dyerbynē*. *Pan veuch agey dhe'n cytē, why a dhyerbyn wharrē dēn ow tōn pycher dour glān*, when ye are within the city, ye will meet soon a man carrying a pitcher of clean water. P.C. 628. *Saw me war lerch drehevel, a's dyerbyn dyougel yn Galilé ol warbarth*, but I, after rising, will meet you certainly in Galilee altogether. P.C. 897. *Alemma bŷs yn Tryger, lacka mester ny alsen y dhyerbyn*, from hence to Treguer, a worse master I should not be able to meet. P.C. 2276. *Y a fys-tena yn fen artē dh'y dyerbynē*, they hastened at once again to meet him. M.C. 167. *Un dēn a's dyerbynnas, Symon o a'y ewn hanow; y leverys dhodho, gwās, te a dhēk an grows heb wow*, a man met them, Simon he was by his right name; they said to him, fellow, thou shalt bear the cross without a lie. M.C. 174. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *erbyn*, against. W. *dyerbyn*, *dyerbynu*. Arm. *diarben*.

DYESCYNNE, v. n. To descend, to come down. Written also *dyescennē*. *Me a vyn dyescennē, ha mōs yn tempil waré, dhe weles oll an fēr-na*, I will dismount, and go into the temple at once, to see all that fair. P.C. 313. *Maras osé máp Dew mŷr, dyeskyn a'n vŷnk dhe'n lŷr, ha dyswē ran a'th veystry*, if thou be Son of the great God, descend from the post to the ground, and shew a portion of thy power. P.C. 2868. *Mars yw mychtern Israel, leveryn oll dhodho heil, hag a'n grows dyescennes*, if he is king of Israel, we will all say hail to him, and let him come down from the cross. P.C. 2881. The form given by Llwyd, 54, is *deiscyn*. W. *discyn*, *discynnu*. Arm. *diskenn*. From the Latin *descendo*.

DYETH, s. m. Pity. *Mar ny wrēf, hep falladow, mŷr a'n bobyl a verow, ha henna dyeth vyé*, if thou dost not, without fail, many of the people will die, and that would be a pity. O.M. 1804. *Maga gwyn avel an gury's, dyeth vyé bones reys quēth a'n par-ma dhe iaudyn*, as white as the glass, it were a pity that should be given a cloth of this sort to the obstinate man. P.C. 1791. *Dyeth mŷr yw dhym skuerdyé, na terry pows an plōs wās*, it is a great pity for me to tear, or rend the coat of the dirty fellow. P.C. 2845. Another form of *dycheth*, qd. v.

DYF, v. n. He will grow. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tyvy*, qd. v. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys, ny dŷf gwels na flour yn bŷs yn kēth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, follow thou the prints of my feet burnt; neither grass nor flower in the world will grow in that same road that I walked. O.M. 713.

DYFEN, s. m. A forbidding, a prohibition. *A'y frūt dybry ny'm bes whans dres dyfen ow Arluth kēr*, of its fruit to eat I have no wish against the prohibition of

my dear Lord. O.M. 172. *Och, tru, tru, my re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, woe, woe, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 250. *Prāg y tolstē sy hep kēn, worth hy themptē dhe dyrry an frūt erbyn ow dyfen*, why didst thou deceive her pitilessly, by tempting her to break off the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 304.

DYFEN, v. a. To forbid, to prohibit. Part. pass. *dyfynnys*. *Nēb a'm grŷk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rŷk agan dyfen aval na wrellen dybbry, na mōs oges dhe'n wedhen*, he that made me and my husband, he did forbid us, that we should not eat the apple, nor go near to the tree. O.M. 182. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venen, an frūt ple russys tyrry? mara pe a'n kēth echen o dyfynnys orthyn ny*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit? was it of that sort, which was forbidden to us? O.M. 212. *Me a'n clewas ow tyffen, na vo reys, awos hechen, trubit vŷth dhe syr Cesar*, I heard him forbidding that there be given, for any consideration, any tribute to Cæsar. P.C. 1575. Written also *defen*, and *defenny*, qd. v. W. *difyn*, *difynu*, *difwyn*. Arm. *difenn*, *difenni*. From the Latin *defendo*.

DYFF, v. n. He will come. 3 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *dōs*. *Obereth dremas a dyff, yn ēr-na rych ef a vŷdh*, full of works the just man shall come, in that hour rich he shall be. M.C. 259. *Dyff*, or *deyff*, is often used in North Wales in common conversation, for *daw*, and it is an older form, preserving the characteristic of the pronoun. In the same manner *dwyllof* is an older form than *dwylaw*, hands. *Dyvi* is also an old Welsh form.

DYFFO, v. n. He shall have come. 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *dōs*. *Euch alemma dhe gerhas an gwās muscok; pŷr wŷr ef a'n gevyth gu, pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, go ye hence to fetch the crazed fellow; very truly he shall have woe, when he shall have come into my sight. P.C. 964. This form is also found in Welsh; as, *Pan dhyffont i'r gād nid ymwadant*, when they shall have come to the battle, they will not deny themselves. *Golydhan*.

DYFFRES, v. a. To relieve, protect, defend. *Rāg gwan-der ef re codhas, rēs yw dhyso y dhyffras, kemerry a dhysempys*, for weakness he has fallen; need is tot hee to relieve him, take it immediately. P.C. 2619. *Me a's dēk fest yn lowen rag y dhyffres a anken; dro hy dhymmo war ow scoudh*, I will bear it very joyfully, to relieve him from pain; bring it to me on my shoulder. P.C. 2622. *Reys yw dhe onan golyas, war y torn pŷp y dhyffras y gowyth, pyw a dhalleth*, need is that one should watch, in his turn every one relieving his companion, who will begin? R.D. 410. W. *difred*.

DYFFRY, adv. Truly, indeed. *In ny wrēth dyffry dodho abervedh yn crows cregy*, wilt thou not cause him indeed on cross to hang? M.C. 146. Generally written *defry*, qd. v.

DYFFY, v. a. Thou shalt have come. 2 pers. s. 2 fut. of *dōs*. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketelma; Arluth pan dyffy dhet pow, predery ahanaff gwra*, the thief on the right side prayed in this manner; Lord when thou shalt have come to thy country, do think of me. M.C. 193.

DYFLAS, adj. Shameful, disgraceful. *Tru, govvy, ellas, ellas, me dhe nachē mar dhyfflas, ow arluth nēp a'm carē*, Oh, woe is me, alas, alas, I to deny so shamefully my Lord who loved me. P.C. 1418. *Och, govvy, ellas, ellas, gwelas ow máp mar dyflas gans tebel wesion dychtys*, Oh,

- woe is me, alas, alas, to see my son so shamefully by wicked fellows used. P.C. 2604. W. *divlas*, from *di*, neg., and *blás*, taste. Arm. *divlaz*.
- DYFLASE, v. a. To disgust, to displease, to grow tired of a thing. *Ha kyn fôns y oll sclandrys, nefré awos bôs ledhys, my wráf dhe dhyflasé*, and though they all be offended, ever for fear of being killed, I will not displease thee. P.C. 901. W. *divlasu*. Arm. *divlaza*.
- DYFRETH, adj. Wretched, miserable. Written also *difreth*, qd. v.
- DYFUN, adj. Sleepless, awake. Id. qd. *difun*, qd. v.
- DYFUNY, v. a. To waken, to awake. See *Difuny*.
- DYFYGY, v. n. To fail. Id. qd. *difygy*, qd. v.
- DYFYNNYS, part. Forbidden. Part. pass. of *dyfen*, qd. v.
- DYG, v. a. He brought. *Ev ai dyg dhym*, he brought it to me. *Llwyd*, 242. More frequently written *duc*, qd. v.
- DYGAVELSYS, part. Stript naked. *Pryce*. See *Dyscavylsy*.
- DYGES, part. Barred, shut, closed. *Arluth assyw varthusek, pan dhueth, Ihesu gallosek, dh'agan myras, ha leverel dhyunny crês, asso fast ytho dyges agan daras*, Lord, it is wonderful, when thou comest, Jesus powerful, to look at us, and to speak peace to us, though fast was shut our door. R.D. 1181. *A abestelet, dhyuch crês; lemmyn an daras dyges fast warnouch why sûr kyn o, me re dhûth dh'agas myres*, O apostles, peace unto you, now though the door was shut fast upon you, I have come to see you. R.D. 1534. Written also *deges*, qd. v.
- DYGNAS, v. a. To oppose, to trouble, to molest, to aggrrieve. *Dh'e'n tyller Crist re dethyé, ha'n Edhewon o dygnas*, to the place Christ came, and the Jews were opposing. M.C. 33. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thâs may hallouch môs dh'y aseth, na vedhouch temijs dygnas gans gow ha gans scherewneth*, watch ye and pray my father that ye may go to his seat; that ye be not tempted to molest with falsehood and wickedness. M.C. 52. *Ow nessé yma an preys, may fýdh máp Dew ynno reys dh'e'n fals Yedhewon dygnas*, drawing near is the time, that the Son of God shall be given in it to the false Jews to be afflicted. P.C. 1098. W. *dygnu*. Ir. *dingim*. Gael. *dinn*. Scot. *ding*.
- DYGWYSCA, v. a. To undress, to strip. See *Digwisca*.
- DYHODZHYDH, s. m. The afternoon. *Llwyd*, 10. † *Dyhodzhedh*, 249. A late and corrupt form of *dochageydh*, qd. v.
- DYHOGEL, adj. Secure, safe, certain. *Na nýl oges nag yn pell, ny's gwelaf ow trenygé; hy re gafes dyhogel dôr dysechys yn nép le*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over; she has certainly found the ground dried in some place. O.M. 1143. Written also *diogel*, qd. v. Keigwin gives it the meaning of reverend. *Ny won, Arluth dyhogall, henna te a wôr yn ta, my nyngof warden dhodho*, I know not, reverend Lord, that thou knowest well, I am not his keeper. 84. *Cayn ha Abell, te a wôr ornys ýns dhe Vownt Tabor, dhe weyl offren dehogall*, Cain and Abel, thou knowest, ordered are to Mount Tabor, to make a reverend offering. 90. In both instances it probably means *certainly*.
- DYHONS, adj. Soon, quick. *Degeuch an pren a dhyhons war dhour Cedron may fo pons*, carry ye the tree quickly, over the water of Cedron that it may be a bridge. O.M. 2810. *A dhydhons for a dhyhuans*, for the sake of the metre. Written by *Llwyd*, 249, *dyhuanz*, as a late form. It is the same word as *dywhans*, qd. v.
- DYHOW, adj. Right. *Llwyd*, 54, who also writes *dyhyow*, *am lév dhyhyow*, with my right hand. 244. It is also written *dyow*, qd. v., and is another form of *dychow*.
- DYL, v. a. He will bore. A mutation of *tyl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *tolla*, qd. v. *My a dyl tol rák hybeen*, I will bore a hole for the other. P.C. 2749.
- DYLARG, adv. Behind. *War tu dylarg daras yn ty a wra yw port hynwes*, on the hinder part a door in it thou shalt make, that is called a port. O.M. 961. Id. qd. *dellarch*, qd. v.
- DYLIES, part. Avenged. *Llwyd*, 175, 248, *dyliez*. The verb *dylie*, would be another form of *diala*, from *dial*, vengeance.
- DYLLA, s. m. A sending out, a letting out. † *Dilla gudzh*, phlebotomy, a letting out of blood. *Llwyd*, 120. Written also *dyllo*, qd. v.
- DYLLAS, s. m. Clothes, raiment, apparel. See *Dillas*.
- DYLLO, v. a. To send forth, to emit, to let out, to liberate. *Bedhens ebron dreys púp tra, rák kudhé mýns ús formys, rák synsy glaw a wartha, dh'e'n nôr veys may fe dyllys*, let there be a sky above every thing, to cover all that is created, to keep the rain above, that it may be sent forth on the earth of the world. O.M. 24. *Da yw dyllo brân, mars ês dôr sêch war an beys*, it is good to send out a crow, if there is dry ground in the world. O.M. 1099. *My a's dyllo ahanan, ny dhue arté, my a greys; mar kýf carynnys, warnedhé y trýg púp preys*, I will send it from us, it will not come again, I believe; if it shall find car- rion, upon them it will stay at all times. O.M. 1101. *Ow mebyon, my a gy peys, yn mës whêth dylleuch tryssé, mar kýf týr sých, my a greys dynny ny dhewhel arté*, my sons, I pray you, send outside yet a third; if it shall find dry ground, I believe it will not return to us again. O.M. 1130. *Belsebuc ha lawethan, dylleuch luhes ha taran quyt a'n losco*, Beelzebub and fiends, send forth lightning and thunder, that it burn him quite. R.D. 129. W. *dylhwng*. Arm. *dilocha*. Ir. *diolg*, † *dilugud*, † *dilgion*, † *dilgiad*.
- DYLLY, v. a. To deserve, to owe. *Y beynys o crêf ha brás warnodho heb y dylly, reson o rág oll an wlás ef a wodhyé y verwy*, his pains were strong and great on him without deserving them, the reason was, for all the world he knew that he should die. M.C. 56. *Colon dén a ýll crakyé a vynha prest predery an paynys brás a'n gevé, ha'n dyspyth heb y dylly*, the heart of man may break, that will but consider the great pains he had, and the spite without deserving them. M.C. 139. The same word as *dely*, qd. v. W. *dylu*. Arm. *dleout*. Ir. † *dil*, † *diliu*, † *dlig*, *tuill*. Gael. *dligh*. Manx, *toill*.
- DYLYOW, s. m. Leaves. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nôth oll ýns hep dylyow*, in it there is a tree, high with many a bough; but they are all bare, without leaves. O.M. 777. One of the plurals of *delen*, qd. v.
- DYM, pron. prep. To me. (*Do-my*.) *Arluth, leverel dym gwra, mars ôf vy an kêth henna, na vo dén aral sclandrys*, Lord, do tell me, if I am that same, that another man may not be accused. P.C. 741. *Ihesus a gewsys arté, why a dhêth dhym yn arvow*, Jesus said again, ye have come to me in arms. M.C. 74. W. *i mi*, *i'm*. Arm. *d'in*, † *dif*, † *diff*. Ir. *damh*, † *domsa*. Gael. *dhom*, *dhomh*. Manx, *hym*. Lat. *mihi*. Gr. *ἐμοί*.
- DYMMO, pron. prep. To me. An enlarged form of *dym*. *Bersabé ow whêk e vy, rýs yw dymmo lafuryé dhe un vatel*

yredy, Bathsheba, my sweet of me, need is to me to labour at a battle certainly. O.M. 2176. *Pandra ýll henna bones, lavar dhymmo vy wharré*, what thing can that be? tell me directly. O.M. 158.

DYMMYN, s. m. Pieces, fragments. A mutation of *tymryn*, pl. of *tam*, qd. v. *Ny won vŷth pe'th áf lemyr, nymbus gwesc, guskys, na chy; ow holan oll dhe dymryn rág moreth a wra terry*, I know not where I shall go now, I have not raiment, shelter, nor house; my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 357. *Saw un marrek a'n ladhas, ha dhe'n dŵr scon a'n goras, hag a'n hakyas dhe dymryn*, but a soldier killed him, and soon drove him to the earth, and hacked him to pieces. O.M. 2228.

DYN, pron. prep. To us. (*Do-ny.*) *Arluth kêr, fattel vŷdh dyn, mars êth arté dhyworthyn*, dear Lord, how will it be to us, if thou wilt go again from us? R.D. 2361. *Osé Máb Du leun a rás, lemyr gwyr lavar dhyr*, art thou the Son of God, full of grace, now truth tell to us. M.C. 100. The simple pronoun is often added, and sometimes repeated. *Bydh dynny nerth ha gweres*, be thou to us strength and help. O.M. 1071. *Ef dhe sevel a'n bêdh mên, ha'y vŵs datherys, y gows ny dâl dhyrny ny*, that he has risen from the tomb of stone, and is ascended, it behoves us not to say. R.D. 568. W. *i ni, i'n, tynni*. Arm. *deomp*. Ir. *duinn, dhuinn, tduin, tdun, tduinni, tdunni*. Gael. *dinn, dhuinn, dhuinne*. Manx. *dooi*.

DYN, a prefix in composition. It answers to the conjugate prefix *an* in Welsh; thus C. *dinerchy*, W. *annerchy*, to salute. *Llwyd*, 249. Comp. of *dy*, and *yn*.

DYNACHE, v. a. To deny, to reject, to retract. *Mês pan vŵs dyschys gulân, y a dynach aga duow myleges*, but when they are quite refreshed, they will reject their cursed gods. O.M. 1839. *Rág máp an pla agan temptyé pŵr feyl a wra prest yn pŵp le dhe gŵl drôk tra, ha dynaché oberow da*, for the son of evil us tempt very craftily will, always in every place to do evil things, and to reject good works. P.C. 13. *Gow a lever an iaudyn; ef a'n pren, mar ny dhynach y whethlow*, the wilful man tells a lie; he shall pay for it, if he will not retract his tales. P.C. 369. *Y vŵs ef re leverys; lyes trefelh y'n clewys, ma na ýll y dhynaché*, that he is he has said; many times I heard him, so that he cannot retract it. P.C. 1725. *Mar ny fyn dynaché y gow*, if he will not retract his lie. P.C. 2061. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *naché*, to deny. Arm. *dinacha*.

DYNAS, adj. Obstinate, unyielding. *Wharé yn mës y trylyas, ha'y golon namna dorré, rag y Arluth, leun a rás, mar dhynas ef dh'y naché*, anon out he turned, and his heart almost broke, for his Lord, full of grace, so obstinately that he should deny. M.C. 87. This is a doubtful word, and until a better explanation is suggested, I derive it from *tyn*, tight.

DYNDYLY, v. a. To deserve, to owe. *Ef re dhyndyles yn ta godhaf mernens yn bys-ma, mara pedhé lél iuggys*, he has deserved well to suffer death in this world, if he be fairly judged. P.C. 1342. *Ef a'n pren, yn ta del y'n dyndylas*, he shall pay for it, well as he has deserved it. P.C. 1347. *Yn ta ef re'n dyndylas*, well he has deserved it. P.C. 1402. *Why a dhyndylsé onor, mar call-euch dry an Ihesu dhe cen crygyans*, ye would deserve honour, if ye can bring Jesus to another belief. P.C. 1992. *Yn ban tynryn ef a'n dour, ha dyndylyn agan*

our, a cowethé, up let us draw him, and let us deserve our gold, O comrades. R.D. 2266. *Ny dhyndylas lowené, lemyr yn tân bŵs cudhys*, he has not deserved bliss, but to be covered in fire. R.D. 2325. Compounded of *dyn*, (*dy-yn*), prefix, and *dylly*, or *dylly*, to deserve.

DYNER, s. m. A penny. *An nŷl dhodho a dellé pŷmp cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, the one owed to him five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 505. Another form of *dinair*, qd. v.

DYNERCHY, v. a. To greet, to salute. *Syr Cayfas gynef a'th dynyrchys, hag a'th pŷs a dhŵs dhodho bŷs yn tré dre dhe vŵdh dh'y cusullyé worth Ihesu pandra vŷdh gwreys*, Sir Caiaphas by me hath greeted thee, and prays thee to come to him into the town, by thy will to advise him what shall be done regarding Jesus. P.C. 565. Its later form was *dynerhy*. *Llwyd*, 249. Comp. of *dyn*, prefix, and *erchy*, to command, from *arch*, an injunction. W. *annerchu*.

DYNION, s. m. Men. Plural of *dén*, qd. v. *Dén cláv*, a sick man; *dynion clevion*, sick men. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *dŷn cláv*, pl. *dynion clevion*.

DYNNARCH, s. m. A greeting, a salutation. *Ow arlothes gyné dre dhynnarch agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus a Nazaré*, my lady by me through greeting prayed you, that you do not unjustly slay the prophet of Nazareth. P.C. 2195. Comp. of prefix *dyn*, and *arch*, a request, an injunction. W. *annerch*.

DYNNY, pron. prep. To us. An enlarged form of *dyn*, qd. v. *Pyth ew an othom dynny cafus lafur a'n par-na*, what is the need to us to have labour of that kind? O.M. 967. *Dalleth dhyrny ny cané*, begin to sing to us. R.D. 2354. W. *i nŷni*. Ir. *tduinni, tdunni*. Gael. *dhuinne*.

DYNS, s. m. Teeth. One of the plurals of *dans*, qd. v. *Kemer tyrr spŷs an aval, a dybrys Adam dhe dás, pan varwo, gorr'y hep fal yntre y dhŷns ha'y dawas*, take thou three kernels of the apple, that Adam thy father ate; when he dies, put them without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Yma ow trŷs ha'm dulé dhy-wortheŷ ow teglené, ma 'thew krehyllys ow dŷns*, my feet and hands are loosening from me, so that my teeth are chattering. P.C. 1218.

DYNWA, v. a. Will produce. 3 pers. s. fut. of *doen*, or *doyn*, qd. v. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorré an tŷs a lena, bŷs yn tyreth a dhynwa lanwes leyth ha mël keffrys*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence to a land that produces fulness of milk and honey also. O.M. 1429.

DYNYRCHYS, v. a. Greeted. 3 pers. s. preterite of *dyn-erchy*, qd. v.

DYNYTHY, v. a. To bear, to bring forth, to produce, to beget. *Ef a wra dynythy un máp da hep falladow*, he shall beget a good son without fail. O.M. 639. *Dre gráth an Arluth gwella, ny a dhynyth un flôch da, dhyr a servyo*, by the grace of the best Lord, we shall produce a good child, that may serve us. O.M. 664. *Govy vŷth pan vŷf genys, a dor ow mam dynythyys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, woe is me that I ever was born, out of my mother's womb brought, or ever sucked the breast. O.M. 1754. *Máp Dew pŵr, ha dén keffrys, a vachteth gulân dynythyys, ha henna mŵr varth vyé*, Son of very God, and man also, of a pure virgin born; and that would be a great wonder. P.C. 1727.

DYNYTHYS, part. Come. *A Seth osa dynythys agy dhe yet paradys, lavar dhym pa'n dra wylsta*, O Seth, thou art come within the gate of Paradise; tell me what thou sawest. O.M. 763. *Galsof coyth ha marthys gwan, dynythys ew ow deweydh*, I am become old and wondrous weak, my end is arrived. O.M. 856. *Dynythys yw, hag yma yn hy myyn branch olyf glás*, she is come, and there is in her beak a branch of green olive. O.M. 1121. *Dynythys ôf dhe'th volungeth*, I am come to thy will. O.M. 1271. *Dynythys ôn hep danger*, we are come without delay. P.C. 1869. Part. pass. of *done*, qd. v.

DYON, adj. Black. The plural of *du*, qd. v. † *Hyrroz dyon*, black rams. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *duon*, *hyrdhod duon*.

DYOW, adj. Right. *Wogé hemma why a wêl máp Dew ow ysedhé a barth dyow dyougel dhe'n Tás Dew yn lowené*, after this ye shall see the Son of God sitting on the right side truly of God the Father in bliss. P.C. 1487. *Gans an Tás Dew yma ef a dhyow barth*, with God the Father he is on the right side. R.D. 928. *Ysedhé del reys dhymmo yn nêf a dhyow dhum Tás*, to sit as need is to me, in heaven at the right of my Father. R.D. 1582. *Dyow* is the same as *dychow*, qd. v., formed by first softening the guttural *ch* into *h*, and then omitting it.

DYOWGEL, adj. Certain, sure, safe. *Yn triddydh dyowgel ef a wra y trehevel*, in three days certainly he will build it up. P.C. 352. Another form of *diogel*, qd. v.

DYP, v. a. Will think. A mutation of *typ*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *tybyé*, qd. v. *Rág me a dýp bós hemma an kêth máp êth alemma, yw mychtern a lowené*, for I think that this is the same son that went hence, that is the king of joy. R.D. 2508.

DYRAG, prep. Before, in presence of. *Otté ha coynt o an gwás, pa na vynné gorthyby a dhyrák an arlythy dhe resons an doctors brás*, behold how cunning the fellow was! when he would not answer, before the lords, the arguments of the great doctors. P.C. 1821. *Dyrág*, *Llwyd*, 51. Comp. of *dy*, id. qd. *de*, from, qd. v., and *rac*, before. Arm. *dirak*.

DYRAGOF, pron. prep. Before me. (*Dyrag-my*.) *My re weles y'm hunrus a dhyragof él dyblans*, I saw in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1955. *Yn hanow an Tás huhel, ke abervedh yn castel a dhyragof, ny a'th pýs*, in the name of the Father high, go within into the village before me, I pray thee. P.C. 196.

DYRAGON, pron. prep. Before us. (*Dyrag-ny*.) *A lês oll y wolyow a dhyragon pan gwylsyn*, all his wounds disclosed when we saw before us. R.D. 1332. *An Arluth dhyragon torth vara ef a torras*, the Lord before us a loaf of bread he broke. R.D. 1490.

DYRAGOS, pron. prep. Before thee. (*Dyrag-ty*.) *A'n gwelesta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, wouldst thou be able to know him? R.D. 861. *Hydhew a tryckes yn trê, dhyragos ty a'n gwel sé byw yn poynt da*, to day, if thou hadst stayed at home, before thee thou wouldst have seen him living in good condition. R.D. 1382.

DYRAGOUCH, pron. prep. Before you. (*Dyrag-chui*.) Written also *dyragoch*. *Otté dheuch mychtern Ihesu, a dhyragouch ow sevel*, behold for you king Jesus before you standing. P.C. 2355. *Me a grýs pan y'n gwyllouch dhyragoch why, dhodho ny ylleuch gúl drók, hedré ve y gys golok*, I believe, when you see him before you, you will

not be able to do him harm, while he is in your sight. R.D. 1913. *Arluth, lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nôth y fyen*, Lord, if I take it off now, before you naked I should be. R.D. 1942.

DYRAGTHO, pron. prep. Before him, or it. (*Dyrag-o*.) *A rág dywhans ow kerdhes, an dour ow fysky a lês púp úr ol a dhyragtho*, forth quickly going, the water striking wide, continually before him. O.M. 1684. *Me a vyn yn della dysky ow dyllas gwella, ha tywel a dhyragtho*, I will so take off my best clothes, and cast before him. P.C. 257.

DYREYTH, s. m. Land, earth. A mutation of *tyreyth*, id. qd. *tyreth*, qd. v. *Adam, cummyas scon a fydh, hys dhe baal luen dhe drehy; dhys yth archaf a dyreyth, gás Adam dhe'th egery*, Adam, permission shall be forthwith, to cut the full length of thy spade; I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. O.M. 381.

DYRRY, v. a. To break, to break off, to pluck. A mutation of *tyrry*, qd. v. *A meys of ow predyry, pandra allaf dhe wruthyl, an aval orth y dyrry, rág own genes bones gýl*, I am outside (puzzled) thinking, what I may do, as to plucking the apple, for fear of there being deceit with thee. O.M. 195. *Prág y tolsté sy hep kên, worth hy thempté dhe dyrry an frút erbyn ow dyfen*, why didst thou deceive her pitilessly, by tempting her to pluck the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 303.

DYRUSKY, v. a. To strip off the bark, to decorticate. *Ha'y branchys yn van tyrys býs yn nêf uhel golow; ha hy warbarth dyruskys, kefrys bèn ha barennow*, and its branches growing up even to heaven high in light; and it was unbarked altogether, both the trunk, and the boughs. O.M. 785. *My a's dyswé yn lowen: nýns ús warnethé crochen, nag yw trôch, ha dyruskys*, I will shew them willingly; there is no skin upon them that is not broken and peeled. P.C. 2687. Comp. of *dy*, or *di*, privative, and *rusk*, bark. W. *dirisgo*. Arm. *diruska*.

DYRYVAS, v. a. To declare, to relate, to make known, to shew. *Abram, scon goslow lemyth orth ow lavarow a fynnaf dyryvas dhys*, Abraham, immediately hearken now to my words, that I will declare to thee. O.M. 1367. *Yma dhymmo, cowyth da, mûr a ioy yn torma a'th tyryvas*, there is to me good comrade, much of joy at this time from thy declaration. R.D. 1308. *Judas êth yn y negis, en ioul yw e'n hombronky; dhe'n Edhewon dyryvas del o y fynnas synsy*, Judas went on his errand, the devil it was that guided him; to the Jews he shewed how it was that he wished to seize. M.C. 62. Written also *daryvas*, qd. v.

DYS, pron. prep. To thee. (*Do-ty*.) *Messyger, ow baneth dys, my a vyn a dhysempys marogeth waré býs ty*, messenger, my blessing to thee, I will immediately ride presently even to it. O.M. 1969. *Oll dhe'th vódh, ow arluth kêr, dynythys ôn hep danger býs dys omma hep ardak*, all to thy will, dear Lord, come we are without delay, even to thee here without demur. P.C. 1870. W. *iti, it, titti, tytti, tit*. Arm. *d'id, dit*. Ir. *duit, deit, dit*. Gael. *dhuit*. Manx, *hood*. Lat. *tibi*. Gr. *toi, soi*.

DYS, v. n. Come thou. *Dýs yn rág*, come forward. *Llwyd*, 250. The same as *dús*, qd. v.

DYSCAS, s. f. A teaching, doctrine. Written also *dyskes*. *Púr apert hag yn golow y leveris ow dyskas*, very openly and in light I spake my doctrine. M.C. 79. *Dên yw*

dhe púp dhe weles; saw y ober ha'y dhyskes púp ol a wra tremené, he is a man for all to see; without his work and his teaching every one will die. P.C. 57. *Dyswé dhym nép reson a'th tyskes omma dyson, may hyllyn gynes dysky, shew thou to me some reason of thy teaching here quietly, that we may teach with thee.* P.C. 1249. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedhewon, openly always I have taught my doctrine to the Jews.* P.C. 1252. W. *dysgad.*

DYSCAVYLSY, v. a. To stretch out, to strain. Part. *dyscavylsys.* Y *vellow, kettep onan, dyscavylsys ynns, lemmyn kentr'y worth an pren, his joints, every one, are strained, now nail it to the wood.* P.C. 2771. *Ellas bones dhe treys squerdys, oll dhe yscarn dyscavylsys, tell y'th dywluef, alas, that thy feet should be torn, all thy bones stretched; holes in thy hands.* P.C. 3173. *Myres y gorf del yw squerdys, yscarn Mâp Dew dygavelsys, ha Dew warbarth, to see the body how it is torn, the bones of the Son of God strained, and a God at the same time.* P.C. 3179.

DYSCRYGYANS, s. m. Unbelief. *Galsos lemmyn pûr woky, råk na fynnyth dhyn crygy; galsos mûr yn dyscrygyans, thou art become now quite foolish, for thou wilt not believe us; thou art gone much in unbelief.* R.D. 1516. Comp. of *dys*, privative, and *crygyans*, belief, qd. v.

DYSCRYGYC, adj. Unbelieving. Pl. *dyscrygyyon*, and contractedly *dysgryggyon.* *Thomas, na vjdh dyscrygyk, pûs gans colon dywysyk war Cryst an nêf, Thomas, be thou not unbelieving; pray with undoubting heart to Christ of heaven.* R.D. 1369. *Ty yw dyscrygyk pûr wjyr, ha mûr anfusyk, thou art unbelieving very truly, and very mischievous.* R.D. 1519. *A bûr fals dyscrygygyon, tebel agas manerow, na gresouch a luen golon, bôs an Tâs Dew hep parow, O very false unbelievers, evil are your ways; that ye will not believe with full heart, that God the Father is without equals.* O.M. 1855. *Râg na worsys ow hanow, a râg an flehsygow a Israel dyscryggyon, ny's goryth dhe'n tÿr, because thou honouredst not my name, before the children of Israel unbelievers, thou shalt not bring them to the land.* O.M. 1869.

DYSCRYSY, v. a. To believe, to distrust. *Na dhyscrisouch Dew a nêf, râg ef a glew agas lêf, gwreuch why trestyé yn y grâs, do not ye distrust the God of heaven, for he will hear your voice; do ye trust in his grace.* O.M. 1657. *May rollo yn nép teller dour dhe évê dhedhé y, na allons kafus kên dhe dhyscrisy, that he may give in some place water to drink to them, that they may not find cause to disbelieve.* O.M. 1826. *Dasserchys yw; yn sùr re re dhyscryssys, råk Maria a gewsys wortô hydhyw, he is risen; surely too much thou hast disbelieved, for Mary has spoken to him to day.* R.D. 1040. Comp. of *dys*, privative, and *crysy*, to believe, qd. v.

DYSCUDHE, v. a. To uncover, to disclose, to shew. *Yn hanow an Tâs uhel, an gorhel gwrén dyscudhé, in the name of the Father high, the ark let us uncover.* O.M. 1146. More frequently written *dysquedhas*, qd. v.

DYSCY, v. a. To teach, to instruct, to learn. *Tûs ûs dhym ow tevones yw gans ow thraytor dyskis, men that are coming to me are by my traitor taught.* M.C. 61. *Bÿs yn Ihesus caradow y êth, del dyskas Judas, even to Jesus the beloved they went, as Judas taught.* M.C. 64. *In agis mysk pan êsen lays Du dheuch ow tysky, among you*

when I was the laws of God to you teaching. M.C. 75. *An rê-na a jÿll dhe dhysky yn della y re dhyskas, those may teach thee in the same manner as they learnt.* M.C. 80. *Gor gwra del dyscaf dhyso, but do, as I instruct thee.* O.M. 987. *Ow conselar whék y'th pesaf, dÿsk dhymmo un ankenek râg ow fehas, my sweet adviser, I pray thee, teach me a penitential hymn for my sin.* O.M. 2256. *A mester whék, gordhys re by, pan wrêth mar ték agan dysky, O sweet master, be thou worshipped, when thou dost so sweetly teach us.* P.C. 36. *Me a dhÿsk dheuch tokyn da, I will shew you a good token.* P.C. 971. *Pan dyskys yn eglusyow, ny wrûg dén fjÿth ow sensy, when I taught in the churches, no man did seize me.* P.C. 1175. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedhewon, openly always I taught my doctrine to the Jews.* P.C. 1251. *Y êth yn un fystenê dhe Pylat aga Iustis, e'n dyskysens del vyé, ha dhodho a leverys, they went in a hurry to Pilate their Justice; him they taught how it was, and to him said.* M.C. 248. W. *dysgu.* Arm. *deski, diski.* Ir. *teagasc, †cosg, †cosc.* Gael. *teagaisg.* Sansc. *dic.* Gr. *deikw, deikrw, (deîxis.)* Lat. *disco, dico, doceo.* Goth. *leiha.* Germ. *zeige.* Eng. *teach.*

DYSCY, v. a. To throw off, or put aside; to strip, to undress. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *dysc.* *My a vyn yn della dysky ow dyllas gwella, ha tywêl a dhyragtho, I will in this manner take off my best clothes, and cast before him.* P.C. 256. *Dyskyn y vanel wharré, râg yn y dyllas artê an harlot a vjdh gwyskys, let us take off his mantle soon, for in his clothes again the knave shall be dressed.* P.C. 2531. *Honna yw y bows nessa, ha whêth gwreuch y dhry omma artê dhywhy, ha dyscow y dheworto, that is the nearest garment, and do ye yet bring him here again to you, and strip it from him.* R.D. 1870. *Arluth lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nôth y fyen, Lord, now if I take it off, before you naked I should be.* R.D. 1941. *Råk hedré vyuch ow pleghyé dhywhy bÿth ny's dÿsk neffré, for as long as you are yielding, he will never take it off for you.* R.D. 1951. *Dÿsk an quêth a dhysempys, take off the cloth immediately.* R.D. 1953. *Pan dothyans dh'y, yntrethê pows Jesus a ve dyskys, when they came there, among them the coat of Jesus was taken off.* M.C. 176. W. *dyosg, diwisgo.* Arm. *diuskein, diwiska.*

DYSCYANS, s. m. Learning. *Llwyd, 240.*

DYSCYBEL, s. m. A disciple. See *Discybel.*

DYSEHY, v. a. To quench thirst, to refresh. Part. *dyschys.* *A Dâs Dew y'th wolowys, clew galow an bobył-ma; dour, may fêns y dyschys, a vewnans ry dedhé gwra, O Father God in thy lights, hear the call of this people; that they may be refreshed, the water of life do thou give to them.* O.M. 1833. *Mês pan vônys dyschys gulân, y a dynach aga duow myleges, but when they are quite refreshed, they will reject their cursed gods.* O.M. 1838. Comp. of *dy*, neg., and *sehy*, to dry. W. *disychedu.*

DYSEMPYS, adj. Sudden, immediate. *Dyson hep whethê dhe gorn, dysempys gwra y dhybry, quietly without blowing thy horn, eat it immediately.* O.M. 208. *A dâs ker, dhêth worhemmy my â dh'y a dhysempys, O father dear, at thy command, I will go to him immediately.* O.M. 697. The same word as *desempys*, qd. v.

DYSMEGY, v. a. To utter, to speak, tell, declare. Written also *dysmygy.* *Yma ow conys dhywhy chyf gwythoryon ol an gwlas a wodher dhe dysmegy, there are work-*

- ing for you all the chief workmen in the land (that) can be mentioned. O.M. 2332. *Yn ūr-na ef dysmegys py ganssé y fue gwyskys*, at that time let him declare by whom he was struck. P.C. 1372. *Gwyskys lemmyn nêp cowyth may hallo ef dysmygy pyw a'n gwyskys*, let some comrade now strike that he may declare who struck him. P.C. 1378. *Dysmyg lemmyn ty gwâs smat, pyw a rôs dhyso an wat*, declare now, thou brave fellow, who gave to thee the blow. P.C. 1382. *Kyn na vynno dysmegy, dūn yn rāk gans an gwary*, though he will not tell, let us go forward with the play. P.C. 1387. Written also *desmygy*, qd. v. *W. dysmegu*.
- DYSO, pron. prep. To thee. An enlarged form of *dys*. *Hen yw an oel a versy o dedhywys dyso sy dheworth an Tās Dew an nêf*, this is the oil of mercy (that) was promised to thee by the Father God of heaven. O.M. 842. *Hŷr lour ew ow bewnans, kymmer dyso ow enef*, long enough is my life, take to thee my soul. O.M. 849. *Ow banneth dhyso Gryffyn*, my blessing on thee Gryffyn. O.M. 2433. *Dūs gené pols dhe wandré, ha dyso my a lever yntrethon tacklow pryvé*, come to walk with me a while, and I will tell thee between ourselves private things. O.M. 935. *Dysmyg lemmyn ty gwâs smat pyw a rôs dhyso an wat*, tell now, thou brave fellow, who gave to thee the blow. P.C. 1384. Written also *deso*. Old Irish †*duitso*, †*detsiu*, †*detso*, †*deitsiu*.
- DYSON, adj. Without noise, silent, quiet. *Adam, ystyn dhym dhe dhorn; tan henna dheworthef vy, dyson hep whethé dhe gorn, dysempys gwra y dhybry*, Adam, reach me thy hand; take that from me, quietly without blowing thy horn, eat it immediately. O.M. 207. *Dyswé dhym nêp reson a'th tyskes omma, dyson, may hyllyn gyns dysky*, shew to me some reason of thy teaching here, quietly, that we may teach with thee. P.C. 1249. Comp. of *dy*, neg., and *sôn*, a sound. *W. diswn, dison*.
- DYSPLEVYAS, v. a. To display. *Geseuch y dhe dysplevyas, heilyouch an mychtern brâs a dhysempys*, leave them to display, and salute the great king immediately. P.C. 2832. This must be borrowed from the English. We have another form in *dyspleytyé*. *Ow arluth kër, Lucifer, dyspleytys yw y vaner, ha kelmys worth an grows pren*, my dear lord Lucifer, displayed is his banner, and bound to the cross tree. P.C. 3044. *Ganso crows worth y baner wharré ef a dhyspleytyas*, with him a cross on his banner soon he displayed. R.D. 528.
- DYSPRENE, v. a. To redeem. *A's drens dhe Jerusalem, rāg y fêdh māp yn Bethlem genys a dhyspreen an bŷs*, let him take them to Jerusalem, for there will be a son in Bethlehem born (that) will redeem the world. O.M. 1935. *Ow Arluth Cryst, dr'y vercy, a wrūk ow dysprenné vy mēs a yfarn yn teffry gans y kŷc ha'y wôs keffrys*, my Lord Christ, by his mercy, did redeem me out of hell, really with his flesh and his blood also. R.D. 216. Comp. of *dys*, id. qd. *das*, prefix iter., and *prena*, to buy. Written also *daspreenna*. *W. dadbrynu. Arm. dasprena*.
- DYSPRYNNYAS, s. m. A redeemer. *Ha venylha me a grŷs dhe vôs a werches genys, Māb Dew agan dysprynnyas*, and hereafter I will believe that thou art of a virgin born, Son of God, our Redeemer. P.C. 404. *Del ôs formyas dhe'n nêf ha'n lūr, ha dysprynnyas dhynny pŷp ūr, Cryst ow sylwyas, clew mar a'th dūr, dhys daryvas del garsen mūr*, as thou art Creator of heaven and earth, and a Redeemer to us always, Christ my Saviour, hear

- if it concerns thee, disclose to thee as I would much desire. R.D. 844.
- DYSPYTYE, v. a. To spite, to insult, to worry. *Ha why yn wêdh cowethé, pŷp ūr gwreuch y dhyspytyé, ha daffolé fast an gwâs*, and do ye also, comrades, continually worry him, and mock the fellow much. P.C. 1397.
- DYSPYTH, s. m. Spite, despite, insult. *Colon dên a yll crakyé a vynna prest predery an peynys brâs a'n gevé ha'n despyth, heb y dylly*, the heart of man may break, that will but consider the great pains he had, and the spite, without deserving them. M.C. 139. Fr. *depit*, †*despit*. Lat. *despectus*.
- DYSQUEDHAS, v. a. To uncover, to open, to make known, to declare, to shew. 2 pers. s. imp. *dysqué*. *Ha tūs vyan, ha tūs vrâs, ny wrūk Dew dhym dysquedhas, vŷth ny'n cresons ef neffré*, and people small, and people great (will say,) God has not declared to me; they will never believe it. O.M. 1439. *Beneges re bo an Tās, a vynnas dysquedhes dhym gwelynnny a gemmys rās*, blessed be the Father, who would shew to us rods of so much grace. O.M. 1746. *Dysqué dhym a'd kerensé*, shew me of thy love. O.M. 2106. *Lavar lemmyn pan drôk vo yn a-ver-tu a dhysquydhysta dhynny*, tell me now, what evil is there on any side, that thou shewest to us. P.C. 339. *Dysqué dhodho kerengé*, shew thou love to him. P.C. 3229. *Pyw a dhysquedhas dhysod ha vôs nôth*, who has discovered to thee that thou art naked. C.W. 64. *Mér a rās dhe why, Eal Dew, ow tysquedhas dhym pŷp tra*, much thanks to you, Angel of God, in shewing to me every thing. C.W. 136. This word is variously written *das-cudhé*, *dyscudhé*, *disquedha*, *dyswedha*. Comp. of *das*, or *dys*, neg. prefix, and *cudhé*, to cover. *W. dadgudhio*.
- DYSQUYDHYANS, s. m. A declaration, a shewing, a discovering. *Hen yw dŷdh a bowesva dhe pŷp dên a vo sylwys, yn dysquydhysens a henna ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved, in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 147. *Yn gwyrder, an thyr gwelen yw dysquydhysans ha token an try person yn drynsys*, in truth, the three rods are a declaration and token of the three persons in the Trinity. O.M. 1733. *Dysquedhyens war lŷrch anken bedhé migtern yn dewedh*, a shewing after sorrow that he was a king at last. M.C. 236.
- DYSTOUCH, adv. Immediately, directly, very soon. *Ny a ŷll yn nôs haneth fest dystouch bonas kellys*, we may this night very soon be lost. M.C. 239. *Mar codhfo an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2120. *Rŷs yw dymmo lafuryé dhe un vatel yredy, saw dystoch hy a vŷdh dué*, need is to me to labour at a battle surely, but very soon it will be ended. O.M. 2178. *A dystouch mar ty a dhég a neyl pen dhe dour Cedron*, if immediately thou wilt carry one end to the water of Cedron. O.M. 2814. *My a vyn mōs alemma pŷr dhystouch dh'y*, I will go hence very directly to him. R.D. 1239. *Rum leauté, dūn a dhystouch*, by my truth, let us come immediately. R.D. 1243.
- DYSTREWY, v. a. To destroy, to ruin, to overthrow. *Mar mynnnyth hy dystrewy, orden dhe'th tūs hy hnoukyé gans meyn*, if thou wilt put her to death, order thy people to beat her with stones. O.M. 2675. *Pan wreta mar coynt fara, ow scollyé agan gwara, ha'n fêr orth y tystryw*, when thou actest so rudely, scattering our

wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 342. *Levereuch dhym paham cheyson a's bues why erbyn Ihesu Nazaré, pan vynnouch y dhystrewy*, tell me what accusation have ye against Jesus of Nazareth, when ye wish to destroy him. P.C. 1972. *Dredho y fue dystrewys*, by him it was destroyed. P.C. 2413. *Hag a codhfons yredy, ny wrussens ow dystrewy*, and if they knew truly, they would not destroy me. P.C. 2777. W. *dystrywio*. Both from the Latin *destruo*.

DYSWEDHY, v. a. To uncover, to open, to discover, to shew. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *dyswé*, an abbreviation of *dyswedh*. *Ihesus Crist mûr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas*, Jesus Christ much love to man shewed. M.C. 5. *Hag ef a dhyswé dhywhy un skyber efan yn scon*, and he will shew to you a large room soon. P.C. 637. *Deuch gynef, me a dhyswé chy dh'agas mester wharré*, come ye with me, I will shew (you) a house for your master presently. P.C. 673. *Ha why Annas, ow def kër, dyswedhouch bôs pryns somper rák dyswyl an Cristenyon*, and you, Annas, my dear captain, shew yourself to be a prince without equal to destroy the Christians. P.C. 978. *Pan sefsys hydhew myttyn, yach éns aga ieyw; dyswedh y a dhan dhe glok*, when thou gottest up to day in the morning, sound were their sinews; shew them from under thy cloak. P.C. 2682. *Dyeskyn a'n vjnk dhe'n lûr, ha dyswé ran a'th veystry*, descend from the post to the ground, and shew a portion of thy power. P.C. 2869. *Dyswé dhyunny Nycho-dem, ha Joseph Baramathya, ha ny a dhyswé yn wêdh an corf a sytseuch yn bédh yw Ihesu máp Maria*, shew thou to us Nicodemus, and Joseph of Arimathæa, and we will shew also the body you put in the tomb, is Jesus, the son of Mary. R.D. 626. Another form of *dyswedhas*.

DYSWREY, v. a. To undo, to spoil, to destroy. *Mar qura, godhvedhys mar pýdh, yn scon dyswreys ef a vjdh, ha dhe'n mernans cot gorrys*, if he does, if it be discovered, soon destroyed he shall be, and to death quickly put. O.M. 1521. *Ty re dhyswrûg eredy hevelep dhom face vy*, thou hast destroyed verily the likeness to my face. O.M. 2336. *Ke gorhemmy'n dhe'n cytlé, may teffons omma wharré, war beyn aga bôs dyswrys*, go command the city, that they come here soon, on pain of their being destroyed. O.M. 2409. *Ef re dhyswrug an marhas*, he has destroyed the market. P.C. 376. *An temple ef a dhyswra, yn trydydh ef a'n drecha gwell ages kyns*, the temple he will destroy, in three days he will restore it better than before. P.C. 1696. Comp. of *dys*, neg. prefix, and *gwrey*, to do. W. *dadwneud*.

DYSWRUTHYL, v. a. To undo, to spoil, to destroy. *Da vyé kyns dós Sabout dyswruthyl an fals profus*, it would be good before Sabbath comes, to destroy the false prophet. P.C. 562. Comp. of *dys*, neg. prefix, and *gruthyl*, to do.

DYSWUL, v. a. To undo, to spoil, to destroy. *Me a grjys bones an gwás ow kûl maystri brás, dyswel an fêr ef a vyn*, I believe that the fellow is making great violence, he will destroy the fair. P.C. 360. *Dyswedhouch bôs pryns somper rák dyswyl an Cristenyon*, shew yourself to be a prince without equal to destroy the Christians. P.C. 979. *Rág y fynner, mara kyller, gans paynys mër ow dyswul glân*, for it is wished, if it could be, with great sorrows to destroy me quite. P.C. 2602. *Hen yw gwyr, ef a galsé púp tra y dhyswul arté, moy ys na fê*, this

is true, he might have destroyed every thing again, more than it was. R.D. 978. Comp. of *dys*, neg. prefix, and *gûl*, to do.

DYSWYTHYL, v. a. To undo, to spoil, to destroy. *Me á dhodho yn lowen, del yw e ow syre da, rák dyswythyl an bylen, mar kews erbyn a laha*, I will go to him joyfully, as he is my good sire, to dispatch the villain, if he speaks against the law. P.C. 571. Comp. of *dys*, neg. prefix, and *guthyl*, to do.

DYSYMPYS, adj. Sudden, immediate. *Omma ny wreuch why trygé, euch yn mës a dhysympys; why a geyl of lowené, a rjys dhyuch yn paradhys*, here ye will not remain, go out immediately; ye will lose my joy, which I gave to you in Paradise. O.M. 318. *Dûn ganso a dysympys, ha poynyn gans mûr a grjys, ha yn dour-goryn an pren*, let us come with it immediately, and let us run with great strength, and into the water let us put the tree. O.M. 2788. This word is variously written *des-empys*, *desympys*, *dysempys*. W. *disymmuth*.

DYTHGHTYA, v. a. To prepare, to provide, to fashion, to dispose. *Rag henna dhe bób dythgthya fordh a rûg dhe vós sylwys*, therefore for every one he provided a way to be saved. M.C. 7. *Crist a settyas yn tyen an scovern arté dhe dré, hag a'n dythgthyas pûr lowen maga ték del rebye*, Christ fastened whole the ear again close home, and fastened it very gladly as fair as it had been. M.C. 71. *Yntrethé avel tús fól garlont spern a ve dythgthys*, among them, like foolish men, a garland of thorns was framed. M.C. 133. *Nag onon ef ny asas heb uré a'y esely, yn delma ef a'n dythgthyas may eyn o y wely*, not one he left without anointing of his limbs, in this manner he disposed him that healthy was his bed. M.C. 235. Another form of *dychtyé*, qd. v.

DYTHYWYS, part. Promised. See *Didhywy*.

DYUCH, pron. prep. To ye. (*Do-chui*.) *Ha rág why dhum keruné, my a re dhyuch Bosvene, Lostuthyel, ha Lanerchy*, and because ye have crowned me, I will give you Bosvene, Lostwithiel, and Lanerchy. O.M. 2399. *A abestelet dhyuch crés*, O apostles, peace unto you. R.D. 1533. This word is variously written *deych*, and *deuch*, qd. v. *Dyuwhy* is an enlarged form. *Arluth whék, yma ow conys dhyuwhy chyf gwythoryon ol an gwlas a wodher dhe dysmegy*, sweet lord, there are working for you, all the chief workmen of the land that can be mentioned. O.M. 2330.

DYVERE, v. a. To drop, to trickle, to shed. *Mar tue moy nys tevyth man, rág nown y wrons clamderé, yn úr-na rág pûr dhwán daggrow tyn gwráf dyveré*, if more come, it will not be enough, for hunger they will faint, at that time, for very sorrow, bitter tears I shall shed. O.M. 402. Written also *devery*, qd. v. W. *dyveru*. Comp. of *dy*, prefix intens., and *meru*, to drop. Arm. *divera*.

DYVEAS, adj. Abroad, outside. ‡ *Dho towla dyveas*, to throw out. *Llwyd*, 51. Comp. of *dy*, to, and *meas*, id. qd. *mës*, a field.

DYVETH, adj. Shameless. See *Diveth*.

DYVEYTH, s. m. A wilderness. *Ke dhe vês, omscumunys, dhe dhyveyth vêth yn tewolgow*, go thou away, accursed, to a wilderness ever into darkness. M.C. 17. Another form of *difeid*, qd. v.

DYVOTTER, v. pass. Is become. *Ny wodhen rág pon-votter, py'th een yn gweel py yn cós; ow holon gwák dyvotter, rum kymmer hag awel bôs*, I know not from

trouble whether we shall go into a field or wood ; my heart is become empty and a desire of food has seized me. O.M. 365. This is a very doubtful word, and I can suggest nothing better than making it a passive impersonal from W. *dywod*, to come.

DYVYTHYS, part. Come, arrived. *Râg dhe vones dyvythys yn hanow Dew bynygys, me a grîs dhe vôs deffry*, for that thou art come in the name of the blessed God, I believe thou art really. P.C. 280. *Mâp Dew ôs, ha dên yn weydh, yn y hanow dyvythys*, Son of God thou art, and man likewise, in his name come. P.C. 426. Written also *devedhys*, qd. v. It must be formed from W. *dywod*, to come.

DYW, s. m. God. *Bytegyys reys yw crygy Ihesu Cryst dhe dhasserchy, del yw gwîr Dhyw*, nevertheless need is to believe that Jesus Christ has risen again, as he is true God. R.D. 1018. More frequently written *Du*, and *Dew*, qd. v.

DYW, s. f. Two, a pair, a couple. *Otté pynsor da parys ; me a's ten a dhysempys, an dhyw yn mës a'y dhywolé, hag a'y dhew trôs kekyffrys*, behold a good pincer ready ; I will draw them immediately, the two out of his hands, and from his feet also. P.C. 3153. It refers to the nails in the preceding sentence, *kenter* being feminine. So Welsh *dwy*, *y dhwyl*.

DYW, adj. Two. Used with substantives feminine, as *dew* is with masculines. *Oll y pobel ymônys y orth y sywé pûp huny, ha'n môr a pûp tu dhedhé ow sevel avel dyw fôs*, all his people, they are following him every one ; and the sea on every side to them standing like two walls. O.M. 1690. *Ple gefyr dyw grows arall râk an dew ladar, levereuch dhym, cowethé*, where shall be found two other crosses for the two thieves ? tell me, comrades. P.C. 2576. *Ha why kelmoch an dew gam yn dyw crows kyns bôs prîs bôs*, and bind ye the two rogues on two crosses, before it is time for food. P.C. 2784. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *dui*, qd. v. W. *dwyl*, † *dui*. Arm. *diou*. Sansc. *dwé*.

DYWEDH, s. m. An end, or termination. See *Diwedh*, and its derivatives.

DYWEN, s. m. The gills. *Wel y met harlot ioudyn, ty a fîjdh boxesow tyn war an dywen*, well met, obstinate knave, thou shalt have sharp blows on the gills. P.C. 1368. Comp. of *dyw*, two, and *gên*, chin. Written also *dewen*. W. *dwyen*. Arm. *diu guen*.

DYWENYS, part. Descending. *Ha war woles, pan vyrys, my a welas hy gwrydhyow bîs yn yffarn dywenys yn mîsk mûr a tewolgow*, and at the bottom, when I looked, I saw its roots even to hell descending, in the midst of great darkness. O.M. 784. If not formed from *dyscynys*, it may be derived from *down*, deep.

DYWES, s. f. Drink. See *Dîves*.

DYWETH, s. m. An end. *Râk an porthow hep dyweth a vîjdh ygerys yn wêdh may'th ello abervedh an mychtern a lowené*, for the everlasting gates shall be opened also, that may enter in the king of joy. R.D. 101. See *Diwedh*.

DYWETHA, adj. Last, utmost. *Llwyd*, 175. Written also *diwedha*. W. *diwedhav*, *diwaetha*. Arm. *diveza*.

DYWETHAS, adv. Late. *Llwyd*, 149. W. *diwedhar*. Arm. *divezad*.

DYWHANS, adv. Eagerly, quickly, fast. *A râo dywhans ow kerdhes*, forth quickly walking. O.M. 1684. *Gweres dywhans, my a'd pîs, ow fysadow dres pûp tra*, help

quickly, I pray thee, my prayers above every thing. O.M. 1829. *Judas ny gôsk un banné, lymymyn dywans fystyné dhum ry dhén fals Yedhewon*, Judas does not sleep a bit, but quickly hastens to give me to the false Jews. P.C. 1079. *Fystyn dywhans gans en gêr a dhesempys*, hasten thou swiftly with the word immediately. P.C. 1642. Written also *dewhans*, and *duwhans*. Comp. of *dy*, prefix intens., and *whans*, a desire, eagerness. W. *dychwant*.

DYWHY, pron. prep. To you. (*Do-chuy*.) *Del levaraf vy dhywhy, ef a embloth ragon ny*, as I say to you, he will fight for us. O.M. 1660. *Râg ow querthé Crist dhywhy, me re beches marthys mûr*, for selling Christ to you, I have sinned wondrous greatly. P.C. 1517. *Me a lever dhywhy why, ol warbarth dôn dustuny bôs Cryst a'n bêdh dasserchys*, I say to you, all together to bear witness that Christ is risen from the tomb. R.D. 1225. Written also *dywy*. *Pertheuch côf ol an tokyn a leveryys kyns lemyn dhywy why, a gowethé*, bear ye all remembrance of the token, which I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1083.

DYWHYNY, v. n. To shine. *An eledh omma yw gwyn, avel an houl pan dhywhyn, yn ken lîw ny's gwyllys whéth*, the angels here are white, like the sun when it shines ; in other form I have not seen them. R.D. 2533. W. *dywynu*, from *dy*, intens. prefix, and *gwyn*, white, bright.

DYWLE, s. f. The two hands, the hands. *Un profus bynyges yn grows, ha dhyw vrêch a lês, squerdys y treys ha'y dhywolé*, a blessed prophet on a cross, and his two arms extended, torn his feet and hands. R.D. 1266. *Doro dhe luef yn woly, gwynys may fuef dre an golon ; hag yn treys hag yn dhywolé*, put thy hand into the wound where I was pierced through the heart ; and in my feet and hands. R.D. 1542. *Y fue ow manegow plat, spygys brâs dre ow dywolé*, and my smooth gloves were great spikes through my hands. R.D. 2590. This is an abbreviated form of *dywlelf*.

DYWLEF, s. f. The two hands, the hands. Written also *dywluelf*. *A tās whék ol caradow, ow dywluelf colm ha'm garrow*, O sweet father, all beloved, bind my hands, and my legs. O.M. 1346. *Yn pren crows bedhens gorrys, ha treys ha dywlelf kelmys, ha gwenys dre an golon*, on the cross tree let him be put, and feet and hands bound, and pierced through the heart. P.C. 2375. *Treys ha dywlelf a pûp tu fast tackyes gans kentrow hern*, feet and hands fast fixed with iron nails. P.C. 2937. Another form of *duilof*, qd. v. W. *dwylaw*, † *duilof*.

DYWOLOW, s. m. Devils, fiends. One of the plurals of *diawl*, qd. v. *Dywolow yfarn a squerdys corf Judas ol dhe dharnow*, the devils of hell tore the body of Jesus all to pieces. M.C. 106. *My a grîs y fîjdh agan enefow dre levarow Dew mygys, ha fethys an dywolow*, I believe that our souls shall be fed by the words of God, and the devils overcome. P.C. 77.

DYWORTO, pron. prep. From him, or it. (*Dyworth-o*.) *Dyworto ma'm boma grâs, môs dhe blansé my a vyn en gweel gans reonté vrâs*, from him if have grace, I will go to plant the rods with great care. O.M. 2077. *Lemman lorch nép a'n geffo, gorrens y scryp dyworto*, now he who has a staff, let him put his scrip from him. P.C. 920. *Arluth why a herch dhodho, an queth dysky dhyworto, hep na moy gêr*, Lord, do you command him, to take the cloth from him without any further word.

- R.D. 1948. W. *odhiwrtho*. Arm. *dioutaff*. Ir. *uadh*, *†uad*, *†ood*, *uadhasan*. Manx, *veihsyn*.
- DYWORTHY, pron. prep. From her, or it. (*Dyworth-hy*.) *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrás defry ow resek a dywerty, worté myres mayth o whans*, a fountain bright like silver, and four great streams indeed flowing from it, that there was a desire to look at them. O.M. 773. W. *odhiwrthi*. Arm. *diouty*. Ir. *uaithe*, *uaiti*.
- DYWORTH, prep. From by, from. (*Dy-worth*.) *Gwyn agan beys, ow fryes, bós granntyes dhynny cummys dywort an tás Dew gwella, dhe bales, ha dhe wonys*, happy our lot, my husband, that there is leave granted to us from the best Father, God, to dig, and to cultivate. O.M. 413. *An gwél a rás dhyworth an lúr gwráf dhe drehy*, the rods of grace from the ground I will cut. O.M. 1987. *Gallos warnaf ny fyes, na fe y vós grantys dhys dyworth uhella Arloth*, power over me there would not be, were it not that it was granted from the most high Lord. P.C. 2189. Written also *deworth*, qd. v. W. *odhiwrth*. Arm. *†diouz*. Ir. *ua*. Gael. *ua*. Manx, *veih*.
- DYWORTHE, pron. prep. From them. (*Dyworth-y*.) *Gwelynnny a gymmys rás; dhyworthé ma 'gan bo grás, aga malyé me a vyn yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, rods of so much grace; from them that ours may be the grace, I will wrap them in fine linen, and in silk. O.M. 1749. W. *odhiwrthynt*, *†ywrthynt*. Ir. *uatha*, *†uaidib*.
- DYWORTHYF, pron. prep. From me. (*Dyworth-my*.) *Mar callé bós yn della, gorré an kéth mernans-ma dhyworthyf, na vñf ledhys*, if it can be so, put this same death from me, that I be not slain. P.C. 1036. *Fystyn dywhans gans en gér a dhesempys, ha rewardys ty a vñdh a dhyworthyf vy, rum fñdh, kys pen vñs*, hasten swiftly with the word immediately; and rewarded thou shalt be, on my faith, before the end of a month. P.C. 1645. Written also *dyworthef*. *Yma ow trñs ha'm dulé dhyworthef ow teglené*, my feet and hands are loosening from me. P.C. 1217. W. *odhiwrthye*. Ir. *uaim*, *†uaimse*.
- DYWORTHYN, pron. prep. From us. (*Dyworth-ny*.) *Mar a mynné amendyé, gwell vye y dhylyfryé hep drocoleth dhyworthyn*, if he would amend, it would be better to liberate him without ill deed from us. P.C. 1864. *Arluth kër, fattel vñdh dyn, mars eth arté dhyworthyn?* dear Lord, how will it be to us, if thou wilt go again from us? R.D. 2362. W. *odhiwrthym*. Ir. *uainn*, *†huanni*, *†uain*, *†uanni*.
- DYWORTHYS, pron. prep. From thee. (*Dyworth-ty*.) *Godhfos gwñr ol yredy, my a vyn mós dhyworthys*, knowing the truth all plainly, I will go from thee. O.M. 822. *My a's pren dhyworthys, otté an moné parys dhyso dhe pé*, I will buy it from thee; see the money ready to pay thee. P.C. 1555. W. *odhiwrthyt*. Ir. *uait*, *†uaitsiu*.
- DYWSCODH, s. f. The two shoulders, the shoulders. *Sytteuch gystys worth an yet, agas dywscodh kettep chet, hertheuch worty hy yn wédh*, put beams against the gate, your shoulders, every fellow, thrust ye against it also. P.C. 3068. See *Dyw*, and *Scódh*.
- DYWVRECH, s. f. The two arms, the arms. *Kréf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may 'thyw ow dywvrech terrys worté menouch yn quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working much at them. O.M. 688. *Kyn fe dhe dhywvrech mar brás, my a's kylm warbarth avel lader púr*, though thy arms be so large, I will bind them together like a very thief. P.C. 1189.
- Drou' e yntre ow dywvrech*, bring him into my arms P.C. 3159. W. *dywvraich*.
- DYWY, v. a. To kindle, to set on fire, to burn. Written also *dewy*. *Yma marth dhym a un dra, an pyth lemmyn a wela; an bosnos dywy a wra, saw nynsugy ow lesky*, there is to me a wonder of one thing, what I now see; the bush is on fire, but is not burning. O.M. 1397. *Otté an tán ow tewy*, behold the fire burning. P.C. 693. *Cowethé hedheuch cunys, ha me a whýth gans mür greys, may tewé an tán wharré*, comrades, fetch firewood, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1221. W. *deivio*. Arm. *devi*. Ir. *dagh*, *†doigh*, *doith*. Gael. *doth*, *dath*. Manx, *daah*. Sansc. *dah*.
- DYWÝ, pron. prep. To ye. (*De, dhe to,—why, ye*.) *Pertheuch còf ol a'n tokyn a leverys kys lemmyn dhywy why, a gowethé*, bear ye all remembrance of the (token) I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1083. *Honna yw y bows nessa, ha whéth greuch y dhry omma arté dhywhy*, that is his nearest garment, and do you yet bring him here again to you. R.D. 1869.
- DYWYDHYS, part. Ended, finished. *Yn nêf agas enefow neffré a trýg hep ponow yn ioy na vñdh dywydhys*, in heaven your souls ever shall dwell without pains in joy (that) shall not be ended. P.C. 9. *Ens pop ol war tuhé dré, an gwary yw dywydhys, ha deuch avar avorow*, let all go towards home, the play is ended; and come ye early to-morrow. P.C. 3238. *Aban oma dasserchys, dew hugens deydh dywydhys bñdh pan fo nós*, since I am risen, forty days ended will be when it is night. R.D. 2437. Part. of *dñvedhé*, qd. v.
- DYWYS, v. a. To choose, to select. Part. pass. *dywysys*. *Ma 'gas bo lowyné nef, pan vyrwyf, dh'agas enef, dywysys ouch dewdhek lel*, that yours may be the joy of heaven when I die, to your souls, ye are chosen faithful twelve. P.C. 228. *Ny gewsyth, rák ny wodhas bós grontys dhym gallos brás hydhew may hallaf dywys*, thou speakest not, for thou didst not know, that great power is granted to me, this day that I may choose. P.C. 2182. *Benet sewys, syre Longys, synt Iovyn whék ré'th caro; henna yw pñth a dhywys*, a blessing follow thee, Sir Longius, sweet saint Jove love thee; that is what I choose. P.C. 3017. Written also *deweszy*, qd. v.
- DYWYSYC, adj. Desirous, earnest, devout. *Thomas, na vydh dyscryggyk, pñs gans colon dywysyk war Cryst an nêf*, Thomas, be not unbelieving; pray with devout heart on Christ of heaven. R.D. 1370. W. *dyhewydus*. *Gwedhiau dyhewydus*, devout prayers.
- DYWYTH, adv. Twice. *Moyses, kemer dhe welen, ha ty ha'th vroder Aren, a rág an debel bobal, gwask gyny dywyth an mén*, Moses, take thy rod, and thou and thy brother Aaron, in presence of the wicked people, strike with it twice the stone. O.M. 1844. *Aban rés an brús unwyth, ny fynnaf y ry dywyth*, since I have given the judgment once, I will not give it twice. P.C. 2496. Comp. of *dyw*, two, and *gwýth*, a time. W. *dywywaih*.
- DZHARN, s. m. A garden, an orchard. *Llwyd*, 33, 66. This is more immediately derived from the Fr. *jardin*. W. *gardh*, *†garth*, an inclosure, a garden; whence *garth-an*, a camp; *buarth*, a cow-yard; *lluarth*, a camp. Arm. *garz*. Ir. *gardha*, *†gart*. Gael. *garadh*, *gard*. Manx, *garey*. Gr. *χóπος*. Lat. *hortus*. Goth. *gard*. Slav. *grad*. Eng. *yard*. Sansc. *garhan*, fr. *garh*, to enclose.
- DZHEDH, s. m. A day. This orthography is used by

Llwyd to denote the sound of the word in his time. It is a corruption of *dédh*, qd. v. ‡ *Rag an dzhedh*, for the day, or the whole day. ‡ *Rag dout na vedho na mui gytheffiaz dhyu' rag an dzhedhma*, lest there be no more offered to you this day. *Llwyd*, 250.

DZHEI, pers. pron. They. ‡ *Ena dzhei a varginiaz rag trei penz an vledhan guber*, so they bargained for three pounds the year wages. *Llwyd*, 247. It is also written by him *dzhyi*, as *An dzhyi a gánz*, they shall have. 247. It is a late form of *y*, qd. v.

DZHIAWL, s. m. A devil. *Llwyd*, 55. See *Jiawl*.

DZHOWLES, s. f. A female fiend, a she devil, a fury, a hag. *Pryce*. A late form of *diowles*, qd. v.

DZHYI, v. adv. In, within. *Llwyd*, 249. An abbreviated form of *adzhyi*, qd. v.

DZHYRNA, s. m. A day. ‡ *Cynifar dzhyrna*, day by day, daily. *Llwyd*, 135. ‡ *An dzhyrna-ma war seithan*, this day seven-night. 249. This is derived from the Fr. *journee*, a word still used in the English *journeyman*. The Welsh equivalent *diwrnod* seems to be derived from the Latin *diurnus*, or *diuturnus*.

DH.

THIS is a secondary letter, and is the soft mutation of *d*, as *davas*, a sheep; *an dhavas*, the sheep. W. *davad*, *y dhavad*. C. *deanc*, *dhe dheanc*, to escape. W. *dianc*, *i dhianc*. It is written in Armoric *z*, and so pronounced generally, but the proper sound is still preserved in parts of Brittany. Thus C. *debry*, *dhe dhebry*, is in Arm. *dibri*, *da zibri*. C. *dewdhec*, and W. *deudheg* (*dau-deg*) twelve; in Arm. *daouzek*. The proper sound of *dh* is preserved in its purity in Welsh, and it is that of *th*, in the English words, *this*, *that*, *those*. The same mutation obtains in Irish and Gaelic, thus—Ir. *dadheag*; Gael. *dadheug*, twelve. The orthography is preserved, but the sound is corrupted into those of *gh*, *y*, *ee*, *oo*. The Manx again write phonetically, whence *gaa-yeig*, twelve; *dooiiney*, a man; *e ghooiiney*, his man. All Cornish words beginning with *dh*, as *dhe*, to; *dhedhy*, to her; *dhodho*, to him, &c., must be sought for under the primary initial, as *de*, *dedhy*, *dodho*, &c. The Cornish *dh* is generally written *th* in the MSS.

E.

THIS letter has only two sounds, in Cornish, Welsh, Armoric, and Manx—the long and short. When long it has the sound of *a*, in the English words, *lane*, *cane*; thus C. *dén*, a man; *név*, heaven, were sounded as the Eng. words, *dane*, *nave*. The long *é* is distinguished in this work by a circumflex. *E* short, was pronounced as in the English words, *fen*, *hen*, *pen*. In Cornish, *e* is constantly confounded with *y*, as in *dédh*, *dýdh*, a day; *dehow*, *dyhow*, the right, &c. In Welsh again, where *y* is now written, in early manuscripts, *e* is generally found. *E* is commutable with *o*, as *corn*, a horn; *cerniat*, a horn blower. So also in Welsh, as *corn*, pl. *cyrn*; *cyrniad*, † *cerniat*. And in Armoric, as *corn*, pl. *cern*, *cerniel*.

E, an auxiliary particle, used before verbs, in which case it is the same as *a*, similarly used. Not unfre-

quently it is joined to the verb, as *Dew ewyr* for *Dew e wyr*, God knoweth. It is also used alone with a verb, when it is the agent performing the action described without discrimination of persons, as *edal*, or *e dál*, it behoves.

E, pron. pers. He, him, it. *Agis negis pyth yw e? pu yw néb a weleuch wy?* your business, what is it? who is he that ye seek? M.C. 69. *Dremas yw ef, leun a rás, neb re werthys, yn medh e*, supremely good he is, full of grace, whom I have sold, says he. M.C. 103. *Ol warbarth y a yhwys, te Pylat, ládh e, mernans an grows desympys*, altogether they cried, thou Pilate kill him, the death of the cross immediately. M.C. 142. *Syr Justis, ládhe, ládh e, yn pren grows greuch y worré, del yw e gwyw dyougel*, Sir Justice, kill him, kill him, on the cross tree do you put him, as he is deserving truly. P.C. 2356. *Ha compys mar ny védh e, ny won pandra leveryn*, and if it be not straight, I know not what I may say. O.M. 2531. *Hédh e dhé'n dór*, reach it to the ground. O.M. 2521. Written also *ef*, *ev*. W. *ef*, *ev*, *e*, † *em*. Arm. *he*. Ir. *se*, *e*, † *he*. Gael. *se*, *e*. Manx, *eh*. Sansc. *i*, *idam*, *sva*. Gr. *é*. Lat. *se*.

E, pron. poss. His, its. *Why gwycoryon, euch yn mēs, yth-esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu, hag e sans eglos*, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God, and his holy church. P.C. 333. *May fjádh torrow benegis bythqueth na allas e dhôn*, that the bellies shall be blessed, that could not bear it. M.C. 169. ‡ *War e lér*, after him. *Llwyd*, 124. ‡ *E vredar*, his brother. 242. *E risc*, its bark. ‡ *Et e ús céth*, in his old age. 244. ‡ *E vréh*, his arm. 250. In the Ordinalia it is written *y*, qd. v. W. *ei*, † *e*, † *i*. Arm. *e*. *he*. Ir. *a*. Gael. *a*. Manx, *e*.

E, prep. In. *E mēas*, without. *Llwyd*, 58. Lit. in the field. *E* is here the same as *y*, an abbreviation of *yn*, and the more common form is *yn mēs*, qd. v.

E, v. n. He went, was going. 3 pers. s. imp. of irr. v. *mós*. *War aga dewlyn yth e perag Christ ré erell, aga fen y a sackyé, hag a gewsy, púr debell*, on their knees there went before Christ some others, their head they shook, and spake very foully. M.C. 195. *Hag y ee dhe pen dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly mouths. M.C. 196. W. *ai*.

EAL, s. m. An angel. *An eal esa in wedhan, y cowsys gyrryow efan, ha me a'n creys*, the angel (that) was in the tree, spoke to me plain words, and I believe him. C.W. 60. More frequently written *él*, qd. v.

EAR, s. m. An hour. *Ha pan vo hy cowl devys, hy a vjdh púb ear parys dha dhôn an oyl a vercy*, and when it is full grown, it will always (every hour) be ready, to bear the oil of mercy. C.W. 134. The same as *ér*, qd. v.

EARTH, adj. High, lofty. It occurs in the names of places, as *Earth*, in St. Stephens, by Saltash; and *Earth*, on Carminow, in Mawgan. It is another form of *arth*, or *ard*, qd. v.

EAST, s. m. August. *Mís East*, the month of August. ‡ *Fló vye gennes en mis Merh, ni trehes e bigel en mis East; e a rós towl dho proanter Powl, mis du ken Nadelik*, a child was born in the month of March, we cut his navel in the month of August; and he gave a fall to the parson of Paul, the black month (November) before the Nativity. *Cornish Riddle*. *Pryce*. W. *awst*. Arm. *eost*. Ir. *ogost*. Fr. *aout*, † *aoust*. From the Lat. *augustus*.

EATH, card. num. Eight. *Eath degves*, eighteenth. *Pryce*. W. *wyth*. Arm. *eiz*. Ir. *ocht*, †*oct*. Gael. *ocht*. Manx, *hocht*. Gr. *ὀκτώ*. Lat. *octo*. Sansc. *ashtan*. In Welsh, *wyth* preceding requires the change of *b* into *m*, as *wyth mlynedh*, eight years. The same rule obtains in Irish, as *ocht m-bliadna*, the *b* being mute.

EATHAS, adj. Eighth. *Pryce*. Written by Llwyd, 105, *ethas*. W. *wythved*. Arm. *eizved*. Ir. *ochtmhadh*. Gael. *ochdamh*. Manx, *hochtoo*.

EBARN, s. m. The sky, the firmament. †*Ha Dew wrás an ebbarn, ha dheberhas an dowrow era en dadn an ebbarn, dhort an dowrow era euch an ebbarn; ha an dellna etho*, and God made the firmament, and divided the waters that were under the firmament, from the waters above the firmament; and it was so. C.W. p. 189; M.C. p. 93. A late form of *ebron*, qd. v.

EBBROW, adj. Hebrew. *Fleches Ebbrow, dún yn un rew, scon hep lettyé, erbyn Ihesu, néb yw gwýr Dew, ow tós dhe'n dré*, Hebrew children, let us come in a row, at once, without delaying, to meet Jesus, who is true God, coming to the town. P.C. 239. W. *evrei*. Arm. *hebré*. Ir. *eabhradhach*. Gael. *eabhruidheach*, *eabhrach*. Lat. *hebræus*.

EBIL, s. m. A peg, or pin. *Yntré dew guren y trehy, rák cafus trús pren dedhy, ha'y fastyé gans ebyl pren*, in two let us cut it, for to get a cross piece of wood for it, and fasten it with pegs of wood. P.C. 2563. *Y delly scon me a wra, rák ebyl parys yma, dh'aga fastyé dyowgel*, I will soon bore it, for there are pegs ready, to fasten them truly. P.C. 2571. *Aban yw an pren tellys, bedhens an ebyl gorrys dredhé, rág aga lacié*, since the wood is bored, let the pegs be put through them, to fasten them. P.C. 2574. W. *ebill*, †*epill*. Arm. *ebil*.

EBOL, s. m. A colt, a foal. Corn. Voc. *pullus*. Written in the Ordinalia *ebel*, and more recently *ebal*, pl. *ebilli*. *Ens dew a'm dyscyblyon dhe'n castel us a ragon, a dhys-empys, hep lettyé; ena why a gýf asen, hag ebel yn un golmen, drew y dhymmo vy wharré*, let two of my disciples go to the village which is before us, forthwith, without delaying; there ye will find an ass and foal in a halter, bring them to me presently. P.C. 177. *My á gynes yn lowen, hag a dhoro an asen genen, ha'n ebel keffrys*, I will go with thee gladly, and will bring the ass with us, and the foal likewise. P.C. 193. *Otté an asen omma, ha'n ebel kelmys yma gynsy*, behold the ass here, and the foal is tied with her. P.C. 201. *Rág ythosta drók ebal*, for thou art a wicked colt. C.W. 174. *Trús ebal*, the herb colt's foot. Llwyd, 168. In Welsh, *carn yr ebol*, lit. colt's hoof. W. *ebawl*, *ebol*, †*ebaul*, †*epaul*. Arm. *ebeül*. The root of W. *ebol*, is *eb* = Old Irish †*ech*, id. qd. Lat. *equus*. Ir. *peall*, *feall*, a horse. Gr. *πῶλος*. Lat. *pullus*. Sansc. *pélin*, a horse, from *pél*, to go.

EBRAL, s. m. April. *Mís Ebral*, the month of April. Llwyd, 43. W. *ebrill*. Arm. *ebrel*. Ir. *aibreán*. Gael. †*aibreann*. From the Latin *aprilis*.

EBRON, s. f. The sky, the firmament. *Yn secund dýdh y fynna gruthyl ebron, néf hynwys*, on the second day I will make the sky called heaven. O.M. 18. *Ow gwarak a fýth settyys yn ban yn creys an ebren na allo bones ter-rys*, my bow shall be set up in the midst of the sky, that it may not be broken. O.M. 1245. Written also *ybron*, and *ybbren*, qd. v., and in Corn. Voc. *huibren*. W. *wybr*,

wybrén. Arm. *ebr*, †*coabr*, †*coabren*. (Ir. *speir*. Gael. *speur*. Manx, *speyr*.) Sansc. *abhra*, *váibhra*.

ECHEN, s. f. A tribe, family, kind, sort. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venen, an frút ple russys tyrry? mara pe a'n kéth echen, o dyfynnys orthyn ny*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit? was it of that same sort, (that) was forbidden to us? O.M. 211. *Ha mýr a púp tenewen; aspy yn ta púp echen, whythyr púp tra ol bysy*, and look on every side; examine well every particular; search out every thing diligently. O.M. 747. *Kemer dhe wrék ha'th flehas, h'aga gwagedh gor gansé; a búb echen bést yn wlás, gor genes dew annedhé*, take thou thy wife and thy children, and put their wives with them; of every sort of beast in the land, put two of them with thee. O.M. 977. *Lyes torn da yn býs-ma re wrúk dhe vohosugyon; sawyé púp echen clefyon a vewhé yn bewnans da*, many a good turn in this world he hath done to the poor; he cured all sorts of sick persons, who lived in good life. P.C. 3109. Written also *ehen*, *hechen*, *hehen*, qd. v. W. *ehen*, from *ach*, a stem.

ECHEN, s. f. Effort, endeavour, rigour. *Mar scon dhodho del ymmy, kychouch ef yn vryongen, ha dalynnouch mûr cales, ma na allo perthegeys yn dyspyt ol dh'y echen*, as soon as thou kissest him, catch him in the throat, and hold ye very firmly, that he cannot escape in spite of all his effort. P.C. 1010. Written also *hechen*, *hehen*, qd. v. W. *egni*. Arm. *heg*, *hek*. Ir. *eigean*, *ing*, †*ecne*, †*æcne*, †*aithgne*, †*edgne*. Gael. *eigin*. Manx, *egin*, *eign*, †*eignee*. Sansc. *can*, to act. Gr. *κονέω*. Lat. *conor*.

ED, prep. In. This is a corruption of *en*, and is only met with in late Cornish. †*Gwisgo an genter-ma ed eskaz vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. Llwyd, 230.

EDN, adj. Narrow, slender. Llwyd, 48. This must either be a corruption of W. *ing*; Arm. *enk*; Ir. †*ing*; Gael. *eigin*; or connected with W. *edwin*, decaying.

EDN, num. adj. One. A corrupt form of *un*, qd. v. †*Edn degvas*, eleventh. *Pryce*.

EDNAC, card. num. Eleven. A late form of *unnek*. W. *unardheg*. Arm. *unnek*. Ir. *aon deag*. Gael. *aon deug*. Manx, *unnanejeig*. Gr. *ἐνδεκα*. Lat. *undecim*.

EDNAC, adj. Sole, alone. †*En ednak*, only. Llwyd, 56. A corruption of W. *unig*, id.

EDREC, s. m. Repentance, grief, sorrow. Pl. *edregé*. *Eddrek mûr a'n kemeras, rák an ober re wressé; dh'y ben dowlyn y codhas, Arluth gevyans, yn medh e, dall én, ny welyn yn fás ow bós mar veyl ow pewé; Ihesus dhodho a avas, pan welas y edregé*, great sorrow seized him, for the work he had done; to his knees he fell, Lord, forgiveness, says he; blind I was, I saw not well, that I was living so vilely; Jesus forgave him when he saw his sorrows. M.C. 220. *Codhys óf yn edrek brás*, fallen I am in great sorrow. P.C. 1440. *Govy výtth rák edregé, bós mar hager ow gorfén*, woe is me for sorrows, that my end is so cruel. P.C. 1529. *Yma dhym edrek tyn, rák dhe naché gy lemmyn*, there is to me sharp repentance, for denying thee now. R.D. 1155. *Peder, geffyens ty a fýdh, rák dhe eddrek yw perfyth, dré'n Spirys Sans*, Peter, pardon thou shalt have, for thy repentance is perfect, through the Holy Ghost. R.D. 1160. W. *ediveir-wch*. Arm. *asrech*. Ir. *aithreach*, †*aidrech*, †*aithirge*. Gael. *aithreachas*. Goth. *idreiga*.

EDHANOR, s. m. A fowler. Llwyd, 44. Arm. *eznetaer*, *eunetaer*. Ir. *eanadoir*. Gael. *eunadair*. Manx, *ceanleyder*.

EDHEN, s. f. A bird, a fowl. Pl. *edhyn*. *A out warnes, drók venen, wortó pan wrussys colé, rág ef o tebel edhen, nêb a glewsys ow cané*, Oh, out upon thee, wicked woman, when thou didst listen to him; for he was an evil bird, whom thou didst hear singing. O.M. 223. *Yn pypes dýdh me a vyn may fo formys dre ow nel bestes, puskes, hag edhyn, týr ha môr dhe goulleuwl*, on the fifth day I will that be made by my power beasts, fishes, and birds, land and sea to fill. O.M. 43. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pár dhe vygyens dén war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I esteem birds without equal, for food of man on the earth. O.M. 130. *A púp bêst kemmyr wharé gorow ha benow defry; ol an edhyn ow nýgê guet copel may kemery*, of all beasts take thou forthwith a male and a female really; of all the birds flying be careful that thou take a couple. O.M. 1023. *An golom glás hy lagas, yn mës gwra hy delyfré; lellé edhen, ren-ow-thas, leverel ny won ple fe*, the dove with blue eyes, do thou liberate outside; a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1111. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is written *hethen*. W. *eden*, pl. *ednod*; † *etin*, † *etn*, pl. † *etinet*, † *ætinet*. Arm. *ezn*, *evn*, *ein*, *eun*. Ir. *eun*, *ean*, † *en*. Gael. *eun*. Manx, *eean*, pl. *ein*. Sansc. *āti*. Gr. *ὀρνίς*.

EDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Pl. *Edhewon*. *Un Edhow a brederys, hag a leverys dhedhé, bonas pren yn doar tewlys a us yn houl na vyé; rág an grows yth o ordnys, ha'n Edhewon ny wodhyé*, a Jew bethought, and said to them, that there was a piece of wood in the ground cast above in the sun that had not been; for the cross it was ordained, and the Jews knew it not. M.C. 152. *Un Edhow dhodho yn freth yn delma a leverys*, a Jew to him strongly in this manner said. M.C. 239. *Ha'n Edhewon a geuysys, pandr' ew henna dhynny ny*, and the Jews said, what is that to us. M.C. 105. Written also *Yedhow*, *Yudhow*, qd. v. W. *Iudhew*, pl. *Iudhewon*; † *Idhew*. Arm. *Juzeb*. Ir. *Uil*, (for *Uidh*,) *Juduighe*, † *Judide*. Gael. *Judhach*. Manx, *Ew*. Lat. *Judæus*. Gr. *Ἰουδαῖος*.

EF, pron. subs. He, him, it. *Nêb a'm grúk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rúk agan dyfen, aval na wrellen dybbry*, he who made me and my husband, he did forbid us that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 182. *Dhynny ny travyth ny grêf, aban yw y vódh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 483. *Ytho prág na lenes ef kafus y dhegé hep grêf, hag aban vyn y lesky*, now why not leave him to have his tithe, without complaint, and burn it, since he will. O.M. 496. *Kymmer dhymmo ve kunys, gans lovan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doge ef*, take for me a load of fuel; with rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1298. *Otté omma ve kunys, ha fast ef gynef kelmys*, see here a load of fuel, and fast it is bound by me. O.M. 1300. Written also *e*, and in Llwyl's time *ev*. W. *ev*, *e*.

EFAN, adj. Large, plain. *Ef a dhyswé dhywhy un skyber efan yn scon; gweyteuch dygtyé bós ynnny lour. dh'agan soper ragon*, he will shew (you) a large room soon; take ye care to prepare food in it, enough for our supper before us. P.C. 638. *Deuch gynef, me a dhyswé chy dh'agas mester wharré, rak parusy y soper; effan, may hyl púp máp bron, ef hag ol y dhyskyblon, cafus y és hep danger*, come with me, I will shew you a house for your master presently, for preparing his supper: large,

that every son of the breast may, he and his disciples, take his ease without delay. P.C. 676. *An eal esa yn wedhen, y cowsys gyrryow efan, ha me a'n creys*, the angel (that) was in the tree, spoke to me plain words, and I believe him. C.W. 60. *An planats és a wartha, ha'n stér yn wêdh maga ta, ow poyntya môns púr efan*, the planets that are on high, and the stars also as well, are pointing all very evidently. C.W. 156. W. *chang*.

EFER, s. m. The loins. *Pryce*. A doubtful word.

EFFARN, s. m. Hell. Pl. *effarnow*. *Ow ena ny won pyth á, dha effarn yw y drigva, ena tregeans gwáv, ha háv*, my soul I know where it shall go, to hell is its dwelling, there to inhabit winter and summer. C.W. 122. *Dún ny warbarth, a gowethé, dha effarnow a lema, dhe'n payns a dheur nefré*, let us come together, O comrades, to hell from hence, to the pains that shall endure for ever. C.W. 150. Written also *yffarn*, qd. v.

EFFO, v. a. He may drink. 3 pers. s. subj. of *evé*. *Me a'n gor dhodho; mar ny'n gorraf, an mýl dyaul re dorro mellow y gýn, vynytha na effo coul*, I will take him to him; if I do not take him, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back, so that he may never drink broth. P.C. 1620.

EFFREDH, adj. Maimed, disabled, lame. *Ha me effredh a'th pýs, awos an Tás bynygeys, ro dhym ow cerdh dre dhe rás*, and I, maimed, pray thee, because of the blessed Father, give to me my walking through thy grace. P.C. 399. *Evredhec* is another form, qd. v. W. *evrydh*.

EFFYE, v. a. To flee, to escape, to flee away. *Pryce*. From the Latin *effugio*; in the same manner as *fyé*, the more common form, is from Lat. *fugio*.

EFIN, s. m. June. *Llwyd*, 33. *Mis Efin*, the month of June. This may be derived from Lat. *Junius*, though the Welsh equivalent may be formed from *hevin*, estival, from *háv*, summer. W. *mehevin*. Arm. *mezeven*. Ir. *mi meodhain*. Gael. *mios meadhoin*.

EGE, v. subs. He was. 3 pers. s. imperf. of *bós*. *A wylsta kên yn tor-ma ys del egé agensow? dost thou see more now than as it was just now?* O.M. 796. *Pechadores es hep gow; an brassa egé yn pow gans púp ol ty o gylwys*, a sinner thou art without a lie; the greatest that was in the country by every body thou wast called. R.D. 1095. This is a corruption of *esé*, qd. v., by the substitution of *g* soft.

EGEN, v. subs. I was. 1 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Arluth, ow tevos a Spayn, yth egen yn crês Almayn, orth un prys-ly, yn púr-wýr, pan fuf gylwys*, Lord, coming from Spain, I was in the midst of Germany, at a breakfast meal, very truly, when I was called. R.D. 2148. A corruption of *esen*, qd. v.

EGERY, v. subs. To open. *Dhys yth archaf, a dyreyth, gâs Adam dhe'th egery*, I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. O.M. 382. *Syr arluth kër, cuf colon, egerys yw an pryson, Sir, dear lord, loving heart, opened is the prison*. P.C. 1878. *Ha'n bedhow owth egery, me a's gwêl, war ow ené*, and the graves opening, I see them, on my soul. P.C. 2999. *Scon egereuch an porthow, py mar ny wreuch, y fýdh guow*, immediately open ye the gates, or if ye do not, there will be woes. R.D. 98. *A nyns esé ynnon ny agan colon ow lesky, pan wrúk an bara terry, ha'n sryptor y egyry*, Ah, was not within us our heart burning? when he did break the

- bread, and open the Scripture. R.D. 1325. Written also *agery*. qd. v. The 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. is generally written *uger*, and *ygor*, qd. v. W. *egori*. Arm. *egori*.
- EGLOS, s. f. A church. Corn. Voc. *ecclesia*. It is written indiscriminately *egles*, *eglis*, *eglys*; pl. *eglysyow*, *eglusyow*. War *penakyll y'n goras dyantell dhe esedhé*, a uch eglos ték yn wlás an ysedhva ythesa, on a pinnacle he put him, hazardous to sit; above a fair church in the country the seat was. M.C. 13. Why *gwyrcoryon*, *euch yn mës*; *ythesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu*, hag e sans eglos, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God, and his holy church. P.C. 333. Pan *dyskys yn eglusyow*, ny wrúg dén fýth ow sensy, when I taught in the churches, no man did seize me. P.C. 1175. W. *eglwys*, † *eccluis*. Arm. *iliz*. Ir. *eaglais*, † *ecclais*, † *æclis*. Gael. *eaglais*. Manx, *agglis*. All from Lat. *ecclesia*.
- EGR, s. m. A daisy. Egr *dew*, id. Llwyl, 44. † Egr *dzarn*, a garden daisy. Pryce. In Welsh it is called *llygad y dydh*, eye of the day.
- EGRUATH, v. a. To roll, to wallow. Dho *egruath*. Ll. 177.
- EHAL, s. m. An angel. Llwyl, 12. Writ. also *eal*, qd. v.
- EHAL, s. m. All manner of cattle. Corn. Voc. *pecus vel jumentum*.
- EHAZ, s. m. Health. † Ma 'gen *chaz nyi dhen*, we have our health. Llwyl, 242. † Tho *ve loan guz gwella*z an *chaz dah*, I am glad to see you in good health. Pryce. A late form of *iaches*, qd. v.
- EHEN, s. f. Kind, sort. Ihesus Christ a *levery*s, dhe Dhu ny góth dhys *temptyé*, yn *nêb chan a serveys lemmyn prêst y honoré*, Jesus Christ said, thy God it does not become thee to tempt, but in every kind of service to honour him. M.C. 15. Ha *spycis leas ehen ef a worras yn y védh*, and spices many sorts he put in his grave. M.C. 236. Another form of *echen*, qd. v.
- EHEN, s. f. Effort. Bóst a *wrêns tyn ha deveth*, y'n *gwythens worth y ehen*, boast they made, great and shameless, that they would keep him against his effort. M.C. 242. Another form of *echen*, qd. v.
- EHIDIT, s. m. A lark. Corn. Voc. *alauda*. W. *chedydh*, (high-flyer.) Arm. *echouedez*.
- EHOC, s. m. A salmon. Corn. Voc. *isicius vel salmo*. W. *eawg*, *eog*, † *ehauc*. Arm. *eog*, † *eauc*. Ir. *eo*, † *iach*. Gael. *eo*, † *iach*. Lat. *esox*.
- EHUAL, adj. High, lofty. Llwyl, 42. Id. qd. *huhel*, qd. v.
- EI, v. n. Thou shalt go. Llwyl, 247. Ti *ei*. W. *ai*, *ei*.
- EIL, adj. Second, another. Pryce. It is also used to signify one of two. See *Eyl*. W. *ail*, † *eil*. Ir. † *ala*. Gael. *eile*. Manx, *elley*. Gr. *ἄλλος*. Lat. *alius*, *alter*.
- EITAG, num. adj. Eighteen. Llwyl, 105. A corrupt form of *eythek*, (*eyth*, eight,—*dék*, ten.) Eighteen is expressed in W. by *tri-ar-bymtheg*, (3+15,) and *deunaw*, (2x9.) In Armoric, by *tri-chouech*, (3x6.) Ir. *ocht-deag*, † *aocht deac*. Gael. *ocht-deug*. Manx, *hoght-jeig*. Gr. *ὀκτώ καὶ δέκα*. Lat. *octodecim*.
- EITHIN, s. m. Gorse, furze. Corn. Voc. *eythinen*, *ramnus*. *Eithin* is a plural aggregate; and *eithinen*, a single plant. Bagas *eithin*, a bush of furze. Llwyl, 56. *Eithinan*, id. 240. W. *eithin*, *eithinen*. Ir. *attin*, *aiteann*, † *aithinne*, † *athinne*. Manx, *aaitin*.
- EL, s. m. An angel. Pl. *eledh*. Clewys *a'n nyl tenewen un el ow talleth cané*, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing. O.M. 215. My *re weles y'm hunrus adhyragof el dyblans*, I have seen in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1955. Rák *y wordhyé an elledh a fue danfenys dhodho*, to worship him the angels were sent to him. P.C. 3209. Me *a fyn cafus gynef kekeffrys elledh ha sýns*, I will take with me also angels and saints. R.D. 190. A *eledh splan*, with bright angels. Llwyl, 249. Written also *eal*, and *eyl*. W. *él*, pl. *elod*. Arm. *eal*, *el*. This word has been derived from the Latin *angelus*, but I do not assent to this theory, as I know of no instance of *ng* in a Latin word entirely disappearing when adopted in Welsh. The Latin words, *evangelium*, *angelus*, *angulus*, *unguentum*, are in Welsh, *evengyl*, *angel*, *ongyl*, *ennaint*. The *ng* is also preserved in the Ir. *aingiol*, † *aingel*. Gael. *aingeal*. I therefore conclude that *el* is a genuine Celtic term, whence *ellyll*, a demon, goblin, from *el*, an angel, and *hyll*, horrid. The root is *elu*, to proceed, to move on. Ir. *aill*, † *laigh*. Gael. *aill*. Sansc. *il*, *lay*. Compare also Ang. Sax. *ælf*, a spirit, with Swedish *elf*, and Danish *elv*, (whence *Elbe*,) a river; and *spirit* is from blowing, a flowing of air.
- ELAR, s. f. A bier. Llwyl, 17, 59. Geler is another form, qd. v. W. *elawr*, *elor*, *gelor*. Arm. *laour*. Ir. *eleatrain*.
- ELAW, s. f. An elm. Llwyl, 175. W. *llwyv*, *llwyvan*. Arm. *evlech*, *uloch*. Ir. *leamhan*, *sleamhan*, *ailm*. Gael. *leamhan*. Manx, *llieuan*. Lat. *ulmus*.
- ELERCH, s. m. A swan. Corn. Voc. *olor vel cignus*. W. *alarch*, pl. *eleirch*.
- ELESCER, s. f. The shank, shin bone. Corn. Voc. *elescher*, *tibia*. The first syllable is strange, but *esker* is the W. *esgair*, † *esceir*, whence *Sisillus esceir hir*, Sitsyllt long-shanks. Giraldus Itin. Cambr. 2, 2. Arm. *esker*. Ir. *eisgir*, † *aisgeir*. Gael. † *aisgeir*.
- ELESTREN, s. f. A sedge, a flag. Corn. Voc. *carex*. Pl. *elester*. Strail *elester*, *matta*, a mat of sedges. W. *elestr*, pl. *elestren*, s. Arm. *elestr*, pl. *elestren*, s. Ir. *eleastar*, *siolastar*, *feleastar*. Gael. *seilisdeir*.
- ELGEHT, s. f. The chin. Corn. Voc. *mentum*. W. *elgeth*, *aelgerth*. Arm. *elget*.
- ELIN, s. m. An angle, an elbow. Corn. Voc. *angulus*, *ulna*. Býdh *wár yn ta a'th elyn*, y *tuché*, a *ver termyn*, gans *ow cledhé me a wra*, be well aware of thy elbow, touch it in a short time I will with my sword. P.C. 2310. W. *elin*. Arm. *elin*, *ilin*. Ir. *uilleann*. Gael. *uilean*. Manx, *uillin*. Gr. *ὠλένη*. Lat. *ulna*. Germ. *ellen bogen*. Eng. *elbow*.
- ELL, v. n. He will be able. † Ne *el e ge dibre*, he cannot eat them. Llwyl, 244. † N'ell *e clewes vjth*, he cannot hear at all. 249. † Huei *el dendel 'gyz bownas ybma*, you may earn your living here. 251. Another form of *yll*, qd. v.
- ELLAM, v. n. I am able. † Ello *why clapier Kernuak*? Me *ellam*, can you speak Cornish? I can. Pryce. Written by Llwyl, 124, *ellim*. Ni *ellim*, I cannot. This is a late form of *allaf*, a mutation of *gallaf*, 1 pers. s. pres. and fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- ELLA, v. n. Went. Bythqueth *dén ny wodhevys payn ella dh'y golon nés*, never man endured pain that went nearer to his heart. M.C. 172. Id. qd. W. *elai*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *elu*, to go.
- ELLAS, v. n. He went. † Galarowedges *yn dan Pontius Pilat*, gorris *war an grows dhe mernans*, marow, hag *yn-*

- cllydhys, dhyn iffarn ef a ellas*, suffered under Pontius Pilate, put on the cross to death, dead, and buried, he went to hell. *Pryce*. 3 pers. s. pret. of *W. elu*, to go.
- ELLE, v. n. He might go. *Goyl ha gwern dhodho ordnys, may'th ellé yn mës an wläs*, sail and mast (were) for him ordained, that he might go out of the country. R.D. 2332. Id. qd. *W. elai*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *elu*.
- ELLE, v. n. He was able. *Bresell créff a ve sordiyys, en grows pu ellé dh'y dôn; dre vür stryff y fe juggiys, y's degy Christ y honon*, a great contention was raised, the cross who should bear it; through much strife it was judged that Christ should carry it himself. M.C. 160. A mutation of *gellé*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *gally*. *W. gallai, a allai*.
- ELLEN, v. n. I went. *Reys ew dhym kewsel defry orth ow gwrék kyns mós a dré; mars ellen hep cows orty, hy holon hy a torsé*, I must speak really, to my wife before going from home; if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2173. 1 pers. s. imp. of *W. elu*.
- ELLO, v. n. He may go. *Byth nyn gevyth fout a ioy, nép a yl gwelas dhe fäs, pan ello ow corf yn pry, gwýth vy rák an iowl, drók wäs*, never shall he have lack of joy, who can see thy face; when my body goes to the earth, preserve me from the devil, evil wight. R.D. 1564. *Y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kên, may'th ello an kentrow bräs dre y dhewleff bÿs yn pen*, they bored two holes in the cross, without compassion, so that might pass the great nails through his hands up to the head. M.C. 178. *W. elo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *elu*.
- ELLOH, v. n. Ye are able. †*Hwi elloh, ye can. Llwyd*, 247. Another form of *ellouch*, a mutation of *gellouch*. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*. *W. gallwch, a allwch*.
- ELLYS, v. n. I was able. *An trygé dédh yw hydhew, dhyworthyf aban êth e, whet ny ellys yn nép tu godhfos ganso fatel fe*, the third day is to-day, since he went from me, yet I could not on any side know how it was with him. R.D. 467. A mutation of *gellys*, 1 pers. s. pret. of *gally*. *W. gallais, a allais*.
- ELOW, v. a. He will cry. *Moyes, me re bechas, hag a henna a elow mersy war Dew agan Täs, may affo an pechasow*, Moses, I have sinned, and for this I cry mercy on God our Father, that he may forgive my sins. O.M. 1864. A mutation of *gelow*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gelwel*. *W. geiwo, a eiwo*.
- ELS, s. m. A son-in-law, a step-son. Corn. Voc. *privignus*. *Els* is probably connected with *llys*, or *lles*, in the equivalent *W. llysvab*. Arm. *lesvab*. Ir. *leasmhac*, †*lesmac*. Gael. *leasmhac*. Manx, *liassvac*.
- ELSESES, s. f. A daughter-in-law, a step-daughter. Corn. Voc. which erroneously interprets it by *filiaster*, a step-son, as it is evidently the feminine of *els*. *W. llysverch*. Arm. *lesverch*. Gael. *leasinghean*. Manx, *liassinneen*.
- ELSIH, v. n. Ye were able. †*Hwi a elsih, ye might. Llwyd*, 247. A late form of *elsich*, a mutation of *gelsich*, 2 pers. pl. pret. of *gally*. *W. gallasoch, gallsoch, a allsoch*.
- ELSIN, v. n. We were able. *Ni a elsin, we might. Llwyd*, 247. A mutation of *gelsin*, 1 pers. pl. pret. of *gally*. *W. gallaswn, gallswn, a allswn*.
- ELYN, adj. Clean, fair. *An môr bräs yn cutt termyn adro dhom tÿr a bÿdh dreys, räg y wetha pÿr elyn orth harlutry prést pÿb preys*, the great sea in a short time

about my earth shall be brought, to keep it very clean from corruption at all times. C.W. 8. *W. ellain*. Ir. *aluin*. Gael. *aluinn*. Manx, *alain*.

EM, a particle prefixed to verbs, which reflects the action on the agent. Thus *gwyska*, to strike; *emwyska*, to strike one's self. It changes the initial into the soft sound. It is also written in Cornish *om*, and *ym*, qd. v. It is also written in Cornish *om*, and *ym*, qd. v. In *Gwasgu, ymwasgu*. Arm. *em*. Ir. †*imm*. Sansc. *svayam*, self.

EMA, v imp. There is. More generally written *yma*, qd. v.

EMDHAL, v. a. To strive. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *omdhal*. *W. ymdhal*; comp. of *ym*, refl. part., and *dal*, to hold.

EMENIN, s. m. Butter. Corn. Voc. *butirum*; where it is also written *amenen*, qd. v.

EMES, adv. Abroad, without doors, without. Comp. of *en*, in, and *mës*, a field, qd. v. *Yn mës*, and *a mës*, are other forms. *W. ymaes, ymaith, †y meith*. Arm. *emeaz*. Ir. *a-magh*. Gael. *muigh, a-muigh*. Manx, *cheu-mooie*.

EMESC, prep. Among. *Llwyd*, 77. More frequently written *yn mysk*, qd. v.

EMLADHE, v. a. To kill one's self. *Bynyges re by, dhe'n harlot pan fynsys ry an hackré mernans yn beys; rák hacré mernans eys emladhé y honan ny gaffé dën, me a grÿs*, blessed be thou, to the villain when thou wouldst give the cruellest death in the world, for a more cruel death than to kill himself, no man may find, I believe. R.D. 2073. Comp. of *em*, refl. part., and *ladhé*, to kill.

EMLODH, v. a. To fight, to contend, to wrestle. *Del levaraf vy dhywchy, ef a emblodh ragon ny, gesouch dhe vës crossfolas*, as I say to you, he will fight for us; leave off lamentations. O.M. 1661. *My re buc, war ow ené, owth emlodh may'th ên pÿr squyith, uskys na yllyn ponyé*, I have been, on my soul, wrestling till I was very tired, that I could not run immediately. P.C. 2509. *Reys yw dhym agy dhe lyst emlodh worth an antecryst, hag ef dhum gruthyl marow*, need is to me in the lists to fight against the antichrist, and he to put me to death. R.D. 224. This is compounded from the same roots as *emladhé*, and is written by *Llwyd*, 249, *emladh, emladha*, as well as *emlodh, dho hemlodh*. 231. *W. ymladh*.

EMPERIZ, s. f. An empress. Corn. Voc. *imperatrix vel Augusta*.

EMPERUR, s. m. An emperor. Corn. Voc. *imperator, vel Cesar, vel Augustus*. It is written *emprour*, in O.M. 2053; R.D. 1668; and *emperour*, O.M. 2055; R.D. 1629. Derived from the English. The Welsh form is *ymherawdwr*, †*amherawdwr*, from the Latin *imperator*. Arm. *impalazr*. Ir. *empire*.

EMPINION, s. m. The brain. It is variously written *ympynyion*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *impinion*. *Otté spern grisyl gyné, ha dreyn lym, ha schärp ynné, a grup bÿs yn empynyion*, behold I have sharp thorns, and prickles keen and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to the brain. P.C. 2120. *Tynnouch ol gans mÿr a grÿs, may fo dreyn an gurun cys yn empynyion dre an cen*, drag ye all with much force, that the thorns of the crown may be together in the brain, through the skin. P.C. 2138. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth, may'th entré an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen, ha scullyé y ympynyion*,

I will put it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin to his skull, and scatter his brains. P.C. 2140. *Asso mûr tyn ow passyon, pan êth drey yn empynnyn a pûp parth dre an grogen*, very sharp was my suffering, when the thorns went into the brain on all parts through the skull. R.D. 2557. *Empinnion* is a plural form, of which the singular would be *empen*, being compounded of *en*, in, and *pen*, the head. Hence also W. *ymenydh*, *temennyd*. Arm. *empenn*, pl. *empennou*. Ir. *inchinn*. Gael. *eanchainn*. Manx, *inchyn*, *enneeyn*. Cf. also Gr. ἐν-κέφαλος.

EMSCUMUNYS, participle. Excommunicated, accursed.

Wharré an emscumunys yn trok horn a fýdh tewlys yn tyber yn dour pûr down, soon the accursed, in a trunk of iron, shall be cast into the Tiber, in water very deep. R.D. 2165. *An iowl re'n dogo dh'y plath; en corf emscumunys wháth ef yw pûr wýr*, the devil carry him to his place! the body accursed yet it is very truly. R.D. 2190. *An corf yw emscumunys*, the body is accursed. R.D. 2222. Written also *ymscemunys*, qd. v.

EMWYSCA, v. a. To strike one's self. *Gans y gollan marthys scon yth emwyskys yn golon; hager vernans a whylas*, with his knife wondrous soon he smote himself in the heart; a cruel death he sought. R.D. 2067. Comp. of *em*, refl. part., and *gwysca*, to strike. W. *ymwasgu*. Ir. *umfasgaim*.

EN, a particle used in composition. It gives an intensive meaning, as *cledhys*, *encledhys*, buried.

EN, a particle, which placed before an adjective converts it into an adverb; as *lowenec*, joyful; *en lowenec*, joyfully. *Gwír*, true; *en wír*, truly. It is more generally written *yn*, qd. v. W. *yn*, *†en*.

EN, definite article. The. *En tebell él a vynnas y demptyé*, the wicked angel would tempt him. M.C. 13. *Oll en da ha'n drók kepar*, all the good and evil alike. M.C. 24. *En Tás a néf y'm gylwyr*, the Father of heaven I am called. O.M. 1. *En tregé deydh yw hydheuw*, the third day is to-day. R.D. 691. *Yn dan en dôr*, under the ground. R.D. 2119. This is another form of *an*, qd. v.

EN, prep. In. *Rag migternas yw en néf, dhe vós gordhyys hy yw gyw*, for queen she is in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy. M.C. 226. Generally written *yn*, qd. v. W. *yn*, *†en*.

EN, comp. pron. *Y êth yn un fystené dhe Pylat, aga Justis; e'n dyskyens del vyé, ha dhodho a leverys*, they went in haste to Pilate, their Justice; him they taught how it was, and to him said. M.C. 248. This is more correctly written *an*, qd. v.

EN, v. subs. I was. 1 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *My re bue war ow ené, owth emlodh, may'th én pûr squyth*, I have been on my soul wrestling that I was very much tired. P.C. 2509. *Ow stons a fue crows a pren, kys én mychtern, dén, ha Dew*, my standing was a cross of wood, before I was a king, man, and God. R.D. 2580. *Dall én, ny welyn yn fás ow bós mar veyl ow pewé*, I was blind, I saw not well that I was living so vile. M.C. 220.

EN, v. irr. We shall go. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *mós*. *Ny wodhen, rág ponvotter, py'th én yn gweel py yn cós*, we know not, for trouble, whether we shall go into the field or wood. O.M. 364. *Hemma yw tewolgow brás; fattel én ny war tu tré*, this is great darkness; how shall we go towards

home. P.C. 2991. *Yma an dôr ow krenné, sevel unwyth ny yllyn; ny won fattel én dhe tré*, the earth is trembling, we cannot once stand; I know not how we shall go home. P.C. 2997. *Arluth, ple'th én alemma*, Lord, where shall we go from hence. R.D. 2391. W. *awn*.

ENA, adv. In that place, there, therein, at that time, then. *Ena mûr a vylyny Pedyr dhe Gryst a welas*, there much abuse Peter to Christ saw. M.C. 83. *Ena Pylat a geuys yn delma dhe'n Edheuwon*, then Pilate spake in this manner to the Jews. M.C. 141. *Me a vyn môs dhe'n temple, ha Dew ena y wordhyé*, I will go to the temple, and worship God there. O.M. 1260. Abbreviated into *na*, it is frequently joined to the substantives, when it has the force of the pronoun *that*; as *yn ur-na*, in that hour; *an den-na*, that man. *En re-na*, those, or more literally, *those there*. It is similarly used in Welsh, as *y dýn yna*, that man; *y rhai yna*, those there. See *Na*. W. *yna*, *†ena*, *yno*. Arm. *eno*. Ir. *ann*, *†and*. Gael. *ann*.

ENAGOS, adj. Near, nearly. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *en*, adv. part., and *agos*, near. W. *yn agos*.

ENAP, s. m. The face, countenance. *Llwyd*, 58, 179. *†Ha Dew leveras, morro, e ma rez genna ve dha why kenefra lusu an toan ház, leb ez war enap an ol noar, ha kenefra gwedhan, a es an haz an gwedhan a toan haz, dha why ta ra bós rag boos*, and God said, behold, there are given by me to you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, to you it shall be for meat. C.W. p. 192. This is a later form of *enep*, qd. v.

ENAP, prep. Against. *Llwyd*, 51. Lit. *in faciem*, = Ir. *an aghaidh*. 270. Written also *enep*. Arm. *enep*.

ENBERA, prep. Within, into. *Llwyd*, 248, 249.

ENCINEDEL, s. m. A giant. *Llwyd*, 93, thus reads *en-chinethel*, Corn. Voc. *gigas*. Comp. of *en*, intens. particle, and *cinedel*, id. qd. W. *cededl*, a sort, or species; a race, or nation.

ENCLEDHYES, v. a. To bury, to inter. *Josep Baramathia, whyla corf máb Maria dheworth Pylat an iustis; rág marow yn grows yma, y encledhyes vyé da, máp Dew o dhyn danfenys*, Joseph of Arimathæa, seek the body of the son of Mary, from Pilate the magistrate; for he is dead on the cross, it would be good to bury him, the son of God that was sent to us. P.C. 3103. *Drou'e yn-tré ow dywrech; otté cendal glán a lés, parys rág y encledhyes*, bring ye him into my arms; behold clean linen spread, ready for burying him. P.C. 3161. *Encledhys*, buried. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *ancledhyes*, qd. v.

ENCOIS, s. m. Frankincense. Corn. Voc. *thus*. "The MS. may be read perhaps *entois*, from the Latin *thus*, which is *tuis* in Gaelic; *en* would be the article." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 358.

ENCOISLESTER, s. f. A censer. Corn. Voc. *thuribulum*. Comp. of *encois*, incense, and *lester*, a vessel. "With the change suggested in *cois*, we should have *toislester*, omitting the article; very near the old Irish word, *†tusles-tar*." Norris, *ibid*.

ENDHIOGWEL, adv. Certainly. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *en*, adv. part., and adj. *diowgel*, qd. v.

ENE, s. m. The soul. *A Dhew, gorwyth am ené*, O God, keep my soul. O.M. 1356. *Yn pûr wýr, war ow ené*,

- me a vyn aga sywé*, very truly, on my soul, I will follow them. O.M. 1629. *Me a'th pŷs, scrŷff ow ené, pan vŷf marow, yn dhe rôl*, I pray thee write my soul, when I am dead, in thy roll. P.C. 421. An abbreviated form of *enef*, qd. v.
- ENEDEREN, s. f. Entrail. Corn. Voc. *extum*. Zeuss, 149, furnishes us from the Oxford Glosses with the old Welsh word, *engued*, entrail. Ir. *inne*, *innidhe*. Gr. *ἐντέρον*.
- ENEF, s. m. The soul. Corn. Voc. *anima*. Written by Llwyd, 43, *enev*. Pl. *enefow*, *enevow*. *Pan vo tryddydh tremenys, ty a dhascor dhe enef*, when three days are gone, thou shalt give up thy soul. O.M. 846. *Arluth, porth côf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord bear thou remembrance, in the last day of my soul. O.M. 1273. *Yn nêf agas enefow neffré a trŷg hep ponow yn ioy na vŷdh dywydhys*, in heaven your souls ever shall dwell without pains in joy (that) shall not be ended. P.C. 7. *Dhe vestry a vŷdh leyhŷs neffré war an enevow*, thy power shall be diminished ever over the souls. P.C. 144. *A enefow ol warbarth, deuch gynef; ol why a wharth*, O souls, all together, come with me; all ye shall laugh. R.D. 155. *Christ a besys, ow eneff me a gymyn, Arluth, yntré dhe dhewlé*, Christ prayed, my soul I commend, O Lord, into thy hands. M.C. 204. W. *en*, *enydh*, *enaid*, *†eneit*. Arm. *ené*, *†enef*, pl. *enow*, *enevow*. Ir. *anam*, *†anim*. Gael. *anam*. Manx, *annym*. Gr. *ἀνέμος*. Lat. *animus*, *anima*. Sansc. *anas*, *anilas*, breath, life, from *an*, to move, to live.
- ENEP, s. m. A face, a countenance, a page of a book. Corn. Voc. *pagina*. Written in Llwyd's time, *enap*, qd. v. W. *gwyneb*, *wyneb*. Arm. *enep*.
- ENES, s. m. Shrovetide. Llwyd, 46, *enez*. W. *ynydh*, *†init*. Arm. *ened*. Ir. *inid*. Gael. *inid*. Manx, *innid*. All from the Latin *initium*, the beginning (of Lent.)
- ENES, s. m. An island. Pl. *enesow*, *enesys*. Llwyd, 228, 243. Written also *enys*, qd. v.
- ENEVAL, s. f. An animal. Pl. *enevalles*. *Cowethé, dhym lavereuch yn scon, prâg yth hembrenkych ow enevalles dhe vês*, comrades, tell me directly, why are you leading my animals away. P.C. 205. W. *anival*, *anivail*; pl. *aniveiliaid*. Arm. *aneval*, *eneval*; pl. *anevaled*. From the Latin *animal*. Ir. *ainmheach*. Gael. *ainmhich*.
- ENEVALES, s. f. A female animal, a she beast. Llwyd, 241.
- ENFUGY, s. m. Mischief. *Kyns es dôs a lena, dha Adam ha dha Efa, me a wra nêb enfugy*, before going hence, to Adam, and to Eve, I will do some mischief. C.W. 38. Written also *anfugy*, qd. v.
- ENFUGYC, adj. Mischievous. Pryce. Written also *anfugyc*, qd. v.
- ENGURBOR, s. m. A patten, or altarplate. Corn. Voc. *patena*.
- ENLIDAN, s. m. Plantain. Corn. Voc. *plantago*. (W. *llyriad*, *llydan y fordh*.) Arm. *hedledan*, *heledan*. The root is *ledan*, wide.
- ENNA, adv. There, then. Llwyd, 71. Another form of *ena*, qd. v.
- ENNIOU, s. m. A joining, a seam. Corn. Voc. *commisura*. Probably connected with W. *gwnio*, *wnio*, to sew, or stitch; whence *gwniad*, a seam.
- ENNIS, s. f. An island. Llwyd, 71. Another form of *enys*, qd. v.
- ENO, adv. There, in that place. *Ha nêp na'n grŷk war nêp tro, yn peynys trygens eno, hep ioy prêst may's teffo cas*, and he who has not done it on any occasion, in pains let him dwell there, without joy always that he may have anguish. R.D. 159. *An carna a ygoras, del o destnys dhodho ef; eno ny a'n recevas*, that rock opened, as it was destined for him; there we received him. R.D. 2339. W. *yno*. Arm. *eno*.
- ENOGOS, adv. Near, nigh. Llwyd, 249. Written also *enagos*, qd. v.
- ENRADN, adv. In part, partly. Pryce. This is a late corruption of *en ran*.
- ENS, v. s. They are. 3 pers. pl. pres. of *bôs*. *Welcom êns, re'n Arluth Dew*, they are welcome by the Lord God. P.C. 2353. *Y vyrys y wolyow; aga gwelas o trueth, dhe'n bŷs kyns êns ylyow*, I looked on his wounds, to see them was a pity; to the world rather they are healings. R.D. 900. Another form of *ŷns*, qd. v.
- ENS, v. s. They were. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *bôs*. *Gans Christ ytho cowethys, byth nyng êns y cowethé*, with Christ he was acquainted, never were they companions. M.C. 41. *Tryugons moy gansé, ha pymthek pŷr wŷr êns y*, three score more with them, and fifteen very true were they. M.C. 227. *Y eth yn un fystené, peswar marrek yrvys êns*, they went in a hurry, four soldiers armed they were. M.C. 241. *Pŷr gow a lever the vyn; pan seffsys hydheuw myttyn yach êns aga ieyw*, a very lie thou wilt tell; when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews. P.C. 2681. *Yach êns hydheuw, nêp hŷs ef re wrŷk dhodho pŷr dhyowgel*, they were sound to day; some jugglery he has done to him very certainly. P.C. 2694.
- ENS, v. irr. Let them go. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *môs*. *Avorow deuch a dermyrn, hag êns pŷp drê*, to-morrow come ye in time, and let all go home. O.M. 2844. *Ens deu a'm dysciblyon dhe'n castel ŷs a ragon a dhysempys, hep lethŷé*, let two of my disciples go to the village that is before us, forthwith without delaying. P.C. 175. *Lem-myn êns pŷp war tu trê*, now let all go towards home. R.D. 2644. W. *ânt*. Arm. *aent*, *eant*, *eent*.
- ENTRE, prep. Between, betwixt. Generally written *yntré*, qd. v.
- ENTREDES, s. m. Swoon, lethargy. Corn. Voc. *cauma*.
- ENVENOUCH, adv. Often. Pryce. Properly two words, *en*, adv. part., and *venouch*, a mutation of *menouch*, frequent.
- ENVOCH, s. m. The face. Corn. Voc. *facies*. This is to be read as two words, *en vŷch*, *en* being the article, and *vŷch*, a mutation of *bŷch*, qd. v.
- ENURMA, adv. At this hour, at this time, now. Llwyd, 249. Comp. of *en*, *in*, and *ŷr-ma*, this hour.
- ENWEDEC, adj. Particular, in particular. Pryce, *†enuedzhék*. W. *emwedig*.
- ENWEDH, adv. Also. Llwyd, 249. Generally written *ynwedh*, qd. v.
- ENWEDHAN, s. f. An ash, an ash tree. Llwyd, 17. Pl. *enwydh*, or *enwydh*. W. *onwydh*. Comp. of *on*, ash, and *gweydh*, trees. See *Onnen*.
- ENWETH, adv. Once. *†Bedhes gwesgys dhiueth, ken gweskal enueth, râg henna yw an gwella point a skians oll*, be twice struck, before striking once, for that is the best point of all wit. Llwyd, 251. A late form of *unweth*, qd. v.

ENYS, s. f. An island. *Llwyd*, 19. *My a's re lemyn dheuch why, hag ol guerdhour, an enys hag Arwennek, annedhé gwreuch dheuch chartour*, I will give them now to you, and all the water courses, the island and Arwin-nick, make of them a charter to you. O.M. 2592. This word is variously written *enes*, *ennis*, *ynes*, *ynys*, *ince*. W. *ynys*, *†inis*. Arm. *enez*. Ir. *inis*. Gael. *innis*, *†ighe*, *†i*. Manx, *ellan*. Gr. *νησος*. Lat. *insula*.

EON, adj. Straight, right, just. *Pryce*. Generally written *ewn*, qd. v.

EPSCOP, s. m. A bishop. Pl. *epscobow*, *epscobon*. *Llwyd*, 243. *My a vyn lemyn ordné mab-lyen, ow sel pryvé, dhe vós epscop yn temple*, I will now ordain a priest, my privy seal, to be bishop in the temple. O.M. 2601. *Dhe epscop gwraf dhe sacré, kymmer dhe vytour wharé, ha býdh yn dhe servys lén*, to a bishop I will consecrate thee, take thy mitre forthwith, and be faithful in thy service. O.M. 2614. *Yn della, a gasadow, y gorthebyth epscobow?* thus, O detestable one, repliest thou to bishops? P.C. 1266. *Dhe bobil hep falladow, ha'n epscobow kekyffrys, a'th drós býs dhymmo omma*, thy people, without fail, and the bishops also, have brought thee even to me here. P.C. 2005. The form preserved in the Cornish Vocab. is *escop*, and in *Llwyd*'s time, *ispak*. W. *esgob*, *†escop*, vulg. *esbog*, pl. *esgobion*, *†escip*, *†escyp*. Arm. *escob*. Ir. *casbog*, *†epscop*. Gael. *casbuig*. Manx, *aspick*. All from the Lat. *episcopus*.

EPHAN, s. m. June. *Mis ephan*, the month of June. *Llwyd*, 74. *Gor-ephan*, July, qd. v. This is another form of *efin*, qd. v.

ER, s. m. An eagle. Corn. Voc. *aquila*. Late plural, *erieu*. *Pryce*. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yár, hós, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vjdh hynwys*, now I name goose and hen, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and eagle, further by me shall be named. O.M. 133. W. *eryr*. Arm. *er*, *erer*. Ir. *iolar*. Gael. *iolair*. Manx, *urley*. Goth. *ara*. Old High German, *aro*.

ER, s. m. Snow. *†Ema a cil err*, it snows. *Llwyd*, 250. *†Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehé, ha kezzer*, cold weather, thunders, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. This is a late form, the more ancient being *irch*, qd. v. W. *eira*, *eiry*. Arm. *erch*. Ir. *erog*, *oireog*, *†eirr*, *†oidhir*. Gael. *†oidhre*.

ER, s. f. An hour. *Why a gúff bohosityon púb ér war-nouch ow carmé*, ye shall have the poor every hour on you calling. M.C. 37. *Yn ér-na dhe'n mynydhyow why a erch warnouch codhé*, in that hour to the mountains ye shall call on you to fall. M.C. 170. *Yn ér-na y fe dorgis, ha dris ol an býs ef éth*, in that hour there was an earthquake, and over all the world it went. M.C. 200. This is a various form of *úr*, qd. v.

ER, adj. Fresh, juicy, full of sap, raw, green. *Llwyd*, 136, *ér*. W. *ír*. Ir. *ur*. Gael. *ur*. Manx, *oor*.

ER, prep. For, for the sake of, by. *Dhe léf Arluth a glewaf, saw dhe face my ny welaf er ow geuw*, thy voice, Lord, I hear, but thy face I see not for my woes. O.M. 589. *Dún ganso, er y anfus, dhe Pylat agan iustys*, let us come with him, for his wickedness, to Pilate our Justice. P.C. 1501. *Ha kekyffrys an bronnaw na dhenes flehesyggow, gwyn aga beys er bones*, and also the breasts that children have not sucked, happy their fate for being. P.C. 2650. *Rum fay, lemmyn a'n caffan er an*

ascal, y'n toulsten yn creys an tán, by my faith, now if I should get hold of him by the wing, I would throw him in the midst of the fire. R.D. 290. *Arluth dremas, mar codhas mýr Cryst ow sylwyas, ple ma dhe wýr, er y whylas rôf dhys ow týr*, good Lord, if thou hast chanced to see Christ my Saviour, where is he truly? for seeing him I will give thee my land. R.D. 857. *Ty geyler scon ty ha'th vaw, kymereuch er an dhyw baw, ha gorreuch ef yn dór down*, thou gaoler, forthwith, thou and thy boy, take (him) by the two feet, and put him in deep ground. R.D. 2076. *Kymer an pen, er an treys me an kylden aberth yn beydh*, take thou the head, by the feet I will let him down, within the grave. R.D. 2082. W. *er*, *†yr*. Ir. *ar*. Gael. *air*. Manx, *er*.

ER, prep. On, upon. *Py hanow y fýdh gylwys, lavar dhymmo er dhe fédh*, what name shall he be called? tell me on thy faith. O.M. 677. *Cróg rom bo, er an dhew-en*, may hanging be to me, on the gills. O.M. 2651. *My a'n knouk ef er y wew, otté mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him on his lips, see the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2085. *Levereuch er agas fýdh dhymmo pa'n vernans a'm býdh*, tell ye on your faith to me what death I shall have. R.D. 2027. This is another form of *ar*, qd. v.

ERA, v. s. Was. 3 pers. s. imperf. of *bós*. *†Ha Dew wrás an ebbarn, ha dheberhas an dowrow era en dadn an ebbarn dhort an dowrow era euñ an ebbarn; ha an dellna etho*, and God made the sky, and divided the waters that were under the sky, from the waters that were above the sky, and so it was. C.W. p. 189. It is also written *erra*. *†Ha rág na erra dén na floh en tshei bez an vertshants, an dzhei dhal krég ragta*, and for that there was neither man nor boy in the house, but the merchants, they ought to be hanged for it. *Llwyd*, 252. This form occurs only in late Cornish. See *Ésa*.

ERAILL, adj. Others. *Te nyn vydh dhys Dewyow eraill mēs ve*, thou shalt have none other Gods but me. *Pryce*. This is the plural of *arall*, qd. v., and is more generally written *erell*, qd. v.

ERBER, s. m. A garden. Pl. *erberow*. *Ha'n losowys erbyn háf degyns hás yn erberow*, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 31. *Erber* is unknown to the other dialects, and must be derived from the Latin *herbarium*.

ERBYN, prep. Against. *Ha'n eneff del dascorsé erbyn nater gans un cry*, and the soul how he yielded it against nature with a cry. M.C. 208. *Prág y tolsté sy hep kén, worth hy themplé dhe dyrry an frút erbyn ow dyfen*, why didst thou deceive her without pity, by tempting her to break off the fruit against my prohibition. O.M. 304. *My á dhodho yn lowen, rák dyswythyl an bylen, mar kews erbyn a laha*, I will go to him joyfully to destroy the villain, if he speaks against the law. P.C. 572. *Erbyn* is compounded of *er*, upon, and *byn*, a mutation of *pyn*, id. qd. *pen*, a head. See *Pyn*. With pronouns it is separated, and the adjectival form inserted between, thus, *er ow fyn*, against me; *er dhe byn*, against thee; *er y byn*, against him; *er y fyn*, against her; *er agan pyn*, against us; *er agas pyn*, against you; *er aga fyn*, against them. *Aspyouch yn púp le, mar kews dén vjth er ow fyn*, see ye in every place if any man speak against me. R.D. 1919. *Mollath dén, ha gour ha gwrék a dhe poran er dhe byn*, the curse of man, and husband and wife, will come straight against thee. M.C. 66. *Er y byn mennaf mōnes*,

me a garsé y weles, to meet him I will go; I would love to see him. P.C. 232. *Assyw an dên-na goky, mar myn er agan pyn ny cows reson vÿth*, that man is a fool, if he will against us speak any reason. P.C. 1663. *Mar a lever dên vÿth er agas pyn why tra vÿth, waré gwrêch y gorth-yby*, if any man say against you any thing, soon do you answer him. P.C. 180. *Avel brathken aga dÿns orto y a dheskerny, er aga fyn belegyns Crist un gér ny levery*, like hounds their teeth on him they gnashed; against them nevertheless Christ would not say a word. M.C. 96. In Welsh, *erbyn*, against, is never thus separated, though other compound prepositions follow the same rule, as for instance *gerbron*, before: thus, *ger vy mron*, before me; *ger dy vron*, before thee; *ger ei vron*, before him; *ger ei bron*, before her; *ger ein bron*, before us; *ger eich bron*, before you; *ger eu bron*, before them. The Manx furnishes an analogous form in the word *erskyn*, above; comp. of *er*, upon, and *cione*, head: thus, *er my skyn*, above me; *er dty skyn*, above thee; *er e skyn*, above him; *er nyn skyn*, above us, you, them. Again we find in Old Irish, *ar chenn*, before, lit. to the head, whence in front of, or against; *ar mo chiunn*, before me; *ar a chiunn*, before him; *ar ar chiunn*, before us.

ERCH, v. a. He shall command, or ask. 3 pers. s. fut. of *archa*, qd. v. *Yn êr-na dhé'n menydh-yow why a erch warnouch codhé, yn ketella an nansow wy a bÿs ragas cudhé*, in that hour the mountains ye shall bid on you to fall; in the same manner the vallies ye shall pray you to hide. M.C. 170.

ERCHYS, v. a. Commanded, enjoined. Preterite of *archa*, qd. v. *Dew dhymmo vy a erchys may fydhé gy offrynny dhodho ef war an alter*, God hath commanded me that thou be offered to him upon the altar. O.M. 1326. *Dew a erchys dhys Moyses dhe welen y kemeres, ha gwyskel an môr gynsy*, God has commanded thee, Moses, to take thy rod, and smite the sea with it. O.M. 1663. *Gordhyans dhys ha lowené, dhe Dás kër a erchys gwella dhe cher*, glory to thee and joy, thy Father dear has enjoined (me) to better thy condition. P.C. 1050.

EREDY, adv. Surely, verily. *An aval worth y derry, wosé my dhys dh'y dhefen, ty re gam wrûk eredy*, by plucking the apple, after I had forbidden it to thee, thou hast done wrong verily. O.M. 281. *Gwra dhe nygys eredy kys dewheles, my a'd pÿs*, do thy errand surely, before coming back, I pray thee. O.M. 727. *Salamon, dhe vâb kerra, a'n coul dhreha eredy*, Solomon, thy son most dear, shall fully build it verily. O.M. 2342. Written also *yredy*, qd. v.

ERELL, adj. Others. *War aga dewlyn yth e perag Ihesus re erell, aga fen y a sackyé, hag a gewsy pûr debell*, on their knees there went before Christ some others; their heads they shook, and spake very foully. M.C. 195. *En dhyw grows erel yn ban dreheveuch ketlep onan*, the two other crosses up raise ye every one. P.C. 2820. *Ef a allas dyougel, del glowys y leverel yn lyes le, savyé bwnens tûs erel, lemmyn y honan ny ðl ymsawyé*, he could indeed, as I heard him say in many places, save the life of other men, but himself he cannot save. P.C. 2876. Plural of *arall*, qd. v. W. *eraill*.

ERIEU, s. m. The temples of the head. Corn. Voc. *tim-pus*. It may be read *erleu*. W. *arlais*. Ir. †*are*.

ERNA, conj. Until, till. *Gans myyn gwreuch y knoukyé, erna wrello tremené, vynytha na wreuch hedhy*, with

stones beat ye her until she does die; never do ye stop. O.M. 2695. *Ny dhueh an prÿs erna gyllyf dhén néf dhum Tás*, the time is not come, until I go to heaven to my Father. R.D. 878. *Vynytha ernā whyllyn, a travyth ny gemeryn nép lowené*, ever until we see (thee,) from any thing we shall not receive any pleasure. R.D. 2364.

ERNOYTH, adj. Naked. *Yn mēdh Christ a ban rûg dheuch ernoyth fernoyth ow holyé, daver vÿth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worré trevyth ynné*, says Christ, since I caused you naked unclad me to follow, conveniences ever ye carried not to put any thing in them. M.C. 50. Comp. of *er*, intensive, and *noyth*, naked.

ERRYA, v. a. To strive, to contend. *Râg errya war ow fyn, me a'th wysk harlot jaudyn, may thomelly dheth kill-ban*, for striving against me, I will strike thee rogue, rascal, that thou fall backward. C.W. 82.

ERTECH, s. m. A heritage. O.M. 354. *Ellas gweles an termyn, ow arluth pan wrûk serry, pan rûk drys y worhemmyrn, ow ertech grûk dhe gylly*, alas, to see the time when my lord was angry, when I acted against his command, I lost my heritage. O.M. 354. Borrowed from the English.

ERU, s. m. A field, an acre. Corn. Voc. *ager*. *Gunithiat ereu, agricola*. *Erisy*, the dry acre, nom. loc. in Grade. W. *erw*. Arm. *eró*, *erf*, *erv*. Ir. *arbha*, †*arba*. Lat. *arvum*.

ERVYRE, v. a. To consider, to observe. *Râg y hyller ervyré ha'y welas yn suredy, y vós prest worth dhe vetyé*, for it is possible to observe, and to see him certainly, that he is near meeting thee. M.C. 20. *Lemmyn ny a ðl gwelas, hag ervyré fest yn ta, Christ dhe wodhaff dre dhensys mûr a benans yn bÿs-ma*, now we may see, and consider very well, that Christ suffered through manhood much penance in this world. M.C. 60. Written also *yrvyré*, qd. v.

ERVYſ, adj. Armed. *Lavar lemmyn mars yw prys danvon genes tûs ervys dhe gerches an vÿl losel*, say now if it is time to send armed men with thee to fetch the vile knave. P.C. 939. *Mÿl wêth a vÿdh an dywedh, ha hak-crê es an dalleth, râk henna tûs ervys freth gor dh'y wythé a termyn*, a thousand (times) worse will be the end, and more odious than the beginning; therefore men strongly armed place thou to guard him in time. R.D. 351. Written also *yrvys*, qd. v. It is strictly the participle pass. of *arva*, to arm.

ES, v. subs. Thou wast. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bôs*. *Pechadores ês hep gow, an brassa egé yn pow gans pûp ol ty o gylwys*, a sinner thou wast without a lie; the greatest that was in the country by every body thou wast called. R.D. 1094.

ES, v. imp. There is. *Y hylwys en Edhewon, lays ês yn pow adro*, the Jews cried out, there is law in the country about. M.C. 121. *Yn un fystené me a's gwra, aban nag ês a wodhfé dheuch parys a's gwrellé gwell*, in a hurry I will make them, since there is no one that knows for you ready to make them better. M.C. 158. *Dên glân yw a bêch, hef full, ynno ef dyfout nyng ês*, a man clean he is of sin, without fail, in him default there is not. M.C. 192. *A'y frût dybry nymbes whans, dres dyfen ow arloth kër*, of its fruit to eat there is not to me a desire, against the prohibition of my dear Lord. O.M. 171. †*Es connes dhiu'*, is there supper to you, i. e. have you supped. *Lhwyd*, 242. W. *oes*.

- ES, v. irr. That is. *A na wylta ol myns ês orth dhe vlamyé yn soweth*, seest thou not all those that are blaming thee sadly? M.C. 120. *Te yw dall, rág genen cregis neb ês, dén glán a béch yw*, thou art blind, for he that is hanged with us, is a man clean of sin. M.C. 192. *Yn whêh dýdh myns ês formys, aga sona me a wra*, in six days all that are formed, bless them I will. C.W. 32. Written also *ús*, qd. v. W. *y sy*.
- ES, conj. Than. *Ef a wrúk ow husullyé, frút annedhy may torren, moy es Dew ny a vyé*, he did advise me, that should I pluck off fruit from it, greater than God we should be. O.M. 219. *Mar kewes ken es gwryoneth, ef a'n pren kyns tremené*, if he will speak other than truth, he shall pay for it before dying. P.C. 1468. *Mýl wêth a výdh an dywedh, ha hakré es an dalleth*, a thousand (times) worse will be the end, and more odious than the beginning. R.D. 350. *Ys, eys, ages*, are other forms of this word, qd. v. Like the prepositions, *es* and *ages* take suffixed pronouns, thus *esouch*, *agesouch*, than you.
- ES, pron. adj. Your. *Lhwýd*, 244. An abbreviated form of *ages*, qd. v.
- ESA, v. subs. He was. *Ha'n gwýn esa war en foyes, ef a rannas yntrethé*, and the wine (that) was on the table, he divided among them. M.C. 45. *Ha'n dús esa ol yn dré, ha pryncis yn pow yn wêdh*, and the people (that) were in the town, and the princes in the country also. M.C. 97. In the Dramas it is written *esé*, qd. v.
- ESAL, adj. Low. Comp. *esala*, lower. More frequently *isal*, qd. v.
- ESCAR, s. m. An enemy. Pl. *yskerens*, qd. v. *Ellas výtth pan rúk colé mar hogul worth ow eskar, kemys drúk ús ow codhé ha dewethes hag avar*, alas, that I ever listened so readily to my enemy; so much evil is falling, both late and early. O.M. 627. *Gor ost genes yrvys da, dhe omladh, del y'm kerry; un eskar brás dhym yma, war ow thýr ow gúl mestry*, take with thee a host well armed, to fight, as thou lovest me; a great enemy is to me, over my land doing violence. O.M. 2143. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom yskerens*, one of you to night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 737. W. *esgar*. Ir. *eascara*, † *escara*, pl. † *escarait*. Gael. *eascaraid*.
- ESCARN, s. m. Bones. *Ty a fýdh wharé dróg lam, dhe escarn ol ketep tam gans ow bom a fýdh brewys*, thou shalt soon have a bad chance; thy bones all, every bit, with my blows shall be broken. O.M. 2743. The plural of *ascorn*, qd. v.
- ESCELLY, s. m. Wings. † *Ha Dew rig gwrés an puskas brás, ha kenefra tra bew ês a gwayah, leb rig an dowrow dry rág púr vear warlér go hás; ha kenefra edhan eskelly warlér go hás; ha Dew welas tro va da*, and God made the great fishes, and every living thing that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind; and God saw that it was good. C.W. p. 191. The plural of *ascall*, qd. v.
- ESCER, s. m. A giant. *Esker brás*, a great giant. Pryce.
- ESCID, s. m. A shoe. Pl. *eskidieu*. Corn. Voc. *sotulares*. In later times it was pronounced *eskis*, qd. v., and the plural *eskyggyow*. *Dheworthys dýsk dhe 'skyggyow dhe vés, sevel war týr veneges a wrêth*, from thee take off thy shoes quickly, stand on blessed ground thou dost. O.M. 1406. W. *esgid*, pl. *esgidiau*. Ir. † *asa*.
- ESCOP, s. m. A bishop. Corn. Voc. *episcopus*. *Ihesus a*

- ve danvenys, ha dheworth an prins Annas, gans tús ven a dhesympys býs yn escop Cayphas*, Jesus was sent, and from the prince Annas, with strong men immediately, even to the bishop Caiaphas. M.C. 88. More generally written *epsco*, qd. v.
- ESCOP, s. m. A snuffer pan. Corn. Voc. *lefiste*. See Norris's Note, "Cornish Drama," ij. 350.
- ESCYNYA, v. a. To ascend. † *An tridga dýdh ef deravas arta dort an marrow, eskynyas do nêv, ha sedha war dorn dyhow an Tás Olgallusec*, the third day he rose again from the dead, and ascended to heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty. C.W. p. 203. Another form of *ascen*, qd. v. W. *esgynu*.
- ESE, v. s. He was. 3 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Dewsull blegyow, pan esé yn mýsc y abestely*, Palm Sunday, when he was in the midst of his apostles. M.C. 27. *Marow yw púp tra esé spyrys a vewnans ynno*, dead is every thing that there was the spirit of life in it. O.M. 1090. *An prysners galsons yn wêdh esé yn dan naw alwedh*, the prisoners are gone also, (that) were under nine keys. R.D. 661.
- ESEDHE, v. n. To sit. *War penakyll y'n goras dyantell dhe esedha*, on a pinnacle he placed him hazardous to sit. M.C. 13. *An asen a ve kerchys warnedhy rág esedhé, dyllas pan a ve gorrys*, the ass was fetched, on it to sit, cloth clothes were placed. M.C. 28. Written also *ys-edhé*, qd. v. W. *eistedhu*. Arm. *azeza*, † *assedha*. Ir. *suidh*, *eisidh*, *seis*, *deisidh*. Gael. *suidh*. Gr. *ēdō*, *ēzō*, *īzō*. Lat. *sedeo*, *sedo*. Goth. *sita*, *satia*. Sansc. *ās*, *shtas*.
- ESEL, s. m. A limb, a member. Corn. Voc. *membrum*. Pl. *esely*, *esyly*, *ysyly*. *Ena hy a ve gesys dhe godha, may fe crehylllys oll y gorf ha'y esely*, there it was left to fall, so that was shattered his body and his limbs. M.C. 184. *Nag onan ef ny asas heb uré a'y esely*, not one he left not without anointing of his limbs. M.C. 235. *Crist o brew y esyly, ha war y gorf mýl woly*, Christ's limbs were bruised, and on his body a thousand wounds. R.D. 998. *Sawrys yw ow ysyly, ol a'n venym, ha'm cleves*, healed are my limbs, all of the poison and my disease. O.M. 1798. W. *esill*. Arm. *ezel*, *izel*, pl. *izili*. Ir. † *asil*.
- ESEN, v. s. I was. 1 pers. s. imperf. of *bós*. *Yn agis mýsk pan esen, lays Du dheuch ow tysky*, among you when I was, the laws of God to you teaching. M.C. 75. *My pan esen ow quandré, clewys a'n nýl tenewen un él ow talleth cané, a uchaf war an wedhen*, I, when I was walking about, heard on one side an angel beginning to sing above me on the tree. O.M. 213.
- ESEN, v. subs. We were. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*. *Henna me a lever whêth, yth esen dre púr hyreth war dhe lerch owth ymwethé*, that I will say likewise, we were through real regret, after thee pining. R.D. 1169. *Arluth ple 'th ên alemma, ha pygyn Dew gallosek; del esen agan unnek, ha na moy, gôr na benen*, Lord, where shall we go hence, and pray to mighty God? as we were eleven of us, and no more, man nor woman. R.D. 2395.
- ESENS, v. subs. They were. 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *bós*. *Pylat éth yn mës yn un lowarth, hag a worras Crist ganso ena orto rag kewsel; prest an Edhewon debell dhe Jesus esens adro*, Pilate went out into a garden, and put Christ with him there to him for to speak immediately; the wicked Jews to Jesus were round about. M.C. 140. Written also *esons*, qd. v.

- ESSES, v. subs. Thou wast. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bôs*. *Adam, ty a ve gothys, pan eses yn Paradys, avel harlot, ow lordyé*, Adam, thou wast proud, when thou wast in Paradise, like a rogue, lording it. O.M. 900. *Yn dan ambos yth eses, ha ken na fe da genes, gûl dhe servys ty a wra*, under a bargain thou wast, and though it be not good with thee, thou shalt do thy service. P.C. 2259.
- ESGAR, s. m. A shank, a leg. *Pryce. W. esgair, † esceir. Arm. esker. Ir. † aisgeir. Gael. † aisgeir.*
- ESGARA, v. a. To leave, to forsake, to relinquish. *Llwyd, 138. W. esgaru.*
- ESGIS, s. m. A shoe. Pl. *esgisow. Llwyd, 28, 45. Writ-* ten also *eskas. † Gwisgo an genter-ma ed eskas vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. *Llwyd, 230. † An esgisow adro's treis*, the shoes on your feet. 250. *Diesgis*, shoeless. This is a later form of *escid*, qd. v. *Pryce* gives *eskilias* as a late plural.
- ESIS, v. subs. It is. 3 pers. s. pres. of *bôs*, used impersonally with a verb of the infin. act. to express a passive signification. *Esis* is a reduplicate form, answering to the W. *ydys, ys. † Ez eziz a kûl hwêl ymma*, one is doing work here; or, work is being done here. *Llwyd, 246.*
- ESOF, v. subs. I am. A reduplicate form of *ôf*, 1 pers. s. pres. of *bôs*. *Uskys na yllyn ponyé, del esof ow tyené, ha whys pûp godh ol ha lyth*, I could not run immediately, as I am panting, and sweat all (my) neck and back. P.C. 2511. *Tormentors com hyder snel, namnag essof ow merwel, orth agas gortos*, executioners, come hither quick, I am almost dying, by waiting for you. R.D. 2145. *W. ydwyv.*
- ESON, v. subs. We are. A reduplicate form of *ôn*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of *bôs*. *Kepar del eson yn wêdh keffrys yn kueth yn moreth ragdho, ny iuggyn mones nep pel lemmyn bûs yn un castel henwys Emmaus*, as we are also both in grief (and) in sorrow for him, we do not think to go any distance, but as far as a village called Emmaus. R.D. 1298. *Asson* is another form.
- ESONS, v. subs. They were. 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *bôs*. *Y vam whegol a welas del esons worth y dhygtyé, pylleth mûr a's kemeras, y holon namna grakyé*, his mother dear saw how they were treating him; much pity seized her, her heart almost broke. M.C. 164. Written also *esens*, qd. v.
- ESOS, v. subs. Thou art. A reduplicate form of *ôs*, 2 pers. s. pres. of *bôs*. *Heyl syr epscob, esos y'th cop owth ysedhé*, hail, sir bishop! thou art in thy cope sitting. P.C. 931. *Ythos* is another form, qd. v. *W. ydwyv.*
- ESOS, adv. Already. *Llwyd, 249. W. eisoes.*
- ESOUCH, v. subs. Ye are. A reduplicate form of *ouch*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of *bôs*. *Why gwyrcoryon, euch yn mës, yth esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a piyadow pan wreuch agas marhasow, ha fowys dhe laddron plos*, ye traders, go out, ye are making jest of God and his holy church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and a den for foul thieves. P.C. 332. *Lemmyn ol crês yntrethouch, omma kepar del esouch worth ow gortos*, now all peace among you! here like as ye are waiting for me. R.D. 2434.
- ESOUCH, conj. pron. Than ye. *Lemmyn me a grÿs yn ta y fynnaf vy môs pella esouch haneth, saw bytygyns cresouch why an corf-na dhe dhasserchy kÿns yw aneth*, now I believe well, I will go further than you to-night; but nevertheless believe ye that body to rise again before it

is to-night. R.D. 1299. Comp. of *es*, than, and *ouch*, the composite form of *chwi*. *Agesouch* is another form, qd. v.

- ESOW, s. m. Corn. Plural of *ês*, which is generally written *eys*, or *ÿs*, qd. v. *Mûr varth ambus dyogel, an beys dh'y terry na'm gâs rag esow; galsof ysel na allaf kerdhes yn fâs*, great wonder is it to me surely, the earth to break it that it will not permit me for corn; I am become low that I cannot walk well. O.M. 373.
- ESTREN, s. f. An oyster. Corn. Voc. *ostrea vel ostreum. Arm. histr, histren, † ostren. Ir. ostrin.*
- ESTREN, s. m. A stranger. *Pryce. W. estron. From the Lat. extraneus.*
- ESUMSYN, v. a. To undertake. *Pryce. My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheuch own a henna, gans squyr compes ha scannt lÿn na vo hyrré esumсын, na vÿth colla war nep cor*, I will measure it well enough, do not ye have fear of that, with straight square and scant line, that it be not longer, I undertake, nor shorter in any way. O.M. 2511. A very doubtful word; the English word *assumption* appears to be the nearest to it.
- ET, prep. In. This is a late corruption of *en*. *† Et e ûs côth*, in his old age. *Llwyd, 21. † Et a phoccat*, in my pocket. 253. *† Da va prév erra e wrêg guita kympez et i gever*, to try whether his wife had kept alway in her duty. 253.
- ETRE, prep. Between. *Llwyd, 72. A late corruption of entré, or yntre, qd. v.*
- ETTA, pron. prep. In them. A late corruption of *ynné*. *† Ha Dew laveras, gwrens an noar dry râg gwels, ha lusu toan hâs, ha'n gweedh toan lavallo warler go hendah leb go hâs etta go honnen war a doar; ha an dellna etho*, and God said, let the earth bring forth grass, and herb yielding seed, and the trees yielding fruit after their kind, whose seed is in themselves on the earth; and so it was. C.W. p. 190.
- ETTANS, pron. prep. In them. *† Râg en whêh dydhyow, an Arluth a wrâs nêf ha'n 'oar, an môr, ha mên's tra es ettans, ha powesas an seithvas dédh*, for in six days the Lord made heaven, and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day. *Pryce*. This form occurs only in late Cornish, the *ns* however preserves the characteristic of the third pers. pronoun. So Welsh *yndhynt*, in them, from *yn*, and *hwynt*, while *etta*, and the classical form *ynné*, contain the Cornish *y*, or Welsh *hwy*.
- ETTEN, pron. prep. *† Cabm-thavas en mettyn, glaw bôz etten*, a rainbow in the morning, sun is in it. *Cornish Proverb; Pryce*. This form occurs only in late Cornish.
- ETTOGE, v. s. Thou art. *† Frank a leal ettogé*, frank and loyal art thou. *Earl of Godolphin's motto*. This is a corruption of *ythogé*, and that of *ythosé*, qd. v.
- ETH, v. n. He went. 3 pers. s. pret. of irr. v. *môs*. *Mûr a dús ha benenas a Ierusalem yn drê, erbyn Crist râg y welas y êth, ha râg y wordhyé*, many men and women from Jerusalem in the town, to meet Christ for to see him they went, and for to worship him. M.C. 29. *Iudas êth yn y negis, en ioul yw e'n hombronky*, Judas went on his errand, the devil it is (that) guided him. M.C. 62. *Och, my re bue boches coynt, hag êth yn râk re a poynt*, Oh, I have been little cunning, and went forward too much point blank. P.C. 3032. *An corf êth hydnew yn prÿ*, the body went to-day into the earth. R.D. 21. *Râg*

me a dŷp bôs hemma an kêth máp êth alemma, yw mychtern a lowené, for I think that this is the same son (that) went hence, (that) is the king of joy. R.D. 2509. W. *aeth*. Arm. *eaz*. Ir. *†eatha, †eit*. Sansc. *at, ath, ith*, to go.

ETH, v. n. Thou wilt go. 2 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *môs*. *Kens môs, euf ten gwŷn pymeth, ha dhe scafé yth êth yn ow nygys, my a grŷs*, before going, drink a draught of spiced wine, and thou more nimbly wilt go on my errand, I believe. O.M. 2295. *A vynyn ryth, py le yth êth? rāk kueth pygyth, garmé a wreth*, O woeful woman, where wilt thou go? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 851. *Arluth kêr, fattel vŷdh dyn, mars êth arté dhy-worthyn*, dear Lord, how will it be with us, if thou wilt go again from us. R.D. 2362.

ETH, s. m. A puff, blast, breath. *An rê-ma ew gwêl a rās, rāg ny glewsyuch yn nêp plās sawor a'n par-ma vyth-queth; yma Dew yn tyller-ma, my a wor lemyn yn ta, pan yw mar whék aga êth*, these are rods of grace, for you have not smelt in any place savour like this ever; God is in this place, I know it well, since their breath is so sweet. O.M. 1994. *Otté lour kunys gyné, whythyns lem-myn pŷp yn freth; nêb na whytho grêns fannyé gans y lappa worth an eth*, see fuel enough with me, let all now blow vigorously; he who does not blow, let him fan with his lap to the blast. P.C. 1244. This word seems to be connected with *whêth*. W. *eth, chwŷth*.

ETHAS, adj. Eighth. *Llwyd*, 105, 243. Written also *eathas*, qd. v.

ETHEUCH, v. n. Ye went. 2 pers. pl. preter. of irr. v. *môs*. *Yma tra varth wharvethys haneth; an kêth gwêl-ma, yn dôr ymôn ol gwrydhyys, ha'n thŷr dhe onan yw unyys, aban etheuch a le-ma*, there is a wonderful thing happened to-night; these same rods, in the earth they are all rooted, and the three are joined in one, since ye went from hence. O.M. 2086. W. *aethoch*.

ETHLAYS, adj. Cursed. *Ethlays, gwef pan vêv genys; ow terry gormenadow Dew, pellys ôn a Paradys dha'n noer veys er agan gew*, cursed, woe when I was born; breaking the commandments of God, we are driven from Paradise to the earth world for our woe. C.W. 76. This may be formed from the Eng. *outlawed*.

ETHOM, s. m. Want, need, necessity. *Dhe'n Arluth ethom yma dhe wruthyl gans an rê-na*, to the Lord there is need to do with those. P.C. 182. *Pyth yw an ethom vyé an onymment kêr y skullyé, ef a galsé bôs gwyrthys*, what is the need there was the precious ointment to spill, it might have been sold. P.C. 533. *Nêb a vo y gorf golhys, nyn jeves ethom golhy, saw y treys na vôn sechys, rag gulân yw ol yredy*, he whose body is washed hath need to wash only his feet, that they be not dried, for he is all clean surely. P.C. 863. *Yn agan ethom pŷp tra pŷp ūr parys dhyn vedhé*, in our need every thing always would be ready for us. P.C. 917. W. *eisiau, esiw*. Arm. *ezom*. Ir. *easbha, easbadh*. Gael. *easbuidh*. Sansc. *esha*.

ETHOMOG, adj. Needy, necessitous. Pl. *ethomogyon*. *Pan welas an Edhewon bôs Crist ow cuthyl meystry, ow caré ethomogyon, hag anedhé na wre vry*, when the Jews saw that Christ was doing mastery, loving the poor, and that of them he made not account. M.C. 26.

ETHONS, v. n. They went. 3 pers. pl. preterite of irr. v. *môs*. *Pan ethons oll dhe wary, ancombrys y rebea, pema, y mēdh Crist dhydhy, nêb a vyn dhe guhudha*, when they went all out, not of one mind they were; where is, says

Christ to her, any one that will accuse thee. M.C. 34. W. *aethont*. Arm. *ezont*.

ETHUC, adj. Huge, great, awful, terrific, wonderful. *Dyspletylys yw y vaner, ha kelmys worth an grows pren; mar ethuk yw dhe weles may tyglyn an tybeles, pan y'n gwellons, kettep pen*, displayed is his banner, and fastened to the cross tree; so awful it is to see, that the devils will wince, when they see it, every head. P.C. 3046. ‡ *Ha me rig clowas an poble galarou, ta eth reas do chee ethic gwreğ da*, and I did hear the people complain, that there is to thee an awfully good wife. Pryce. It is variously written *ethec, ethyc, ithic, ythec, uthyc*. W. *uth, uthyr*. Arm. *euzic*. Ir. *uathmhar, †uath*. Gael. *uamharr*.

ETHYM, v. n. I went. 1 pers. s. preterite of irr. v. *môs*. *My a ethym, Llwyd*, 247. W. *aethum*.

ETHYS, v. n. Thou wentest. 2 pers. s. preterite of irr. v. *môs*. *Yn mēdh y wrék, mŷr a varth brās yw henna dhym rum lewté, hedhow pan ethys yn mes cleves vŷth ny'th kemersé*, says his wife, much of great wonder is that to me indeed; this day when thou wentest out, never a sickness had seized thee. M.C. 157. W. *aethost*.

EUCH, v. n. Go ye, ye shall go. 2 pers. pl. imp., and fut. of irr. v. *môs*. *Euch, yn fen dh'y dhyscyblon, ha leverouch wy dhedhé*, go ye at once to his disciples, and say ye to them. M.C. 256. *Euch, growedheuch, ow ar-luth, may haller agas cudhé gans dyllas*, go, lie down, my lord, that you may be covered with clothes. O.M. 1923. *Euch tynneuch an gasadow, usy ow cŷl fals dewow, yn mēs agan temple ny*, go ye, drag the wretched woman, who is making false gods, out of our temple. O.M. 2691. *Euch ganso yn kettep pen dhe'n iustis Pylat arté*, go ye with him every head to the magistrate Pilate again. P.C. 1796. (*To go with* is also the Welsh idiom for *to bring*.) *Euch dhe wovyn hep lettyé worth an gôf yn marches row*, go ye to ask, without delaying, of the smith in Market Row. P.C. 2667. *Mar scap yth euch dhe'n mernans*, if he escape, ye shall go to death. R.D. 378. *An corf a whyleuch deffry, ganso yth euch yredy yn y clos*, the body ye seek really, with it ye shall go indeed into his glory. R.D. 1289. W. *ewch*.

EUH, adv. Above, over. ‡ *Ha Dew wrās an ebbarn, ha dheberhas an dowrow, era en dadn an ebbarn, dhort an dowrow era euh an ebbarn; ha andellna etho*, and God made the firmament, and divided the waters (that) were under the firmament, from the waters (that) were above the firmament; and so it was. C.W. p. 189. A late form of *uch*, qd. v.

EUHEL, adj. High, lofty. Sup. *euhella*, supreme. ‡ *Chee dén krév, leb es war tŷr, hidhew gwra, gen skians fŷr, ha'n Dew euhella vedn ry, pēth yw gwella ol rag why*, thou strong man, who art on earth, this day act with wise knowledge, and God supreme will give the thing that is best for you. Cornish Proverb. Pryce. More generally written *huhel*, qd. v.

EUHELLE, v. a. To go up, to ascend. ‡ *An tridga dŷdh ef deravas arta dort an marrow, ha euhellas do nêv, ha sedhas war dorn dyhow an Tās ollgallosek*, the third day he rose again from the dead, and ascended to heaven, and sat upon the right hand of the Father Almighty. C.W. p. 203.

EUNOW, s. m. Lambs. Pryce. One of the plurals of *oan*, qd. v.

EURE, s. m. A goldsmith. Corn. Voc. *aurifex*. The root is *eur*, gold, the old form of *our*, and the termination *e* has the force of an appellative, as in *idné*, qd. v., answering to the Welsh *ai*: as in *gwestai*, a host; *blotai*, a meal-man; *cardotai*, a mendicant; *magai*, a nurse. W. *eurych*, a goldsmith.

EUS, v. n. Go ye. A late corruption of *euch*. ‡ *Eus barha nei*, go with us. Llwyl, 252.

EUS, v. subs. Is. *Dhyuch lavaraf, ow dyskyblyon, pys-euch toythda ol kes-colon Dew dreys pup tra, eus a huhon, dheyth yn bÿs-ma y gráth danvon*, to you I say, my disciples, pray ye forthwith, all with one heart, God above all things, who is on high, to you in this world his grace to send. P.C. 3. *Euch, ow dew él, dhum servons lél, yn pryson eus*, go ye, my two angels, to my faithful servants, who are in prison. R.D. 316. Another form of *ús*, qd. v.

EUTH, adj. Fright, horror. *A Dhew a rás, serpont yw hy, euth hy gwelas, own a'mbus vy, crenné a wráf*, O God of grace, it is a serpent; it is a horror to see her, fear is upon me, I do tremble. O.M. 1452. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny, wharré y tueth deulugy, warnan colhas, hag a'n teul ef scon yn ban, ha'n dór warnodho a ran, euth y clewas*, when we put him in the grave: presently there came devils, they fell upon us; and they throw him forthwith upwards, and divide the earth over him; it was a horror to hear them. R.D. 2128. See *Uth*.

EV, pron. subs. He, him, it. A late form of *ef*, qd. v., and it was thus pronounced in Jordan and Llwyl's time. *Y festa formys devery, der y wreans év omma*, thou wast formed surely, by his workmanship here. C.W. 16. *Der henna ythof grevys y wellas év exaltys, ha me drés dha yselder*, at that I am grieved, to see him exalted, and me brought to lowness. C.W. 34. *Ev a verwys*, he died. Llwyl, 230. *Ev ew dén da*, he is a good man. 246. *Ev ai dhyg dhym*, he brought it to me. 242. This is also the sound in modern Welsh.

EVALL, adj. Humble, lowly. *Cayn ythow ow máb cotha, ha Abel yw ow máb yonka, flehys evall ha gentle*, Cain is my eldest son, and Abel is my youngest son, children humble and gentle. C.W. 78. *Me a wêl an eal yn yet ow sevell, splan dhe welas, me a vyn môs pûr evall en dhodho dh'y salugy*, I see the angel in the gate standing, bright to see, I will go very humbly to him to salute him. C.W. 128. A late form of *huvel*, qd. v.

EVE, v. a. To drink, to imbibe. Written also *efé*. 2 pers. s. imp. *eyf*; part. pass. *evys*. *Mars ôs profus lél, rÿs yw dhyso dyogel ry dour dhyunny dhe évé*, if thou art a faithful prophet, need is to thee certainly to give us water to drink. O.M. 1801. *Kens môs, eyf ten gwÿn pymeth*, before going, drink thou a draught of spiced wine. O.M. 2294. *Wosé henna evyn pép ol adro dracht a wÿn, rag comfortyé y golon*, after that let us drink every one all round a draught of wine, to comfort his heart. O.M. 2626. *Dús yn mës, vynytha ny efyth coul, marrow cowl ty a fÿdh*, come out, thou shalt never drink broth, thou shalt be quite dead. O.M. 2701. *Yn médh Christ, hemma yw goys, evouch why par cheryta*, says Christ, this is blood, drink ye through charity. M.C. 45. *Kymer-euch, eveuch an gwÿn, rág ny evaf bys dédh fÿn genouch annodho na moy*, take ye, drink ye the wine, for I will not drink until the last day with you of it any more. P.C. 724. *Eveuch ol an gwÿn*, drink ye all the wine.

P.C. 823. *Pysouch may fevé evys*, pray ye that it may be drunk. P.C. 828. *An mÿl dyaul re dorro mellow y gÿn, vynytha na effo coul*, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back, so that he may never drink broth. P.C. 1620. *Otta dywes dhys omma, prag na wreta y efé*, see a drink for thee here, why wilt thou not drink it. P.C. 2981. W. *yved*; † *iben*, I drank. Arm. *eva*. Ir. *ibh*, † *ib*; † *ibim*, I will drink. Gael. *ibh*. Manx, *iu*. Sansc. *pi*.

EVERETH, s. m. Vanity, frivolousness, idleness. *Peder, taw ha gás dhe flous, rák evereth yw dhe gows, ef dhe sevel*, Peter, be silent, and leave thy mockery, for idleness it is to say that he is risen. R.D. 936. Written also *ufereth*, qd. v. W. *overedh*.

EVREDHEC, adj. Maimed, disabled, lame. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wêdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fás, ha my a grÿs yn pyrfeth aga vós guel a vûr rás*, to me also the maimed, give thou strength to walk well, and I will agree perfectly that they are rods of great grace. O.M. 2009. Written also *effredh*, qd. v. W. *evrydh*.

EVY, pron. subs. Of me, mine. *Ke yn cerdh, ow máp evy, ha nefra ow bannat dhys*, go away, my son of me, and ever my blessing to thee. O.M. 725. *Ow máp evi*. Llwyl, 245. *Evy* is used after a substantive preceded by *ow*, my, to add emphasis. The equivalent in Welsh is *vy máb i*.

EW, v. subs. He is. 3 pers. s. present of *bôs*, to be. *Mûr a folly ew dhodho an kêth frut-na mar a'n gás*, it is a great folly in him, if he leaves that same fruit. O.M. 191. *Yn mës a'm ioy ha'm whekter, rês ew keskar dre terros, rag fout gwesc ha goscolter, namna vyrywyn rág an-wos*, away from my joy and my delight, we must wander through lands, for want of clothes and shelter, we are well nigh perishing for cold. O.M. 360. *Ow thás ew côth ha squytheys, ny garsé pellé bewé*, my father is old and wearied, he would not wish to live longer. O.M. 737. Written indiscriminately *ew*, or *yw*, qd. v.

EWHAL, adj. High, lofty. Llwyl, 147. Another form of *huhel*, qd. v.

EWHE, s. m. Evening. *Dhym y leverys perfeyth, agy dhe ewhé an geydh, yn paradys ty a séf*, to me he said perfectly, within the evening of the day, in paradise thou shalt stand. R.D. 275. W. *echwydh*. Arm. *echoaz, achoe, ache*. Ir. *oidhche, †aidche, †assuith*. Gael. *oidhche*. Manx, *oie*.

EWHELDER, s. m. Height. Llwyl, 240. A late form of *uchelder*, qd. v.

EWIC, s. m. A hind, a deer. Corn. Voc. *euic*, cerva; *loch euic*, hinnulus, a hind-calf. *Ewig luyd*, a fallow deer. Llwyl, 53. W. *ewig*, † *eguic*, † *euyc*. Ir. *agh*. Gael. *agh*. Sansc. *agha*, she-goat.

EWIDIT, s. m. A lark. Corn. Voc. *alanda*. Llwyl, 42, thus reads it, *ewidydh*. The reading of the Cornish Vocabulary is doubtful, whether *ewidit*, or *ehidit*. The former may be correct, being compounded of *ew*, id. qd. *uch*, high, and *héd*, flight. W. *uchedydh*. See *Ehidit*.

EWIN, s. m. The nail of the fingers or the toes. Corn. Voc. *euin*, unguis. Pl. *ewinas*. W. *ewin*, † *eguain*. Arm. *ivin*, † *yuyn*. Ir. *ionga, inga, †in*. Gael. *ionga, †in*. Manx, *ingin*. Gr. *ὄνυξ*. Lat. *unguis*. Sansc. *nakka*; from *nakk*, to pierce.

EWINCARN, s. m. A hoof of an animal. Corn. Voc.

- ungula*. Comp. of *ewin*, a nail, and *carn*, a hoof. W. *carn*.
- EWINOC, adj. Having nails or claws. W. *ewinog*. Corn. Voc. *kenin eynoc*, garlic. See *Cenin*.
- EWINREW, s. f. Numbness of the fingers or toes from cold. W. *ewinrew*. Arm. *ivinreo*. This word is still in use in Cornwall, under the form of *Gwenders*; "a disagreeable sensation in the fingers and toes, arising from violent cold. In some parts of Cornwall it is pronounced *wonders*." Polwhele. Comp. of *ewin*, and *rew*, frost.
- EWITER, s. m. An uncle. Corn. Voc. *euter abard tat*, patruus, an uncle on the father's side; *euter abarh mam*, avunculus, an uncle on the mother's side. W. *ewythr*. Arm. *contr*. Lat. *patruus*. Sansc. *pitareyas*.
- EWN, adj. Right, straight, just, meet, exact. *Seth a vȳdh y ewn hanow*, Seth shall be his right name. O.M. 678. *Yn ewn fordh dhy may'th yllyn, may feen hembrynkys, pesyn en Tās Dew*, in the right way to it that we may go, that we may be led, let us pray the Father God. O.M. 1972. *Lemyn ythew ewn hȳs, ewnyn ef yn scon dh'y le*, now it is the right length, let us adjust it immediately to its place. O.M. 2525. *Rāg ewen anwos, ny glewaf yender dhum troys*, for very chilliness, I do not feel the cold, to my feet. P.C. 1222. *Mar a'm ewn geryth, me a'th pȳs, dhymmo gās crēs*, if thou lovest me well, I pray thee, leave peace to me. R.D. 1449. W. *iawn*, + *eunt*. Arm. *eun*, *eeun*. Ir. *eigean*, *ion*. Gael. *ion*.
- EWNE, v. a. To make right, to rectify, to make straight, to adjust. *Harlyth my a'n trehy omma, hag ewnné gans ol dhe nel*, I will cut it exactly here, and adjust thou it with all thy strength. O.M. 2516. *Ewnyn ef yn scon dh'y le*, let us adjust it immediately to its place. O.M. 2526. *An jawl re'th ewno dh'y glās*, the devil adjust thee to his maw. O.M. 2526. *Lemmyrn gorryn ef yn beydh, ewnyn an mēn warnodho*, now let us put him in the tomb, let us adjust the stone over it. P.C. 3207. *Ewné an mēn me a wra; a wottensé ewnys da*, I will adjust the stone; behold it well adjusted. P.C. 3211. W. *iawni*. Arm. *euna*.
- EWNHINSIC, adj. Just, upright. Corn. Voc. *eunhinsic*, justus. Comp. of *ewn*, right, and *hins*, id. qd. W. *hynt*, a way. See *Camhinsic*.
- EYCHAN, interj. Alas, woe, oh! *Ellas ny won py tyller, bȳth moy py le y trygaf; eychan, rāg y fynner mar a kyller, gans paynys mēr ow dyswul glān*, alas, I know not (in) what place, ever more where I shall dwell: Oh woe! for it is wished, if it could be, to destroy me quite. P.C. 2599. *Eyhan* is another form, the aspirate being softened. W. *ochan*. Arm. *achān*. Ir. *och hone*. Gael. *ochoin*.
- EYF, v. a. Drink thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *evé*, qd. v. *Kens mōs, eyf ten gwȳn pymeth ha dhe scafé yth éth yn ow nygys my a grȳs*, before going, drink thou a draught of spiced wine, and the more nimbly thou wilt go in my errand, I believe. O.M. 2294.
- EYHAN, interj. Alas! woe, oh! *Kueth ūs y'm colon, eyhan! mars éth corf Dew y honan, py le y fȳdh e keffys*, sorrow is in my heart, alas! if the body of God himself is gone, where shall it be found? R.D. 700. Another form of *eychan*, qd. v.
- EYL, pron. adj. One of two, the one, one or the other. *A'n golon yth éth strēt brās dour ha goys yn kemeskys, ha ryp an gyp a resas dhe dhewlé nēb a'n gwyskis; y wholhas y*

- dhewlagas gans y eyll leuf o gosys, dre rās an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dythgtis*, from the heart there went a stream great, water and blood mingled, and by the spear it ran to the hands of him that struck him; he washed his eyes with his one hand that was bloodied, by virtue of the blood he saw Jesus Christ how he was treated. M.C. 219. This is also written *yll*, qd. v. It has exactly the same meaning as *neyl*, qd. v. W. *aill*, other.
- EYL, s. m. An angel. *Worth an pen y a welas dhe'n bēdh, yw leverys kens, un flōch yonk, gwyn y dhyllas, eyl o, ha y ny wodhyens*, at the head they saw of the grave, (that) is mentioned before, a young child, white his apparel, an angel it was, and they knew it not. M.C. 254. More generally written *él*, qd. v.
- EYN, adj. Icy, very cold, chilling. *War tu a y vam a'n pewo, y ben a vynnas synsy, ha'y enef éth anodho gans garm eyn hag uchel gry*, on the side of his mother that owned him, his head he would hold, and his soul went from him with a chilling wail and loud cry. M.C. 207. Another form of *iein*, qd. v.
- EYR, s. f. An hour. *Rag henna y tanvonas Crist dho-dho ef may'n dampné; rúth veyr a dūs a'n sewyas, pūb eyr parys dh'y vlamyē*, therefore he sent Christ to him that he might condemn him; a great multitude of people followed him, every hour ready to accuse him. M.C. 108. Another form of *ér*, id. qd. *úr*, qd. v.
- EYRYSER, s. m. Happiness. Though this word is given by Pryce, there is no authority for it in Cornish. It is evidently the Arm. *eurused*, from *euruz*, happy; and this is the French *heureux*.
- EYS, s. m. Corn. Pl. *esow*. *Yma gené un bē da, gorra hag eys kemyskys, ol dhe'n bestes ūs omma a géf bōs lour dowedhek mȳs*, I have a good bundle of hay and corn mixed; all the beasts (that) are here shall find food enough twelve months. O.M. 1058. *An dour ha'n eys yw posnys, may'th éns mūr a dūs dyswreys, ha bestes y'th wlās*, the water and the corn are poisoned, so that many of the people are destroyed, and beasts in thy land. O.M. 1559. Another form of *ȳs*, qd. v.
- EYS, conj. Than. *Bynyges re by, dhe'n harlot pan fynsys ry an hakré mernans yn beys; rák hacré mernans eys emladhé y honan, ny gaffé dēn, my a grȳs*, blessed be thou, to the villain when thou wouldst give the most cruel death in the world; for a more cruel death than to kill himself, no man may find, I believe. R.D. 2073. Various written *es*, and *ys*, qd. v.
- EYSYE, v. a. To praise, to commend, to extol. *Llwyd, 77. Hag yth éns dhe ben dowlyn, hāg y kewsens dhe scornȳé, hag a gamma aga meyn, pūb onon rāg y eysyē; lowenē dhys, te yw dheyn mychtern, rȳs yw dhe wordhyē*, and they went on their knees, and they spake to scorn (him,) and they made wry their mouths, every one to extol him; joy to thee, thou art to us a king, need is to worship thee. M.C. 137.
- EYSEL, s. m. Vinegar. *Nyns yw Ely a gylwa; seches dhodho yma, ef a'n gevē drōk wyras: ottensé gynef parys, bystel eysel kymyskys, wassel mars ūs seches brās*, it is not Elias whom he calls; thirst to him there is, he has found it an evil relief: behold them with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed; wassail, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2977. *Gans an Edhewon war hast drōk dhewas a ve dythgtis, tebell lycour, mūr y last, eysyll bestyll*

kemyskis, by the Jews in haste bad drink was provided, bad liquor, great its nastiness, vinegar (and) gall mixed. M.C. 202.

EYTHINEN, s. f. Furze, gorse. Corn. Voc. *rhamnus*. See *Eithin*.

EZHOF, v. s. I am. *Llwyd*, 247. This is a reduplicate form of *ôf*. W. *ydwyr*.

F.

THIS letter is a radical and immutable in Welsh and Armoric. In Cornish it is both a radical and a secondary. When radical in early Cornish it was also immutable. When secondary it is the aspirate mutation of *p*, as *pen*, a head; *ow fen*, my head; *aga fen*, their head. This is another form of *ph*, as written in Welsh, *pen*, *ei phen*, her head. In Armoric this mutation is also written *f*; as *penn*, *he fenn*, her head. In Cornish, *f* is also a regular mutation of *b*, and *m*, by hardening *v* after certain particles; thus *bydh*, will be; *ty a vîdh*, thou shalt be; *y fîdh ny*, we shall be. *Brâs*, great; *yn frâs*, greatly. *Mâs*, good; *yn fâs*, well. In the Ordinalia *f* is often found after particles which always soften the initials, and the following sentence furnishes an instance of this confusion. *Nêp na crîys ny fîdh sylwys, na gans Dew ny vîdh trygys*, he that believes not shall not be saved, nor with God shall he dwell. R.D. 1109. In these cases *f* had the sound of *v*, as in modern Welsh. (See *Llwyd*, 227.) In the latest days of the existence of the language, *f* had a mutation like *b*, and *m*, into *v*. *Llwyd*, 241, gives as an instance *fordh*, a way; *an vordh*, the way. He also mentions another mutation of *f* into *h*, as *flôh*, a child; *a'n hlôh*, of the child; *dhe'n hlôh*, to the child. This is a regular mutation of *f*, in Irish, and Gaelic, but there is not a trace of it in the Ordinalia, or the other British dialects. In Irish, and Gaelic, *f* changes into *fh*, which however is sounded as *h*. *Fein*, self, *mi fhein*, myself. In Manx, *f* changes into *sh*, as in Irish; but having no sound it is not written; it also changes to *v*, as in late Cornish: thus—*foays*, advantage; *e oays*, his advantage; *nyn voays*, their advantage.

FABORDEN, s. m. The base in music. *Kenouch why faborden brâs, ha me a cân trebyl fyn*, sing ye a great base, and I will sing a fine treble. R.D. 2359.

FACYE, v. a. To make a face, to pretend. *Ny vennaſ pel ymbreysé, râg nyns yw an vaner vâs, dhe voy denvyth ny'm gorsé, kyn facyen mûr, renothas*, I will no longer judge, for the custom is not good, no man any more could place me, though we may pretend much. P.C. 1680. *Gans spern gwrech y curené, râk an harlot dhe facié y vôs mychtern Yedhewon*, with thorns do ye crown him, for the knave pretended that he was king of the Jews. P.C. 2065.

FADIC, s. m. A fugitive. Corn. Voc. *profugus*. W. *foedig*, from *foi*, Corn. *fyé*, to flee.

FAIDUS, adj. Beautiful. Cornish Vocab. *formosus*. W. *gwedhus*; *faedhus*, luxuriant; *fawdhus*, radiant. Arm. *faezuz*, *fezuz*, *feazuz*, surpassing.

FAL, s. m. A spade, a shovel. The aspirate mutation of *pâl*, qd. v. *Arluth cûf ol henna gulan, try hês ow fâl mar a'm be, my ha'm gwrek, ha'm flôch byhan bysy vîdh dhe sostené*, all wise Lord, that altogether, if I have three

lengths of my spade, me, and my wife, and my little child, it will be hard to support. O.M. 396.

FAL, s. m. A prince. *Pryce*.

FALHUN, s. m. A falcon. Corn. Voc. *falhun*, *falco vel capum*. W. *gwalch*. Arm. *falchan*, *falchun*.

FALL, s. m. A failing, deficiency, fail, fault. *Dên glân yw a bêch, heb fall, ynno ef dyfout nyng es*, a man clean he is of sin, without doubt, default in him is not. M.C. 192. *Pan varwo gorrry hep fal, yntré y dhîns ha'y dasas*, when he dies, put them, without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 825. W. *gwall*. Arm. *gwall*, *fall*.

FALLAF, v. a. I will fail. The asp. mutation of *pallaf*, 1 pers s. fut. of *pally*. *Ow arluth kêr Salamon, awos lavur na dewon, nefré ny fallaf dheuchwhy*, my dear lord Solomon, because of labour nor sorrow, I will never fail you. O.M. 2406. *Wharré dhedhy yn scon mé â; bydhaf bysy war an dra, hag yn teffry bîth ny falla', ow nygys vy spedyé a wra*, anon to her soon I will go; I shall be diligent on the business, and really I will never fail, my errand I will expedite. P.C. 1933. W. *pallav*, *ni phallav*.

FALLAS, s. m. Falseness, deceit, fraud, failing. *Llwyd*, 242. A later form of *fallad*, from which was formed the plural *falladow*. *Dhynny ny travyth ny grêf, aban yw y wôdh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without deceit. O.M. 484. *Un sarf yn gwedhen yma bêst uthek hep falladow*, there is a serpent in the tree, an ugly beast, without deceit. O.M. 798. W. *gwalliad*.

FALLE, v. n. To fail, to be deficient. *Kyn fallens ol, me a vêdh, yn mêdh Pedyr, y'th servis*, though all fail, I will be, says Peter, in thy service. M.C. 49. W. *gwallaw*, *pallu*. Arm. *fallaat*.

FALLIA, v. a. To cleave, to split, to rive. *Llwyd*, 59. † *Dho fallia po feldzha*: from the English.

FALS, adj. False, deceitful, treacherous. *Na ve bôs fals an dên-ma, ny'n drossen ny bîs deso*, were it not that this man is false, we should not have brought him to thee. M.C. 99. *My re gyrhas dhys dhe drê mab Adam, a fals huder, may hallo genen tregé*, I have fetched home to thee the son of Adam, the false hypocrite, that he may dwell with us. O.M. 565. *Out warnouch, fals marregion, pîth yw an whethlow, ha'n sôn a glewaf aberth yn pow*, out upon ye, false soldiers, what are the tales, and the report that I hear in the land. R.D. 607. W. *fals*. Arm. *fals*. Ir. *fallsa*. Gael. *fallsa*. Lat. *falsus*. Germ. *falsch*, *valsch*.

FALSE, v. imp. It seems. *Blewec, coynt yw, ha hager; ny won pana vêt ylla bôs; yth falsé orth y savour y bosa nêb bucka nôs*, hairy, rough it is, and ugly, I know not what beast it is; it seems by its savour that it is some hobgoblin of the night. C.W. 114. *Me a welas wedhen moy, ha sarf yn ban ynny, marow, seich, hy a falsa*, I saw one tree more, and a serpent on the top of it, dead, dry it appeared. C.W. 138.

FALSLYCH, adv. Falsely. *Trueth vyé dên yw gulân falslych y bones dyswrîs*, it were a pity that a man who is pure should be falsely destroyed. P.C. 2438. *Mûr venions ha calas ran ef a whylas, Ihesu Cryst mychtern a nêf, ha falslych y'n iuggyas ef gans cam pûr vrâs*, great vengeance and a hard lot he sought, Jesus Christ the king of Heaven, and falsely hath sentenced him with very great wrong. R.D. 2263.

FALSURY, s. m. Falsehood. *Iudas Scharyoth a's cablé, ha gans mŵr a falsury*, Judas Iscariot cavilled at her, and with much falsehood. M.C. 35. *Yn ūr-na mar a kewsys falsury, ha na blék genas henna, ha fals, te dók dustuny*, in that hour if I spoke falsehood, and that does not please thee, and false, do thou bear witness. M.C. 82. *A Dás kŵf y'th wholowys, an sarf re rŵk ow thollé, dh'y falsury y cresys*, O Father dear in thy lights, the serpent hath deceived me, her falsehood I believed. O.M. 287.

FARA, s. m. Regard, notice. *Lavar lemyr, ty Ihesu, pa'n drók vo yn a-ver-tu a dhysquydhysta dhynny, pan wreta mar coynt fara, ow scollyé agan guara, ha'n fêr orth y tystryw, tell now, thou Jesus, what evil is there on any side that thou hast shewn to us, when thou makest such sharp notice, scattering our wares, and destroying the fair.* P.C. 340. *Me a vyn mŵs dhom sera dha welas pana fara a wra ef a'n nowedhys*, I will go to my father, to see what regard he will make of the news. C.W. 86.

FARDEL, s. m. A load, a burden. Pl. *fardellow*. *Gynef yma fardhel pŵr dha war ow keyn*, I have a very good load on my back. O.M. 1617. *Pŵp dén ol degyns ganso y pŵth, an mēns a allo, war aga keyn fardellow*, let every man carry with him his things, all that he can, burdens on their back. O.M. 1593. This is not a Celtic term, being the old English *fardel*. Fr. *fardeau*. Sp. *fardel, fardo*. It. *fardello*.

FARIA, s. f. Mary. This is to be read *Varia*, a mutation of *Maria*. *Re Faria*, by St. Mary. *Pryce*.

FARWE, v. n. He may die. A mutation of *marwé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *merwel*. *Me ha'm cowyth a dreha Dismas, ha why dreheveuch ybeyn, may farwé an dhew vŵlen*, I and my companion will raise Dismas, and do ye raise the other, that the two villains may die. P.C. 2826.

FAS, s. m. A boasting, a brag, bragging. *Fy dheuch, a vosteryon plos, avos agas fās ha tros, ny wra bom y worlené, fie on ye, dirty boasters, notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not quell him.* P.C. 2110. Id. qd. *fos*.

FAS, adj. Good. *Yn fās, well*. The asp. mutation of *mās*. *Gansé y a dhŵk golow, nŵs o, ny welons yn fās*, with them they took a light, it was night, they saw not well. M.C. 64. *Yn mēdh an gŵff, clevas brās és om dewleff devethys, towyl vŵth ny allaf yn fās ynné sensy dhe wonys*, says the smith, a great disease is come on my hands, tool none am I able in them to hold to work. M.C. 156. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wēdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fās*, to me maimed also, give thou strength to walk well. O.M. 2010.

FASOW, adj. Weak. *Owt, ellas! gallaf fasow, ythesaf yn tewolgow, ny allaf dŵs anedha*, out, alas, I am gone weak, I am in darkness, I am not able to come from thence. C.W. 24.

FAST, adj. Fast, speedy, quick, strict. *Yn ūr-na y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow*, in that hour they bound his arms fast with thongs. M.C. 76. *Yn y golon fast regeth mŵr a gerensé worthys*, into his heart fast there is gone much love towards thee. M.C. 115. *Yn spong orth gwelen fast dhe Grist hy a ve hedhys, gonys oll a wrēns yn fast rāg nag o Crist attendyis*, in a sponge on a rod quickly to Christ it was reached, all worked in haste, because Christ was not attended. M.C. 202. *Dre vŵdh an Tās caradow, ymma gorhyl crēf ordnys, ffystynyn fast bys dhodho*, by the will of the Father beloved,

there is a strong ship ordained, let us hasten quickly to it. O.M. 1041. *Yrvys fast bys yn dhewen*, armed quite to the jaws. M.C. 242. W. *fēst*.

FASTE, v. a. To make fast, to fasten. Written also *fastyé*. *Dhe'n leyff arall pan dothyans worth an grows rag y fasté*, to the other hand when they came to the cross to fasten it. M.C. 180. *Ha'n grows a ve drehevys, ha Ihesus fasteys ynny*, and the cross was raised, and Jesus fastened on it. M.C. 184. *En goys yn mēs may tardhas, del fastsens an colmennow*, the blood out so that it gushed, so they fastened the knots. M.C. 76. *Yntré dew gwrēn y trehy, rāk cafus trūs pren dedhy, ha'y fastié gans ebyl pren*, in two let us cut it, for to get a cross piece to it, and fasten it with a peg of wood. P.C. 2563. *Ha fasta sy dhe vreder yn luen grygyans*, and strengthen thou thy brethren in full belief. R.D. 1164. *Dh'agas fastyé yn crygyans*, to strengthen you in belief. R.D. 1174. *Fasté dhe gy dhe vreder yn lél grygyans*, strengthen thou thy brethren in trusty belief. R.D. 2368.

FATEL, adv. How, by what means, in what manner. *Tŵs ūs dhym ow tevones yw gans ow thraytor dyskis, fatel dŵns dhow hemeres, ha del vedhaf hombronkis*, men are to me coming, (that) are by my traitor taught, how they shall come to take me, and how I shall be led. M.C. 61. *Yn ūr-na fatel vyé, a'm bewnans del yw screfys*, in that hour how it would be, as it is written of my life. M.C. 73. *Lavar cowyth da del ōs, fattel yllyn aswonvos en harlot*, say good fellow as thou art, how we may know the knave. P.C. 966. *Me a vyn mŵs dhe vyras fattel yw gans Ihesu kēr*, I will go to see how it is with Jesus dear. P.C. 2966. Various written *fattel, fettel, fettyl*, and in late Cornish *fatl*. It is a mutation of *patel*, and compounded of *pa*, what, and *del*, form.

FATLA, adv. How. *Me a levar dhys fatla*, I will tell thee how. C.W. 38. This is a late form of *fatel*, and is a mutation of *palla*. Llwyd, 248.

FAV, s. m. Beans. A plural aggregate; *favan*, a single bean. *Cŵthŵ fāv*, bean cods. Llwyd, 13, 150. W. *fa*, sing. *faen*. Arm. *fav*, *fā*, sing. *faven*, *faen*. Ir. † *seib*. Lat. *faba*. Fr. *fève*.

FAWT, s. m. A deficiency, a lack, or want. † *Ma fawt dho vi*, there is a want to me, i. e. I want. Llwyd, 59. ‡ *Maga liaz try ez fawt dhiuh*, as many as you have occasion for. 232. This occurs only in recent Cornish, and is borrowed from the Eng. *fault*, in the old sense of a defect, as used by Shakspeare.

FAY, s. f. Faith. An abbreviated form of *fēdh*, qd. v. *My a wēl tyrr gwelen gay, ny welys tekké, rum fuy, byth-queth aban vēf genys*, I see three gay rods, I have not seen fairer, on my faith, ever since I was born. O.M. 1730. *Dhe fay re wrŵk dhe sawyé; ke yn crēs, lavaraf dhys*, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace I say to thee. P.C. 531. *Agan arluth hep parow, me ny'n nachaf, war ow fay*, our Lord unequalled, I will not deny him, on my faith. P.C. 910.

FE, pron. s. He. Another form of *ef*, and used generally after the verb. *Otté-fe lemmyn keffys*, see him now taken. R.D. 1901. *Govynneuch orth an geiler kyns ol, pa'n pleyt y me fe*, ask of the gaoler before all, in what plight he is. R.D. 2053. *Lavar ol an gwŵr dhymmo fatel me fa (ma fe)*, tell thou all the truth to me how he is. R.D. 2062. *Me a'n nabow dyougel, yth o fe deaul kyns merwel, aberth yn nŵr*, I know it certainly, he was a devil

before dying, within the earth. R.D. 2121. It is also written *ve*. *Kyn ve dyswrys an temple, yn tri dýdh y'n drehafsé bythqueth whet na fe ve gwell*, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would raise it, that it never yet was better. P.C. 384. W. *ve*.

FE, v. s. He was. A mutation of *be*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *bós*. *Reson prag y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêff y vonas tregys*, the reason why he was redeemed is that Jesus Christ ordained in heaven that he should dwell. M.C. 7. *A'n nêff y fe danvenys dheworth an Tás elledh dy*, from heaven there were sent from the Father angels to him. M.C. 18. *Ha gevys may fe dhodho kyffrys y béch ha'y fyltye, degis na ve dheworto gwlas nêf*, and that as well his sin and his filth were forgiven to him, nor was taken from him the kingdom of heaven. M.C. 23. *Bynyges re bo an prýs, may fe gwrýs an gorholeth*, blessed be the time that the agreement was made. O.M. 675. *Gorhel výtth ny tremené, an for-na na fe budhys*, a ship never passed that way, that was not drowned. R.D. 2324. See *Be, Ve*.

FE, v. subs. He may be. A mutation of *be*, 3 pers. sing. subj. of *bós*. *Rág henna my a's temptyas dhe behé, may fe ellas aga hân kepar ha my*, for that I tempted them to sin, that "alas" may be their song like as mine. O.M. 309. *Lafuryé a wra púp prýs, rák dry dén dhe vós dampnys dhe ponow, na fe sylwys*, he will labour always to bring man to be condemned to pains, that he may not be saved. P.C. 17. *Yn dan ambos yth eses, ha ken na fe da genes, gúl dhe servys ty a wra*, under an agreement thou wast, and though it be not good with thee, thou shalt do thy service. P.C. 2260. Here *fe* must be read *ve*, after *na*.

FEA, v. a. He would sin. A mutation of *pea*, id. qd. *peha*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *pehy*. *Poken a whressen fyllell, hag y fea péch púr vrás*, otherwise I should work deceit, and should sin a very great sin. C.W. 44.

FECYL, v. a. To flatter. *Worth Ihesu ef a feclé, kepar ha pan ve hegar, yn dewedh ny acordyé y golon gans y lavar*, Jesus he flattered, as when he was amiable, at the end his heart accorded not with his words. M.C. 40.

FECYLTHYR, s. m. Flattery. *Lowené dhys, a vester, yn médh Judas, an brathky, dhodho y rúg fekyllther, hag y ammé trewesy*, joy to thee, O master, says Judas, the hound, to him he made flattery, and kissed him dolefully. M.C. 65.

FECH, s. m. Sin. A mutation of *péch*, qd. v. *Ellas my a wor henna, bones ow fêch moy yn-ta es mercy Dew*, alas, I know that, that my sin is much greater than the mercy of God. O.M. 591. *Gáf dhém ow fêch, my a'd pýs*, forgive me my sin, I pray thee. O.M. 2726. *Dre ow fêch ty a'm collas*, through my sin thou lostest me. R.D. 146.

FECHAS, s. m. Sin. A mutation of *pechas*, qd. v. *Ha rák henna warbarth ol y fechas gulán dedhy hy y feydh gyfys*, and for that, together all her sin clean to her shall be forgiven. P.C. 528. So also W. *pechod, ei phechod*.

FEDN, s. m. A head. *Pryce*. A mutation of *pedn*, a late corruption of *pen*.

FEDH, s. f. Truth, belief. *Py hanow y fýdh gylwys, lavar dhymmo, er dhe fêdh*, what name shall he be called; tell me on thy faith. O.M. 677. *Yma ow tegensywé hager-gowes, war ow fêdh*, there is coming down a fierce

shower, on my faith. O.M. 1080. *Hen yw an crýs, tan ow fêdh, dre púp merk ol yn býs-ma*, this is the middle, under my faith, by every mark in the world. O.M. 2534. Written also *fýdh*, qd. v.

FEDH, v. subs. He shall be. A mutation of *bêdh*, id. qd. *býdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *A's dréns dhe Ierusalem, rág y fêdh máp yn Bethlem genys, a dhyspreen an býs*, let them take them to Jerusalem, for there will be a son in Bethlehem born, (that) will redeem the world. O.M. 1934. *Dro y genes dhe Ierusalem yn fen, y fêdh othom annedhé dhe gundé máb dén defry*, bring them with thee home to Jerusalem quite; there will be need of them to put to death the Son of man truly. O.M. 1949. Sometimes *fêdh* is found irregularly for *vêdh*, and so to be pronounced. *Ha kymmys yn býs ús vás, yn médh an ioul, te a fêdh*, and as much in the world as is good, says the devil, thou shalt have. M.C. 16.

FEDHAF, v. subs. I shall be. A mutation of *bedhaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *Gon gwyr y fedhaf marow*, I know truly I shall die. R.D. 2030. *Yn nêf y fedhaff tregis an barth dychow gans am cár*, in heaven I shall dwell on the right side with my father. M.C. 93. In the following, *fedhaf* must be read *vedhaf*, after *ny*. *My ny fedhaf rák méth dós yn mýsk ow brudereth*, I shall not for shame come among my brethren. P.C. 1429.

FEDHE, v. subs. He would be. The asp. mutation of *bedhé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Taw, an él a bregewthy a'n welen hag a'y vertu; a'y frut a wrello dybry y fethé kepar ha dew*, peace! the angel preached of the tree, and of its virtue; that of its fruit he who should eat would be like a god. O.M. 232. *Na cláff výtth, ow crowedhé, mar pesy a leun golon, wharé sawijs y fedhé, del vynna Crist y honon*, nor sick any lying, if he prayed with true heart, immediately he would be saved, as Christ himself wished. M.C. 25.

FEDHONS, v. subs. They shall be. The asp. mutation of *bedhons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bós*. *Ena tús mara kaffaf, yn mës y fedhons gorrys*, there if I find people, out they shall be put. O.M. 342. *Y popel ny výdh sparyys, yssel y fedhons guythys*, his people shall not be spared, down they shall be kept. O.M. 1515. *Ha dhym y a worthebys y fedhons mytlyn parys, ketep onen*, and to me they answered, that they will be to-morrow ready, every one. O.M. 2307.

FEDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt be. The asp. mutation of *bedhyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *An ioul dhe Adam kewsys a'n aval te kemer tam, avel Du y fedhyth gwrýs, pan y'n provas, nynjo más*, the devil to Adam said, of the apple take thou a bit, like God thou wilt be made, when he proved it, it was not good. M.C. 6.

FEEN, v. s. We may be. A mutation of *been*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Yn ewn fordh dhy may 'th yllyn, may feen hembrynkys, pesyn en Tás Dew, luen a vercy*, in the right road to it that we may go, that we may be led, let us pray the Father God, full of mercy. O.M. 1973.

FEER, adj. Prudent, wise. *Pryce*. More correctly written *fír*, qd. v.

FEETH, v. a. He will overcome. 3 pers. s. fut. of *fethy*, qd. v. *Dre gráth an nêf, agan Tás ny a's feeth kyn fô mûr fel*, through the grace of heaven, our Father will overcome it, though it be so fierce. O.M. 1086.

FEGANS, s. m. Necessaries. A mutation of *pegans*, qd. v. *Cuntell warbarth ow fegans, me a vyn mós púr*

uskys, ha wosé hemma dewhans, pell yn devylth dhe wandra, gather together my necessities; I will go very quickly, and henceforth speedily far in the desert to wander. C.W. 84.

FEHAS, s. m. Sin. A mutation of *pehas*, qd. v. *Ow conselar whék y'th pesaf, dýsk dhymmo un ankenek rág ow fehas*, my sweet adviser, I pray thee, teach me a penitential hymn for my sin. O.M. 2257.

FEL, adj. Subtle, cunning, wily. *Dén fel mûr yw, hag yngyn; gweyt y wrennyé prést yn tyn, býth na scapyé*, a very cunning man he is, and ingenious; take care to iron him very tightly, that he may never escape. P.C. 1886. *W. fel. Ir. feall, trickery. Gael. feall, id.*

FELDZHA, v. a. To cleave, split, rive. *Llwyd, 59.*

FELÉN, s. f. Wormwood. *Llwyd, 41.* A late form of *fuelin*, qd. v.

FELÉN, adj. Brutal, cruel. *Erna'n prennny yn felen, ha nacha ol dhe gous gulán*, until thou catchest it cruelly, and clean recant all thy talk. O.M. 2653. A mutation of *melen*, qd. v.

FELLA, adv. Further. A mutation of *pella*, qd. v. *Sáf ena, na nês, na dhús, na fella, rág ny fynnaf*, stand thou there, nor nearer, come not, nor further, for I will not. O.M. 1404. *Mésk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agas godhaf*, among my people I will not longer suffer you. O.M. 1595. *Ancow yw dynythys scon dhymmo vy, ny'm bús bywé na fella*, death is come soon to me, there is no longer living for me. R.D. 2210.

FELLET, adj. Corrupted. *Guin fellet*, Cornish Vocab. *acetum*, vinegar. *Fellet* is the participle passive of *fallé*, to fail, qd. v.

FELLORES, s. f. A female fiddler. Corn. Voc. *fidicina*. *W. filores; filor*, a fiddler, from the English.

FELLYON, adj. Foolish, silly. Plural of *fól*, qd. v. *Ys-souch gokky ha fellyon, ha teul yn agas colon, rák fout crygy*, ye are silly and foolish, and deceit in your heart, for want of believing. R.D. 1273.

FEMA, v. subs. I was. *Ellas, pan fema gynys, ancow yw dynythys scon dhymmo vy*, alas, when I was born, death is come soon to me. R.D. 2207. To be read *vema*, a mutation of *bema*. This may be considered as compounded of *be*, was, and *ma*, for *my*, I; or it may be the regular Welsh form of *bum* i, 1 pers. s. preterite of *bós*.

FEN, s. m. A head, an end. The aspirate mutation of *pen*, qd. v. *Yn le basnet war ow fen, curyn a spern lym ha glew*, instead of a helmet on my head, a crown of thorns sharp and stiff. R.D. 2581. *Aga fen y a sackyé, hag a gewsy púr debell*, their heads they shook, and spake very foully. M.C. 195.

FEN, adj. Strong, strenuous, eager. *Y a fystena yn fen arté dh'y dyerbené*, they hastened eagerly to meet him. M.C. 167. *Dro y genes dhe dré dhe Ierusalem yn fen*, bring them with thee home to Jerusalem at once. O.M. 1948. *Yn fen kymmer a nýl pen*, firmly take thou the one end. O.M. 2787. *A fystynyn ny yn fen*, Oh, let us hasten eagerly. R.D. 715. *Hallyens púp dén ol yn fen*, let every man haul strenuously. R.D. 2275. *Fen* is a mutation of *men*, qd. v., by the usual hardening after *yn*, of the soft mutation *ven*. So *más, vás, yn fás*.

FÉN, v. subs. I should be. A mutation of *bén*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Y volungeth mars ywa, y offendyé ny vynna kyn fén marow yn torma, an mernans me a'n kym-*

mer, if it is his will, I will not offend him; though I should die at this time, the death I will take it. O.M. 1331. *Saw levereuch, cowethé, py kefer pren dh'y crow-syé, my ny won, kyn fén ledhys*, but say, comrades, where shall be found wood to crucify him? I know not, though I should be killed. P.C. 2536. *My ny'n grussen, kyn fén ledhys*, I would not have done it, though I should be killed. P.C. 3024.

FEN, v. subs. We should be. A mutation of *bén*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Ol ny a pýs, may fén gwythys rák an bylen*, all we pray, that we may be preserved from the evil one. P.C. 41. *Yn della yth il codha, a tús warnan yn torma, na fén hardh dh'aga gwythé*, so the people may fall on us at this time, that we may not be able to keep them. P.C. 2297. *Na gefyn, war ow ené, kyn fén neffré ow ponyé yn púp toll worth y whylas*, we shall not find, upon my soul, though we be ever running in every hole seeking him. R.D. 550.

FENESTER, s. f. A window. Corn. Voc. *fenestra*. It is also called *prenest*, *besidar*, and *beisder*, qd. v. *W. fenestyr, fenestr. Arm. prenestr, prenest, †fenestr, †fanest. Ir. †seinistir*. All from the Lat. *fenestra*. It is also called in Ir. *fuindeog, fuinneog*. Gael. *uinneag*. Manx, *uinnag*. O. Norse, *vindauga*, (windeye.) Eng. *window*.

FENNAS, v. n. Thou wouldst. A mutation of *mennas*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *menny*. *Moy kyn fennas dhe gafys, púr wýr, leskys ef a výdh, rák cowlennwel bódh dhe vry's*, more if thou wish to take, very truly, it shall be burnt, to fulfil the desire of thy mind. O.M. 432.

FENNE, v. n. He would. A mutation of *menné*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *menny*. *Ha dew a dhúk dustuny y'n clew-sons ow leverel púr wýr y fenné terry an tempel créf, ha'y wuthel yn tressa dýdh*, and two bore witness, (that) they heard him say, very truly, (that) he would break the temple, and make it on the third day. M.C. 91.

FENOCHÉL, s. m. Fennel. Corn. Voc. *feniculum*. In later Cornish, *funil*. *Llwyd, 16.* *W. fenigl. Arm. fanoul, fanuil. Ir. feneul. Fr. fenouil*. From the Lat. *feniculum*.

FENS, v. subs. They should be. A mutation of *béns*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *An Edhewon ny wodhyé an prenyer py féns keffis dhe wuthyll crows anedhé*, the Jews knew not the timbers where they should be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151. *En debell wrék casadow gans mûr a dóth éth yn chy, war hast dhe wethyll kentrow, may féns créff ha trewesy*, the wicked wife detestable with much hurry went into the house, in haste to make nails, that they might be strong and doleful. M.C. 159. *Saw kyn féns y morthelek, dhe wéth vydhons dh'e'n cronek, ha garow y yn dhulé*, but though they be hammered, they shall be worse for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2731.

FENSE, v. n. He would. A mutation of *mensé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *menny*, qd. v. It is used generally as a subjunctive or conditional. *En Edhewon a gowsys, henna yw dhyn bylyny; bedhens dhe vés defendis y vonas mychtern dhynny, ha bedhens ena gorris y fensé bós dre vestry*, the Jews said, this is to us a disgrace; let it be put out that he was a king to us, and let there be put that he would be by force. M.C. 188.

FENSEN, v. n. I would. A mutation of *mensen*, 1 pers. s. pluperf. of *menny*, qd. v. *Yw gwýr dhym a leveryth; ny fensen awos travyth yn della bós wharfethys*, is it true

(that which) thou sayest to me? I would not for any thing so that it should happen. P.C. 1942. Here *fensen* must be read *vensen*, as in the following example also. *Hemma yw yeyn nawodhow, ow holan ythew terrys, fensan ow bosaf marow*, this is cold news, my heart is broken, would I were dead. C.W. 92.

FENTEN, s. f. A well, a fountain. Pl. *fentiniow*. *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrás defry ow resek a dywerty*, a fountain bright like silver, and four great streams truly, flowing from it. O.M. 771. *A dás kër, my a welas yn paradys fenten rás, ha warnydh y un wedhen*, O father dear, I saw in Paradise the fountain of grace, and over it a tree. O.M. 836. *Mar ny gevyth médh py gwýn, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, if thou wilt not find mead or wine, go to a fountain to drink. O.M. 2436. Another form of *funten*, qd. v.

FENYGOUCH, v. a. Ye will bless. The aspirate mutation of *benygouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *benygia*, or *benigia*, qd. v. *Rák y tue dydhyow, may fenygouch an torrow ná's tevè vythqueth flehes*, for the days will come, that ye will bless the wombs that have never borne children. P.C. 2646.

FER, s. m. The leg. Corn. Voc. *crus*. The same authority gives *logoden fer*, sura, the calf of the leg. *Ber*, in construction *ver*, is another form. See *Ver*. In Welsh, *ber* is a leg, and *fër*, the ankle. Gr. *σφύρον*. See *Logodenfer*.

FER, s. f. A fair, a mart. *Me a vyn dyeskenné, ha mós yn tempil waré dhe weles ol an fër-na*, I will dismount, and go into the temple at once, to see all that fair. P.C. 315. *Pan wreta mar coynt fara, ow scollyé agan gwara, ha'n fër orth y tystriwy*, when thou makest such sharp notice, scattering our wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 342. *An fër a fue dallethys dre tús vás berth yn tempel, dredho y fue dystrewys, yn mës y wrúg y teulel*, the market was begun by good men within the temple; by him it was destroyed, he did cast it out. P.C. 2409. W. *fair*. Arm. *foar*. Ir. *faidhir*. Gael. *faidhir*. Fr. *foire*. It. *fiera*. Span. *fera*. Lat. *feriæ*.

FERHIAT, s. m. A thief. Corn. Voc. *fur*. There is nothing similar in the cognate dialects. Probably formed from the Latin, with the usual termination that denotes an agent.

FERNOYTH, adj. Unclad. *Yn médh Christ, a ban rág dheuch ernoyth fernoyth ow holyé*, says Christ, since I caused you naked unclad to follow me. M.C. 50. This is a doubtful word, being written in one MS. *sernoth*.

FERROR, s. m. A blacksmith, a farrier. *Heil, ferror, lowené dhys, ús teyr spik vrás genes gurýs*, hail, smith, joy to thee! Are there three great spikes with thee made? P.C. 2669. From the Lat. *ferrarius*.

FERWE, v. n. He may die. The asp. mutation of *merwé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *merwel*, qd. v. *Pan o Ihesus Crist dampnys aberth yn crows may ferwé, haccra vernans vjth ordnys dhe creatur ny vyé*, when Jesus Christ was condemned on the cross that he should die; an uglier death was never decreed for a creature. M.C. 151. Id. qd. *farwé*.

FERYL, s. m. Peril, danger. The regular aspirate mutation of *peryl*, qd. v. *Torré yn ow feryl vy, hag ynwédh gwra dhe'th werty, may tebro ef annodho*, pluck it off at my risk, and also cause to thy husband that he may eat of it. O.M. 197.

FES, v. s. Thou mayest be. The asp. mut. of *bés*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Ha ganso kyn fës tewlys, te a ýll sevell arté*, and with him though thou mayest be cast down, thou mayest stand again. M.C. 22. *A ny wodhas ow mestry, bós dhymmo may fës ledhys, bo delyffris dhe wary*, knowest thou not my power, that it is to me that thou mayest be killed, or delivered to liberty. M.C. 144.

FEST, adv. Quickly, fast, very. *Fest yn créff me re bechas, Ihesus dhe wy ow querthé*, very strongly I have sinned, Jesus to you selling. M.C. 104. *Yth o swardiys adrol, a'y ben y oys o scolijys, hag ynno fest luhás tol gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, all was torn about, from his head his blood was spilt, and in it quickly many a hole with the prickles was holed. M.C. 133. *Lavarow tyn hag uchel fest yn foll y a gewsy*, speeches sharp and high very foolishly they spake. M.C. 238. *Fest yn tyn ef rum sorras*, very grievously he has provoked me. O.M. 424. *My a wra fest yn lowen dhe nygys*, I will do very joyfully thy errand. O.M. 719. *Fest pel my re'n servyas ef*, very long I have served him. O.M. 852. *A Tás Dew, gall-osek fest*, O Father, God, most powerful. P.C. 157. *A dhysempys gwreuch tán da, rák yeyn fest yw an awel*, immediately make ye a good fire, for very cold is the weather. P.C. 1209. W. *fëst*.

FESTE, v. subs. Thou hast been. A mutation of *besté*, 2 pers. s. pret. of *bós*. *Abel, pe festé mar bel, ny gothé dhys bones hel, ow mones dhe'n sacrefys*, Abel, where hast thou been so long? thou oughtest not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 467. More recently written *fasta*. *Praga na wreta predery, y festa formys devery, der y wreans év omma*, why dost thou not consider, that thou wast formed surely by his workmanship here? C.W. 16. *Ty, prág na brederysys, a dhorn Dew y festa gwrýs*, why didst thou not consider, by the hand of God that thou wert made? C.W. 24.

FESTYNNA, v. a. To hasten, to make haste. 2 pers. s. imp. *festyn*. Written also *fysteny*, and *fystynny*, qd. v.

FET, v. subs. He shall or will be. This is to be read *védh*, a mutation of *bédh*, id. qd. *býdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *Púp maner bós yn býs-ma ús dhe dybry may telet, rág dén ha bést maga ta, yn dhe lester ty a fet*, all manner of food in this world, that is incumbent to eat, for man and beast as well, in thy ship thou shalt have. O.M. 996. *Drefen luen ty dhum servyé, ow crés a fet venary*, because thou hast served me fully, my peace thou shalt have for ever. O.M. 1020.

FETEL, adj. How. Another form of *fatel*, qd. v., and indiscriminately written *fettel*, *fetyl*, *fettyl*. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pan vernans a'n gevé ef, ha fetel vefé ledhys*, tell thou me, as thou lovest me, what (was) the death that he had, and how was he killed? O.M. 2220. *A tús vás, why re welas fetel formyas Dew an Tás néf ha nôr war lerch y vrýs*, O good people, ye have seen how God the Father formed heaven and the earth after his judgment. O.M. 2826. *Fettel allaf vy crygy corf Ihesu dhe dhasserchy, a wyllys a vy marow*, how can I believe the body of Jesus to have risen, which I saw dead? R.D. 1423. *Prederys péb a'y worfen, fettyl allo gorfenné*, let every one think of his end, how he may end it. O.M. 228.

FETTOW, v. imp. Said he. † *Pelea era why moaz, môz, fettow, teag*, whither are you going, fair maid, he said. Pryce. A late corruption of *médh e*.

FETH, s. m. The face, or countenance. *Tewolgow brás a ve guris, an houl a gollas y fêth*, great darkness was made, and the sun lost his face. M.C. 200. *Y a welas war y fêth y vós marow yredy*, they saw on his face, that he was dead already. M.C. 216. Written also *fýth*. Borrowed from the English.

FETHE, v. a. To conquer, overcome, vanquish; to tire, fatigue; to fetch, take. *Gwyn bŷs vones dhym fethys lafur ha duwon an bŷs*, joyful that for me is vanquished the labour and sorrow of the world. O.M. 850. *Re fethas an fals ievan hydnew tergwyth*, he has overcome the false demon this day three times. P.C. 154. *Gweres, ty harlot iaudyn, ha dôk an grows war dhe geyn, rāk nans yw Ihesu fethys*, help, thou obstinate knave, and bear the cross on thy back, for Jesus is now fatigued. P.C. 2617. *Dhe'n beys ny ā er-y-byn, hag yn y cows y'n fethyn, dre grath a vāp Dew an nēf*, to the world we will go against him, and in his talk we will vanquish him, through the grace of the Son of God of heaven. R.D. 251. *Yth orden agan ladhē, rāk na ŷl agan fethē dre lavarow*, he will order us to be killed, for he cannot vanquish us by words. R.D. 254. *Mernans trystyns hag anger, me a wrūk aga fethē may 'th yw lemmyn da ow cher*, death, grief, and anguish, I have overcome them, that my state is now good. R.D. 500. *Par del o Dew luen a rās, ganso del fethas yw cās worth crows baner*, like as he was God full of grace, by him thus the cause is gained through the banner of the cross. R.D. 579. I take *fethy* to be another form of *gwethē*, from *gwēth*, worse. Arm. *faeza, feza*.

FEUCH, v. subs. Ye may be. A mutation of *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bōs*. *Dheyech yn bŷs-ma y grāth danvon, yn dywedh may feuch sylwys*, to you in this world to send his grace, in the end that ye may be saved. P.C. 5. *Me a pŷs ragouch ow thās, may feuch sylwys dre y luen rās*, I will pray my Father for you, that ye may be saved through his full grace. P.C. 28. *Rāg may feuch why sostoneys, eueh dhe wonys guēl ha ton*, that he may be maintained, go ye to cultivate field and plain. O.M. 1163.

FEUCH, v. subs. Ye were. A mutation of *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *bōs*. *Creator a brŷs benen, yn yfarn na feuch gynen, fatel dhutheuch why omma*, creatures from the womb of woman, in hell ye were not with us; how came ye here? R.D. 192. Written also *fuch*.

FEVA, v. subs. I should be. The asp. mutation of *beva*. Another form of *bēf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*. *Kyn feva ledhys marow dre mŷr peyn ha galarow, ny'th ty nahaf bynary*, though I should be killed dead, by great pain and sorrows, I will never deny thee. P.C. 905.

FEW, adj. Alive. A mutation of *bew*, qd. v. *A creys dhe'n nēp a'n gwelas yn few, aban dassorchas y fuē gynen*, Oh, believe thou those that saw him alive, since he rose again, he was with us. R.D. 1442.

FEY, s. m. Faith. *Rum fey, mŷr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a ŷl dēn orto bewē*, by my faith, a great folly it is to go to burn a thing which a man can live upon. O.M. 473. *Ef re trylyas lyes cans yn mēs a'n fey*, he has turned many hundreds out of the faith. P.C. 1996. An abbreviated form of *fēdh*, qd. v.

FEY, v. subs. Thou mayest be. A mutation of *bey*, id. qd. *by*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*. *Lemmyon omma ty a drŷk bŷs pan pottro ōl dhe gŷk, iuggys may fey, ty a vŷdh*

mernans calas, now here thou shalt stay until when all thy flesh rots, that thou mayest be sentenced, thou shalt have a hard death. R.D. 2023.

FEYDH, s. f. Faith. Another form of *fēdh*, or *fŷdh*. *My a'n te dhys, war ow feydh*, I swear it to thee, on my faith. P.C. 1469.

FEYDH, v. subs. He will be. A mutation of *beydh*, id. qd. *bŷdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bōs*. *Ha rāk henna warbarth ōl y fechas gulān dedhy hy y feydh gŷfys*, and for that together all her sins clean to her shall be forgiven. P.C. 529. *Ow benneth dhyso pŷp deydh, a henna crows da y feydh, pan yw e ymskemunys*, my blessing on thee every day, of that there will be a good cross, when it is accursed. P.C. 2550.

FEYF, v. subs. I may be. A mutation of *beyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*. *Arluth Ihesu, ro dhym an grās par may feyf gwyw dhe gafos spās gyns hydnew yn nēp plās may bomē vu, ha gwēl a'th fās*, Lord Jesus, give me the grace, that I may be worthy to find opportunity with thee to-day, in some place, that I may have a view, and sight of thy face. R.D. 840. See also *Veyf*.

FEYL, adj. Crafty. *Rāg māp an pla agan temptyē pŷr feyl a wra yn pŷp le dhe gŷl drōk tra*, for the son of evil very craftily will tempt us always in every place to do evil things. P.C. 11. W. *fel*.

FEYN, adj. Fine, keen. *Māb Marya mŷr a beyn a wodhevy yn ŷr-na, rāg ef a wodhya yn feyn, ha'n kŷg ny vynna henna; mēs y dhensys o mar feyn pŷp ŷr a'n trylyā dhedha, may 'th ēth war ben y dhewleyn, ha pesy yn ketelma*, the Son of Mary much pain suffered at that time, for he knew keenly, and the flesh would not this; but his manhood was so fine every hour that he turned him to it, that he went on his knees, and prayed in this manner. M.C. 54.

FEYN, v. subs. We may be. A mutation of *beyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bōs*. *Na hedhyn, rāg yma war agan toul knoukyē fast bŷs may feyn squeyth*, we will not stop, for it is on our design to strike hard until we be weary. O.M. 2699.

FEYNTYS, s. m. A feint, fiction, deceit. *Lavar dhynny gwryoneth, hep feyntys na falsury*, tell thou to us truth, without deceit or falsehood. P.C. 1478. From the English.

FICBREN, s. m. A fig-tree. Corn. Voc. *ficus*. Comp. of *fic*, from the Latin, and *pren*, a tree. So W. *figys-bren*. Arm. *fiezen*.

FIGES, s. m. Figs. *Figes ledan*, broad figs, or figs properly so called. *Figes an houl*, figs of the sun, raisins. *Pryce*. The word is a plural aggregate, and borrowed from Latin *ficus*. So also W. *figys*. Arm. *fiez*. Ir. *figol*. Gael. *figis*. Manx, *fig*.

FILGETH, s. m. Soot. *Llwyd*, 21, who also writes it *filgedh*, 62. It is formed from the Latin *fuligo*. W. *hudhygl*. Arm. *huzil*.

FILH, s. f. A hook, sickle, scythe. *Llwyd*, 58, *filh*. *Voulz* was another corrupt form. Arm. *falch*. A Lat. *falx*.

FIN, s. m. An end, limit, boundary. *Gans nader ythof gwanheys, hag ōl warbarth vynymmeys a syne trois dhe'n golon*, by a snake I am stung, and altogether poisoned from the end of my foot to the heart. O.M. 1758. W. *fin*. Gael. *finid*. Lat. *finis*. Fr. *fin*.

FİN, adj. Provident, wary, circumspect, careful. *Llwyd*, 131.

- FINNEY**, v. n. To proceed, to forward. *Pryce*. W. *fynu*, to produce; *fynnu*, to prosper. Arm. *finva*, to move.
- FINWETH**, s. m. An end. *Lucyfer kelmys yw whath pŵr fast yn y golmennow, hag ef a drŷk heb fynweth yn yffarn yn tewolgow*, Lucifer bound is very fast in his bonds, and he shall tarry without end in hell in darkness. M.C. 212. Comp. of *fin*, end, and *gwêdh*, form. Arm. *finuez*.
- FIOL**, s. f. A cup. Corn. Voc. *ciffus*. W. *fiol*. Arm. *fiol*. Gr. *φιάλη*. Lat. *phiala*. Fr. *firole*. Eng. *phial*, *vial*.
- FIR**, adj. Wise, sage, prudent, cunning, skilful. *Llwyd*, 248. *Fyrah*, wiser. This is the late orthography of *fŵr*, qd. v.
- FIRMAMENT**, s. f. The firmament. Corn. Voc. *firma-mentum*. In the margin *fyrvav*. Borrowed from the Latin. It is also used in Welsh, with the regular change of the mutable letters, *furvaven*. The native Welsh equivalent is *entrych*, or *entyrch*. Ir. *firmamint*.
- FIRWY**, v. n. To die. Written also *fyrwy*, qd. v.
- FLAIR**, s. m. A smell, a stink. Corn. Voc. *odor*. W. *flair*. Arm. *flear*, *flér*. Fr. *flair*.
- FLAM**, s. f. A flame. Corn. Voc. *flamma*. *Ow Arluth kêr, Dew an nêf, dre dhe vertu dufydh nerth an flam ha'n tân*, my dear Lord, God of heaven, through thy virtue, assuage the power of the flame and fire. O.M. 2637. W. *flam*. Arm. *flamm*. Lat. *flamma*.
- FLAMYA**, v. a. To defame, to reproach. *Neb o mester ha Iustus worth Ihesus ef a gowsas, mŷns ūs omma cuntullys pŵr apert y re't flamyas*, he that was master and Justice to Jesus spake, all that are here assembled, they have defamed thee very openly. M.C. 92.
- FLATTOR**, s. m. A chatterer. Pl. *flatturyon*. *Nyns ouch lemmyn gowygyon, ow mŷs dres pow, flatturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars, going through the country, chatterers, telling the news? R.D. 1511.
- FLATTORES**, s. f. A female chatterer. *Taw, flattores, na gows moy, ny fynnaf dhyso crygy, y vŷs dhe'n nêf an corf a wyllys marow*, be silent, chattering woman, speak no more; I will not believe thee, that is gone to heaven the body I saw dead. R.D. 1067.
- FLATTRYE**, v. a. To chatter. Written also *flattré*. *Na wra flattryé, na gŵl ges; dorŷ an prysnes yn mŷs, bo ken syndys ny a vŷdh*, do not chatter, nor make mockery; bring the prisoners out, or we shall be punished. P.C. 2277. *Kyn whrylly flattré mar mŷr, ahanas tra vŷth ny'm dŷr, kyn 'thŷs bysy*, though thou dost chatter so much, any thing from thee concerns me not, though thou be busy. R.D. 1058.
- FLECHES**, s. m. Children. Plural of *flŷch*, qd. v. Written also *flechys*. *Yn mŷsk flechys Ysrael, dysky laha Dew huhel a wra dhedhé deydh ha nŷs*, among the children of Israel, teach the law of God the High he does to them day and night. O.M. 1553. *Tŷs, venenes, ha flechys, ymŷns omma dynythys*, men, women, and children, they are come here. O.M. 1611. *Flechys Ebbrow, dŷn yn un rew, scon nep lettyé, erbyn Ihesu, nêb yw gwŷr Dew ow tŷs dhe'n dré*, Hebrew children, let us come in a row, at once without delaying, to meet Jesus, who is true God, coming to the town. P.C. 239. *Mar tue venians vŷth ragdho, warnan ny ef re godho, ha war ol agan flechas*, if vengeance shall ever come for him, upon

- us may it fall, and upon all our children. P.C. 2503. *A, Adam, dhyso crŷs, yn wêdh dhe ol ow fleches, mŷns yw gwryyon*, O Adam, peace to thee, and to all my children, all who are innocent. R.D. 162.
- FLECHET**, s. m. Corn. Voc. *liberi*. The old plural of *flŷch*, qd. v. In later times it was written *flechys*, *flechys*, qd. v.
- FLEHES**, s. m. Children. Plural of *flŷch*, qd. v. *Noe ha'y wrêk, ha'y flehes kefrys*, Noah, and his wife, and his children also. O.M. 932. *Saw warnouch agas honan, ha war 'gas flehes vyan, kên dhe olé why a's bŷdh*, but on ye yourselves, and on your little children, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2643. *Flehys mŷr ha benenas, a wŷr bŷs ow feynys brŷs, ragoff na wheleuch olé*, children many, and women, who know that my pains are great, for me seek not to weep. M.C. 168.
- FLEHESSIG**, s. m. A little child. *Llwyd*, 243. Plural *flechysyggow, flehysyggow*. *Ha kekyffrys an bronnow na dhenes flehesyggow, gwyn aga beys er bones*, and likewise the breasts that children have not sucked, happy their fate shall be. P.C. 2649. *Râg na worsys ow hanow, ha râg an flehysyggow a Israel dyscryggyon, ny's goryth dhe'n tŷr*, because thou knewest not my name, and because of the children of Israel, unbelievers, thou shalt not bring them to the land. O.M. 1868.
- FLERYE**, v. a. To make a bad smell, to stink. Written also *fleyryé*. *Neffré na wrello dybry, lemmyn fleryé ha peddry, kepar ha seym py lŷys haal*, that she may never eat, but stink and rot, like train-oil, or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2707. *Lemmyn pocvan a lesky, ow fleryé, ow mow-segy, kepar ha kuen*, but disease and burning, smelling, stinking, like as dogs. R.D. 171. *Hag y gŵl dhy's y gwer-thé dhe ancedhyas Cristenyon, na vŷns yn mŷsk Yedhewon, ow fleyryé re*, and will sell it to thee to bury Christians, that they may not be among Jews, stinking too much. P.C. 1566.
- FLERYYS**, adj. Fetid, stinking. *Noé, mar luen yw an beys lemmyn a scherewynsy, may 'th ew dhewedh dynythys; ynno a gŷk pŵp huny gans pŷch mar vr ew flerys, na allaf sparié na moy*, Noah, very full is the world now of wickedness, that the end is come, in it of flesh, every one with such great sin is fetid, that I cannot spare any longer. O.M. 945.
- FLERYYS**, s. m. A stinking fellow, a stinkard. *Me a wŷsk, mars êns garow, dhe voy scham dhe'n fleryys*, I will strike, if they are rough, the more shame to the stinkard. P.C. 2739. *Râk ef yw drŷk wŷs, war ow fay, mŷr me a'n cŷs, an plŷs fleryys*, for he is a bad fellow, on my faith, I hate him much, the dirty stinkard. R.D. 1890.
- FLEYR**, s. m. A bad smell, a stink. *Me a gesul bŷs gansé prennys da gwŷn yn nêp le rag an cladhva Crystunyon; ma na vŷns y ow fleryé; aga fleyr a ŷl schyndyé ha ladhé mŷr Yedhewon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place, for the burial-place of Christians, that they may not be stinking; their stink may injure and kill many Jews. P.C. 1547. Another form of *flair*, qd. v.
- FLEYRYNGY**, s. m. A stink, a stench. *Pendra wrâf orth en ioul, mar ny gaffaf toul war nêp cor; mars Cryst a weres deffry, ef a ladh gans fleyryngy ol ow glascor*, what shall I do, if I find not for the devil a hole in some corner; unless Christ will help indeed, he will kill with the stench all my kingdom. R.D. 2133.

FLOCH, s. m. A child, a boy. Corn. Voc. *puer*. Pl. *flechet*, and later *fleches*. *Arluth hen yw re nebes, mar qurén flôch vjth denythy*, Lord, this is too little, if we do ever a child produce. O.M. 390. *My ha'm gwrék ha'm flôch byhan*, me and my wife and my little child. O.M. 397. *Ny a dhynyth un flôch da, dhyn a servyo*, we shall produce a good child, who may serve us. O.M. 664. *Benen, a wellé dhe flôch*, woman, seest thou thy son? P.C. 2925. Arm. *flôch*. Gael. *fleasgach*. Lat. *filius*.

FLOCHOLETH, s. m. Children. *Y vennath dheuch yn tyen, keffrys gorryth ha benen, flocholeth, an gwary yw dué lemmyn*, his blessing to you wholly, men and women likewise, children, the play is now ended. O.M. 2838.

FLOH, s. m. A child, a boy. A late form of *flôch*, the guttural being lost. Pl. *flehes*, qd. v., and *flehesow* is also given by Llwyd, 243. In his time it was changed in construction into *hlôh*, as *flôh*, a child; *a'n hlôh*, of the child; *gen hlôh*, with child; *an hlôh-na*, that child. 230, 242, 243.

FLOUS, s. m. Excuse, flattery, mockery. *Rum fay, gwjyr yw agas cous, ef a'n pren wythout flous, yn ta del y'n dyn-dylas*, by my faith, true is your speech, he shall pay, without excuse, well as he has deserved it. P.C. 1346. *Ha iesmas a barth aral, kycheuch ef, kerdheuch hep flous*, and Jesmas on the other side, hold ye him, go without excuse. P.C. 2524. *Peder, taw, ha gâs dhe flous, râk evereth yw dhe gous ef dhe sevel*, Peter, be silent, and leave thy mockery, for idleness it is to say that he has risen. R.D. 935. Arm. *flôda*, to coax, to flatter.

FLURRAG, s. f. The prow of a ship, forecastle. Corn. Voc. *prora*. Dr. Owen Pughe has inserted *flureg*, in his Welsh Dictionary, on the authority of Dr. Davies, but as the latter gives the Liber Landavensis as his authority, it is evident that he is quoting from a copy of the Cornish Vocabulary, as I have noticed in other instances. *Flurrag* is evidently the Eng. *floor*, and Corn. *rag*, forward.

FLYRAN, s. f. A lock. Llwyd, 149.

FO, s. m. A flight, retreat. *Nag êns y hardh dhe wortos, lemnen oll monas dhe'n fô*, they were not bold to stay, but all went to flight. M.C. 250. *Ny gafaf vy kên ynno, na blam dhe vones ledhys; y gasé dhe vôs dhe'n fô*, nysnys us gwel cusyl yn beys, I find not cause in him, nor blame that he should be slain; to permit him to go away, there is not better advice in the world. P.C. 2159. *Me a vyn degy adro, ha dhê worré gy dhe'n fô a dhesempys*, I will bring around, and put him to flight, immediately. P.C. 2314. *Mjyl vjth dyaul a vyé gwan er-y-byen ef; yn nép tol fyen dhe'n fô alemma*, a million devils would be weak against him; into some hole let us flee away hence. R.D. 134. W. *fô*, from the verb *foi*, to flee.

FO, v. subs. He may be. A mutation of *bo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Ke growedh war an dór gulân, ha côsk, bjth na sâf yn ban, erna fô cowethes gwrês*, go lie down on the earth clean, and sleep, nor ever stand up, until a help-mate be formed. O.M. 98. *A dâs, ty re dhrôs dhymmo ascorn a'm kÿk (ha'm) corf, par o may fô ow howethes*, O Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh, and my body, it was meet that she should be my companion. O.M. 113. *Ow benneth prêst ty a fjdth keffrys yn nôs hag yn geydh, ha mjns us yn beys ryth fô*, my blessing shall

ever be on thee, equally by night and day, and all that is in the world be thine. O.M. 459. *An nÿl torn y fjdth re hÿr, tres aval re got yn gwjyr, ken fô mar lén musurys*, at one time it will be too long, at another too short in truth, though it be so carefully measured. O.M. 2550. Sometimes *fô* must be read *vo*, as, *ny a'n gwra dhys wharré a dhysempys hep lettyé pynag a fô*, we will do it for thee soon, immediately without stopping, whatever it might be. R.D. 2000. *Pan fô nôs*, when it is night. R.D. 2438.

FOC, s. f. A hearth, a fire-place, furnace. *Ty a whjth avel cauch was, whjth war gam, ny drÿk grychonen yn fôk*, thou blowest like a dirty fellow, blow athwart, there remains not a spark in the forge. P.C. 2717. *Bôs yn yfarn yw drôk fôk, ow lesky yn tân ha môk, anken pÿp prÿs*, to be in hell is an evil fire-place, burning in fire and smoke, sorrow always. R.D. 282. W. *foc*. Lat. *focus*.

FODIC, adj. Happy. Corn. Vocab. *felix*. W. *fodiawg, fodiog*, from subs. *fawd*, happiness, whence again the adj. *fawdus*. Lat. *fautus*.

FOG, s. f. A blowing house. † *Caria an stean dha an fôg*, carry the tin to the blowing house. Pryce. A later form of *fôc*.

FOL, adj. Foolish, silly, simple. Used both as an adjective and substantive. Pl. *fellyon*, qd. v. *Kayphas pÿr wjyr a sorras, hag êth pÿr fôl yn ùr-na*, Caiaphas very truly was angered, and went very foolish at that time. M.C. 94. *Yntrethé, avel tÿs fôl, garlont sperr a ve dythg-thÿs*, among them, like foolish men, a garland of thorns was framed. M.C. 133. *Un Edhow, avel pÿth fôll, a wyskis kenter ynhy*, a Jew like a foolish thing, struck a nail in it. M.C. 182. *Ufereth fôl yw na'n gâs*, foolish idleness it is not to leave it. R.D. 950. *A Thomas assosa fôl*, O Thomas thou art foolish. R.D. 953. W. *fôl*. Arm. *foll*. Fr. *fou, folle*. Lat. *folis*, a wind-bag.

FOLIE, v. a. To play the fool, to brag. *Râg an harlot dhe folié*, for the villain did brag. Pryce. W. *foli*.

FOLLAT, s. m. A neckerchief, or neckcloth. Pryce. † *Ha genz hedna, an gwadngyrti genz e follat a destriaz an dên kôth en gwili*, and with that the concubine with her cavalier destroyed the old man in bed. Llwyd, 252, so translates it.

FOLNETH, s. m. Folly, foolishness. *A Iowan, na gows a drues, râk ahanas marth a'm bues, ty dhe leverel folneth*, O John, speak not perversely, for I am surprised at thee, to be speaking foolishness. R.D. 961.

FOLTERGUSCE, adj. Frantic. Corn. Voc. *freneticus*. Compounded of *folter*, id. qd. Arm. *foultr, foueltr, foeltr*, Fr. *foudre*, Lat. *fulgur, fulmen*, a thunderbolt, and *cuské*, to sleep. The literal meaning would be thunder-sleeping, or made lethargic by thunder.

FON, v. subs. I may be. A mutation of *bôn*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Me a beys dhe wrear neffa, may fôn pÿb er plegadow dhe vones y servant ef, yn bÿs-ma, heb fulladow, ha drevon bew*, I pray the Creator of heaven, that I may be desirous to be his servant in the world without deceit, and while I live. C.W. 152. An anomalous form of *bef, byf*, qd. v.

FONS, v. subs. They may be. A mutation of *bôns*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. *Dhe Ihesu may fôns parys dh'y gomfortyé yredy, a'n néff y danvenys dhe worth an Tâs eledh dy*, to Jesus that they might be ready to comfort him

- surely, from heaven there were sent from the Father angels to him. M.C. 18. *Hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn gwelthyn yn mésk cronow, may fôns hyblyth dhe gronkyé*, and fast bound to them were cords weaved among thongs that they might be pliant to beat (him.) M.C. 131. *An mychtern a worhemmyrn dhe ol an tyorryon may fôns y ganso mytlyn*, the king commands to all the tilers that they be with him in the morning. O.M. 2424. *Ha dhe dhulef clâf kyn fôns, hep kentrow bÿth ny vedh-ons*, and though thy hands may be sore, they shall never be without nails. P.C. 2697. See *Bôns*, *Vôns*.
- FONS, v. subs. They were. A mutation of *bôns*, 3 pers. pl. preter. of *bôs*. *Ha'n dhew-na, bÿs pan vôn squyth, war Christ y fôn ow cronkyé*, and those two, even until they were weary, on Christ they were beating. M.C. 132. *Hag yll troys a ve gorrys poran war ben y gelé, worth an grows y fôn ladhyys, gans kenter gwyskis dredhé*, and the one foot was put straight over the other, on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. M.C. 178. *Ow treys, homma gans daggrow re's holhas; gans y blew y fôn syhys*, my feet she with tears has washed them; with her hair they were dried. P.C. 521. Written also *fêns*, *bêns*, qd. v.
- FOR, s. f. A way, a road, a passage. Pl. *fûrû*. Llwyd, 45. *Ty a aswon an scriptor, ty dhe vennas sowthanas lem-myn yn mës a pûp for*, thou knowest the Scripture, that thou shouldst wish Satan now out of every path. P.C. 2418. *Gorhel vÿth ny tremené an for-na na fe budh-ys*, a ship never passed that way, that was not drowned. R.D. 2324. An abbreviated form of *fordh*. W. *fôr*.
- FORDH, s. f. A way, a road, a passage. Corn. Voc. *ford*. *Râg henna dhe bôb dydhgthya fordh a râg dhe vôs sylwys*, for that to every one a way he did form to be saved. M.C. 7. *War an fordh dyllas a lês a ve gorris dheragdho*, on the road garments abroad were placed before him. M.C. 29. *Lemman na veny ledhys nyng es fordh dhé om-wethé*, now that we be not killed there is not a way to keep ourselves. M.C. 245. *Ny won na fordh dhum nygys*, I know not the way to my errand. O.M. 699. *Pandra yw dhe nygys, mar hÿr fordh dôs may fynsys*, what is thy errand, that thou wouldst come so long a way? O.M. 734. *Yn hanow Dew, ty môr glân, me a'th wÿsk gans ow gwelan, uger a lês fordh dhynny, may hyllyn môs dhe'n tyreth*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod; open wide a path for us, that we may go to the land. O.M. 1677. Llwyd, 243, gives *fyrddhow*, as a plural; and in late Corn. *fordh* was changed in construction into *vordh*, as *an vordh*, the way; *'gys fordh*, your way. Llwyd, 230. W. *fordh*. Ir. *for-aimh*, a journey; *foras*, a ford. In the Celtic dialects generally *ford* signifies a way by land, and in the Teutonic, one by water. The root is preserved in the Germ. *fahren*, to go.
- FORH, s. f. A fork. Llwyd, 24. In late Cornish it changed in construction into *vorh*, as *an vorh*, the fork. *Vorh trivorh*, a three-pronged fork. Llwyd, 166. *Forh arhans*, a silver fork. 242. The older form must have been *forch*. W. *forch*. Arm. *forch*. Ir. *†forc*. Gael. *forc*. Lat. *furca*. Germ. *vorcke*.
- FORMYAS, s. m. A former, a creator. *Del ôs formyas dhe'n nêf ha'n lûr, ha dysprynnyas dhynny pûp ûr*, as thou art Creator of heaven, and earth, and a Redeemer to us always. R.D. 843. *Mychtern nêf re by gordhys, del*

ôs formyas nêf ha'n beys, king of heaven, be thou worshipped! as thou art Creator of heaven and earth. R.D. 2524. From the verb *formyé*, with the termination denoting the agent.

- FORMYE, v. a. To form, to fashion, to create, to make. Part. pass. *formyys*, *formys*. *Ny a vyn formyé an bÿs*, we will create the world. O.M. 11. *Ow formyé t êk ha dyblans, ty rum grûk pûr havel dhys*, creating me fair and bright, thou hast made me very like to thee. O.M. 87. *Râk bones ôl t êk ha da in wheddydh mÿns yw formyys, aga sona ny a wra*, for that all is fair and good, in six days all that is created, bless them we will. O.M. 143. *Ellas vÿth, pan yw kyllys Abel whêk, ow máp kerra, na vythqueth pan vêf formys*, alas ever, when is lost sweet Abel, my dearest son, that I had ever been created! O.M. 616. *A ny vynta obeyé dhe Dhew a wruk dhe formyé, hag a formyas nêf ha'n veys*, wilt thou not obey the God who made thee, and made heaven and the world. O.M. 1506. W. *furvio*. Arm. *†furmi*. Ir. *foirm*. Gael. *fuirm*. Lat. *formo*. For the substantive see *Furf*.
- FORMYER, s. m. A former, maker, contriver, creator. *En Tâs a' nêf y'm gylwyr, formyer pûp tra a vÿt gwrÿs*, the Father of Heaven I am called, Creator of every thing that is made. O.M. 2. W. *furviwr*.
- FORN, s. m. An oven, a furnace. Corn. Voc. *forna* vel *clibanus*. *Gora an bara en forn*, put the bread in the oven. Pryce. In late Cornish it was changed in construction into *vorn*, as *chy vorn*, a bake house. Llwyd, 121. W. *furn*. Arm. *forn*, *fourn*. Ir. *sorn*. Gael. *sorn*. Manx, *surn*. Lat. *furnus*.
- FORS, s. m. Aid, help, support, succour. *Nyns ûs fors awos henna; my a wôr whêth cusyl dha dhym dhe wruthyl*, there is no help for that, I know yet a good plan for me to do. O.M. 2801. *Na fors kyn na dhrehedho, ken tol ny vÿdh gwrÿs ragdho; ny a's ten may fôn lour hÿr*, no matter though it may not reach, another hole shall not be made for him; we will stretch them, that they may be long enough. P.C. 2758. W. *porth*. Arm. *porz*. Ir. *furtachd*, *beirt*. Gael. *furtachd*, *beart*, *beirt*. Sansc. *bhar*, to support. (W. *beru*,) whence *bhartas*, supported. Gr. *φέρτος*. Lat. *partus*.
- FOS, s. f. A ditch, a moat, a trench; an intrenchment, a wall. Pl. *fosow*, *fossow*. *Ol y pobel ymons y orth y synvé pûp huny, ha'n môr a pûp tu dhedhé ow sevel avel dynv fôs*, all his people they are following every one; and the sea on every side to them standing like two walls. O.M. 1690. *Dhe wûl fôs a vyyn bryntyn*, to make a wall of noble stones. O.M. 2281. *Ty vaow, darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl sloddyys ha genow; ha my a fystyn agy, ow trehevel an fosow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges; and I will hasten within, erecting the walls. O.M. 2320. *Fossow da gans lym ha pry, ha pen créf warnedhé y gwreuch drehevel*, good walls with lime and clay, and a strong top upon them ye shall erect. O.M. 2450. W. *fôs*. Arm. *fôs*. Ir. *fos*. Gael. *fôs*. All from the Latin *fossa*; à *fodio*, to dig.
- FOS, s. m. A bragging. Pryce. A mutation of *bôs*, an abbreviated form of *bôst*.
- FOULS, adj. False, deceitful, perfidious. Llwyd, 117. Id. qd. *fals*, qd. v.
- FOVA, v. subs. He may be. A mutation of *bova*, comp. of *bo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*, and *va* for *ve*, he. *Euch yn*

dré, hag ordenech bôs pásk dhynny hep lettyé, Peder hag Iowan, kerdheuch, may fova parys wharré, go ye into town, and order the paschal food for us without delaying; Peter and John proceed, that it may be ready soon. P.C. 620. Scryffes yma dhym púb tra a dhallath-fas an bÿs-ma, may fova lél recordys, a vÿns tra és yna gwrÿs, written it is for me every thing from the beginning of this world, that it may be truly recorded, of all things that are there done. C.W. 158.

FOW, s. f. A den, a cave, a lurking place of wild beasts. Pl. *fowis*. Llwyd, 243. *Why guycoryon, euch yn mës; ythesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a piyadow pan wreuch agas marhasow, ha fowys dhe lad-dron plôs, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God and his holy church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and dens for foul thieves. P.C. 336. W. fau. Ir. fuathais. Gael. fuathais. Lat. fovea.*

FOWLS, s. f. A reaping hook, a sickle. Another form of *filh*, qd. v.

FOWS, s. f. A coat. *Yth o ow fows ha'm Brustplat purpur garow dhum strothé, dre an gôs a-rák Pilat wortó an kÿc a glené, my coat and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me; through the blood in the presence of Pilate the flesh stuck to it. R.D. 2591. The aspirate mutation of pows, qd. v.*

FOWT, s. m. A fault, defect, want. *En golyas ha fowt dybbry a wodhevys Ihesus kër, the watching and want of eating Jesus dear endured. M.C. 173. Rag cannas ós hep danger, nyns ús fout ynnos gwelys, for thou art a messenger without delay, there is not in thee a fault seen. O.M. 2293. †Dho canvas fowt, to find fault. Llwyd, 69. Gorra fout, to lay the blame. 252. Borrowed from the English.*

FOYS, s. f. A table. *Ha'n gwÿn esa war en foy, ef a ranas yntredhé, and the wine (that) was on the table, he divided among them. M.C. 45. Foy is to be read voys, and is a mutation of moys, qd. v.*

FRA, adv. Why, wherefore. An abbreviated form of *fraga*. *Rag fra, why. Llwyd, 53. †Ro why ran dh'ages dremas, po an voyadge ny dál fra; mës y bart ef a'n geffa, give you a share to your husband, or the voyage is not worth the while; but his part he shall have. C.W. 50.*

FRAGA, adv. Why, wherefore. Llwyd, 53. *Rág fraga na gresyth dhum lavarow, why wilt thou not believe my words? 242. An irregular mutation of praga, qd. v., and occurs only in late Cornish.*

FRANC, adj. Free, at liberty. †*Frank a leal etto ge, free and loyal art thou. Lord Godolphin's Motto. W. franc. Arm. franc.*

FRAS, adj. Great. *Mar te venions ha codhé, war agan flehys yn frás ha warnan bedhans neffré, if vengeance will come and fall, upon our children heavily, and upon us let it be ever. M.C. 149. Me re bue pechadores, a pechas marthys yn frás, I have been a sinner; that has sinned wondrous much. R.D. 1098. The aspirate form, after the adverbial particle yn, of vrás, a mutation of brás, qd. v.*

FRAUS, s. m. Fraud, deceit. *Kepar del eson yn wédh keffrys yn kueth yn moreth ragdho hep fraus, ny iuggyn mones nép pel, lemmyn bÿs yn un castel henwys Emmaus, like as we were also both in grief (and) sorrow for him,*

without deceit, we do not think to go any distance, but so far as a village called Emmaus. R.D. 1293.

FRECH, s. m. Fruit. Corn. Voc. *fructus*. Arm. *frech*. **FREG**, s. f. A wife, a woman. Corn. Voc. *freg gans gúr*, uxor, a wife, a married woman; lit. a woman with a husband. This is another form of *greg*, or *gwreg*, qd. v. W. *gwraig*. Arm. *grég*. Ir. †*frág, †gruag*. Gael. †*gruag*.

FRENC, adj. French. *Cynyphan Frenc*, a walnut. Llwyd, 74. *Pocys Frenc*, lues venerea. 82.

FRENNE, v. a. To buy. A mutation of *prenné*, qd. v. *Awos côst arhans nag our, greuch y tenné mës a'n dour, gorreuch ef yn schath dhe'n môr, hy frenné bÿth nyns yw bern, notwithstanding the cost of silver or gold, drag ye him out of the water, place him in a boat by the sea, to buy it is never a great matter. R.D. 2234. Written also *frenna*. *Rag i frenna*, to buy it. Llwyd, 231.*

FRETH, adj. Violent, fierce, strong, fervent, vigorous. *Lyvyreuch whet, pan 'theuch mar fréth, pyw a whyleuch, say ye again, when ye are so violent, whom do ye seek. P.C. 1114. Otté lour kunys gyné, whythyns lemmyn púp yn fréth, see fuel enough with me, let every one now blow vigorously. P.C. 1242. Rÿs yw dheuch gynen lafuryé, rák an harlot a geus fréth, púr wÿr ynno nyns ús méth, need is to you to labour with us, for the knave speaks boldly; very truly in him there is not shame. P.C. 1833. Rák henna tús ervys fréth gor dh'y wythé a termyn, therefore men strongly armed, put to guard him in time. R.D. 351. W. *frawd, frwys*. Arm. *freuz*.*

FRETHY, v. a. To conquer, to overcome. Pryce.

FRIA, v. a. To fry. Llwyd, 61. W. *frio*. Arm. *frita*. Ir. *friochtalam*. Gael. *frighig*. Lat. *frigo*.

FRIES, s. c. A spouse, a husband, or wife. A mutation of *pries*, qd. v. *Gwyn agan beys, ow fryes, bôs granntyes dhynny cummys dywort an Tás Dew gwella, happy is our lot, my husband, that leave is granted to us from the best Father God. O.M. 411. Bersabé, ow fryes lel, rÿs yw gruthyl dyogel vódh agan arluth sefryn, Bathsheba, my faithful wife, it is necessary to do immediately the will of our sovereign Lord. O.M. 2187.*

FRIG, s. f. A nostril. Pl. *frigow*. Llwyd, 97. Corn. Voc. *fruc*, naris, a nostril. *Frigow brás*, that hath a great nose. Llwyd, 47. *Gor sprusan yn y anow ha'n dhew arall kekeffrys, bedhens gorrys yn y dhyw frieg, put a kernel in his mouth, and the two others likewise, let them be put in his two nostrils. C.W. 134. Gora sprusan y'th ganow, ha'n dhew arall púr dhybbians yn dhe dhew frieg, put a kernel in thy mouth, and the two others very distinctly in thy two nostrils. C.W. 140. Ha del ve dhym kyns ornys, an tair sprusan yw gorrys yn y anow ha'y fregow, and as it was to me formerly commanded, the three kernels are put in his mouth and his nostrils. C.W. 150. W. *froen*. Arm. *froen*, (from *fri*, a nose.) Ir. *sron*. Gael. *sron*. Manx, *stroan*, a nostril. Gr. *ρῖν*, (with *i* long = *χρῖν*, *φρῖν*, as *ρῆξις* = *fractio*, *fractio*.) *ρῖνχος*. The proper term for a nose in Cornish was *trein*, *tron*, qd. v.*

FRINC, s. f. France. In late times it was changed in construction into *Vrinc*. W. *frainc*. Ir. *frainc*. Gael. *fraing*, an *fhraing* (an *raing*.) Manx, *rank*.

FRINC, s. m. A Frenchman. Pryce. *Nans Frink, Tre Frink*, the French Valley, and French town, in Gorran.

FRINCAC, s. f. The French language. In late times it

was changed in construction into *Vrinkak*, the French language. *Pryce*. W. *frengaeg*. Gael. *français*. Manx, *frangish*.

FROS, s. m. Tide. *An frós*, the tide. *Llwyd*, 42. A later form of *frot*.

FROT, s. m. A strait, a channel. Corn. Voc. *alveus*. W. *frwd*, † *frut*, a stream. Arm. *froud*. Ir. *sroth*, † *sruth*. Gael. *sruth*. Manx, *stroo*. Sansc. *srotas*, a river, from *sru*, to flow. Lat. *fretum*. Cf. the Gaulish name of a river in Ptolemy, *φρῶντις*, or *φρῶνδης*. Cf. also the Gr. root *pv* (= W. *rhe*), in *péw*, *péwaw*, *péwua*, *pútós*. Lat. *ruo*, *rivus*, *rumis*. Lith. *srov-e*, *srav-a*. O. H. Germ. *stroum*. Eng. *stream*.

FROTH, s. m. Anger, wrath. † *Nenna dzhei a dorhaz an dezan*, *ha thera nau penz en dezan*, *ha an mona an dzhei a gavaz*; *ha'n bara dzhei a dhabraz ha na ve idn fróth na mikan na trauaran nór véz*, then they broke the cake, and there were nine pounds in the cake, and the money they got, and the bread they ate; and there was no anger, nor strife, nor dispute between them. *Ll*. 253.

W. *froch*. Ir. *fraoch*, † *ferc*. Gael. *fraoch*. Manx, *ferg*.

FROM, s. m. A flux, or flowing. *Llwyd*, 60. W. *frau*.

FRUIT, s. m. Fruit. Corn. Voc. *fructus*. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *frút*; pl. *frutys*. *Púp gwedhen tefyns a'y sáf*, *ow tôn hy frút ha y delyow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 30. *War búp frút*, *losow ha hás*, *a vo ynny hy tevys*, saw a'n frút ny fýdh kymmyas yw pren a skeyens hynwys, over every fruit, herbs, and seed, that are grown therein, but of the fruit there is no permission that is named the tree of knowledge. O.M. 77. *Henna lell yth ew henwys*, *ew an wedhan a vewnans*, *me a hédh ran a frutys*, *hag a dhro part anodha*, this truly as it is called, is the Tree of Life; I will reach some of the fruit, and will bring part of it. C.W. 134. W. *frwyth*. Arm. *frouez*. Ir. † *frith*. Gael. † *frith*. From the Lat. *fructus*.

FRUYN, s. f. A bridle. *Pryce*. W. *frwyn*, † *fruinn*, † *fruyñ*. Arm. *fren*. Ir. † *srian*. Gael. *srian*. Manx, *sreecan*. Lat. *frenum*.

FRY, s. m. A nose. *Pryce*. A late form of *frig*, qd. v.

FU, s. m. A fetter, a shackle. *Heil doctors ha mestrygi*, *marregyon heil dhywhy*, *byan a brás*! *otté Barabas ha Ihesu gans mûr a grýs*, *Dismas, Iemas yn un fu dheuch dyvythys*, hail doctors and masters, soldiers hail to you, little and great! behold Barabbas and Jesus, with much force, Dysmas, Jemas in one chain come to you. P.C. 2351. An abbreviated form of *fual*. *Llwyd*, 230, who gives as the secondary form *hual*. W. *hual*, † *fual*, in Oxford Glosses. Arm. *hual*. Ir. *geibheal*, *geimhiol*. Gael. *geimheal*. Manx, *geul*. Lat. *fibula*.

FU, s. f. A form, shape, figure. *Ny allaf gwelas an fu anodho ef yn nép tú*; *cows ganso me a garsé*, *y volungeth mar a pe*, I cannot see the form of him in any side; I should like to have spoken to him, if it were his will. R.D. 741. *A'n gwelesta a dhyragos*, *a alsesta y aswonfos*? *Galsen yn tú dhé'n kensé fu máp Maria*, *henwys Ihesu*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him? I could well the former shape of the Son of Mary, called Jesus. R.D. 863. An abbreviated form of *furf*, qd. v.

FUCH, v. subs. Ye have been. A mutation of *búch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *bós*. *A pûr harloth*, *ple fúch why*? *pûr úth o clewas an cry genef orth agas gylwel*, O very

rascals, where have ye been? very terrible it was to hear the cry by me calling you. R.D. 2243. Written also *feuch*, qd. v.

FUE, v. s. He has been. A mutation of *bue*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *bós*. *Henna yw pûr scorn ha geys*, *rág y fue kyns y vós gwrýs dew ugens blydhen ha whé*, that is a very sneer and jest, for there were before it was done forty years and six. P.C. 350. *Yn úr-na ef dysmegys*, *py ganssé y fue gwyskys*, *senseuch ef yn agan mýsk*, let him declare by whom he was struck; hold ye him in our midst. P.C. 1373. In the following examples *fue* must be read *vué*. *Pan dorrassa an aval*, *an Arluth a fue serrys*, when he had plucked the apple, the Lord was angered. O.M. 880. *May hallo vós kerenys*, *kepar del fue dhyn yrhys gans y dás kyns tremené*, that he may be crowned, like as it was to us enjoined by his father before departing. O.M. 2375. *Pan fue genouch acusyys*, when he was accused by you. P.C. 1859. *Ny fue golhys sol-a-theth*, it has not been washed a long time. R.D. 1929. *Ty re fue fest lafur brás*, thou hast had great labour. R.D. 2628.

FUE, v. a. To flee, to escape. *Pryce*. Generally written *fye*, qd. v.

FUEF, v. subs. I have been. A mutation of *buef*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *bós*. *A Thomas doro dhe luef yn woly gwynys may fuef*, *dre an golon*, O Thomas put thy hand in the wound where I was pierced through the heart. R.D. 1540. *A Dhew*, *yssé fuef goky*, *pana vynnann vy crygy a'n bédh y vós dasserchys*, O God I was indeed a fool, when I would not believe, from the grave that he was risen. R.D. 1565. Written also *fúf*.

FUELEIN, s. f. Wormwood. Corn. Voc. *absinthium*. Arm. *vuelen*, *huelen*, *uchelen*, † *vihelen*, † *iwelen*, † *huzelen*.

FUEN, v. subs. We have been. A mutation of *buen*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *bós*. *A Arluth mûr*, *grás ré'th fo*, *rák lowené ny gen bo yn le may fuen*, O Lord, great thanks be to thee, for joy may not be ours in the place that we have been. R.D. 169. *Yw dhe henna y futen ny*, *ow kerchas an gwás dhywhy war uskys*, is it for that we were bringing the fellow to you so quickly? R.D. 1823. In the following examples it is incorrectly written for *vuen*. *My ha'm gwrék rág gúl folý helys warbarth a fuen ny yn mës scon a paradys*, I and my wife for doing folly driven together we were quickly out of Paradise. O.M. 709.

FUES, v. subs. Thou hast been. A mutation of *bues*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *bós*. *Hag a'th wor býs yn Cayphas yn dyspyt dhé'th dewlagas*, *rák na fue kyns lymmyñ fûr*, and will bring thee even to Caiaphas, in spite of thy eyes, for thou hast not been wise hitherto. P.C. 1194. *Ty creator bynyges*, *fattel dhuthté gy dhe'n crés*, *na fue gynen yn yfarn*, thou blessed creature, how camest thou to peace? thou wast not with us in hell. R.D. 261. In both these examples *fues* must be read *vues* after *na*.

FUF, v. subs. I have been. A mutation of *búf*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *bós*. *Me a'th worthyp hep lettyé*; *ny fúf dén dhodho bythqueth*, I will answer thee without delaying; I have never been a man to him. P.C. 1238. *Yth egen yn crés Almayn orth un prys-ly yn pûr wýr pan fúf gylwys*, I was in the midst of Germany at a breakfast meal very truly when I was called. R.D. 2150.

FUGIO, v. a. To feign, to dissemble. *Pryce*, who also writes it *figio*. W. *fugio*, from *fûg*, a deception. Ir.

- bog.* Lat. *fucus*, a dye, a false appearance, a deception. Gr. *φύκος*, alga.
- FUNEN, s. f. A band, a ribband, a fillet. Pryce. Pl. *funiou*, from *fūn*. W. *fūn*, *funnen*, pl. † *funiou*. Oxford Glosses. Arm. *fun*, pl. *funiou*. Lat. *funis*.
- FUNIL, s. f. Fennel. Pryce. A late form of *fenochel*, qd. v.
- FUNTEN, s. f. A fountain. Corn. Voc. *fons*. In the Ordinalia it is written *fenten*, qd. v. W. *fynnon*, *fynnawn*, † *finnaun*. Arm. *feunteun*, † *feuten*, from the Latin *fontana*. Ir. *fionns*.
- FUR, adj. Prudent, wise, careful, sage, clever, cunning. Corn. Voc. *prudens*. *Del levaraf an gwŷr dhys, lemyñ bŷdh fŷr*, as I tell the truth to thee, now be prudent. O.M. 1638. *Dén fŷr a'd cusullyow*, a prudent man of thy counsels. O.M. 2681. *Nép na'n gordhyo del dhegouth, nŷns yw dén fŷr, del gresa*, he that does not worship him as he ought, is not a wise man, as I think. P.C. 216. *Mar asos fŷr, ty a tew*, if thou art wise, thou wilt be silent. R.D. 984. *Mar a kŷllyth dhe ené, nŷns ós dén fŷr*, if thou wilt lose thy soul, thou art not a wise man. R.D. 1410. *Ny skap, kyn fo vŷth mar fŷr, na'n geŷfo drók*, he shall not escape, though he be ever so cunning, that he shall not have harm. R.D. 2019. *Bedheuch why fŷr*, be ye careful. R.D. 2276. Comparative *furah*, *fyrh*, wiser. Superl. *fura*, wisest. In late Cornish it was often written *fŷr*; *feer*. W. *fŷr*. Arm. *fŷr*.
- FUR, adj. Much, great. A mutation of *mŷr*, qd. v. *Arluth ny vyen lowen, mar fŷr torment a codhsen y bones dhys*, Lord I should not have been glad, if I had known the great torment that was to thee. R.D. 2542. *Fŷr* is here to be read *vŷr*.
- FURF, s. f. A form, a shape. Corn. Voc. *forma*. W. *furv*. Arm. † *furm*. Ir. *foirm*. Gael. *fuirm*. Lat. *forma*. Gr. *μορφή*.
- FURNES, s. f. Prudence, wisdom. Pryce. Arm. *furnez*.
- FURU, s. m. Ways. † *Gwreuh owna 'gys fŷrŷ*, mend your ways. Llwyd, 250. Plural of *for*, qd. v.
- FUS, v. subs. Thou hast been. A mutation of *bŷs*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *bŷs*. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, yw ty mychtern Yedhewon, kepar del fŷs acusysys*, tell me directly, art thou the king of the Jews, like as thou hast been accused? P.C. 1999. *Fŷs* is here to be read *vŷs*.
- FUST, s. f. A staff, a club, a flail. Pl. *fustow*. *Why re dhuetth dhym gans arrow, gans fustow ha clydhydyow, kepar ha pan vevé vy an puré lader yn pow*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves and swords, as if I were the veriest thief in the country. P.C. 1172. In late Cornish it was changed in construction into *vŷst*. *Fyst*, a flail, *an vŷst*. Llwyd. W. *fŷst*. Arm. *fŷst*. Ir. *suist*. Gael. *suist*. Manx, *soost*. Lat. *fustis*. Qu. Eng. *fist*. The common Welsh term for threshing corn is *dyrnu*, from *dwrn*, a fist.
- FUSTA, v. a. To beat, to thresh. Llwyd, 245, *fysta*. W. *fusta*. Arm. *fusta*.
- FUVE, v. subs. He hath been. Comp. of *fu*, id. qd. *fue*, a mutation of *bué*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *bŷs*, and *ve*, he. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas, yn dŷr ny a vyn palas tol may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a just man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 864. After *del* it must be read *vu-ve*.
- FUW, s. f. A form, a shape. *Whet ny ellys yn nép tu godhfos ganso fatel fe; y carsen gwelas an fuw anodho, y*

- vŷdh mar pe*, yet I could not on any side know how it was with him; I would have loved to see the form of him, if it were his will. R.D. 469. Another form of *fu*, qd. v.
- FY, v. s. Thou shalt or mayst be. A mutation of *by*, 2 pers. s. fut. and subj. of *bŷs*. *Yn bŷs-ma rák dry ascor ty a vew bŷs may fy loys*, in this world to bring offspring, thou shalt live till thou be gray. O.M. 72. *Ha ty in wédh, botteler, my a'd pŷs may fy asper, avel marrek fyn yrvys*, and thou also, butler, I pray thee to be bold, like a horseman well armed. O.M. 2203. *Kyn fy mar prout, ty a'n pren*, though thou art so proud, thou shalt pay for it. O.M. 2669. *Pan fy a'n bŷs tremenys, gans Cryst y fydhlyth trygys agy dh'y clos*, when thou shalt be from the world passed, with Christ thou shalt be dwelling within his court. P.C. 3232. *Cryst clew ow léf, pesaf y wédh may fy gynef, orth ow dywedh*, Christ hear my voice, I pray also that thou wilt be with me at my end. R.D. 838. After *kyn*, and *pan*, *fy* must be read *vy*.
- FYDH, s. f. Faith, belief. *Y worthebys, ny vannaff aga guthyll, war ow fŷdh*, he answered, I will not make them, upon my faith. M.C. 373. *A Phelyp, lous ós y'th fŷdh, ha ty gynef sollathyth, godhfydhgy grygy yn fás*, O Philip, thou art gray in thy faith, and thou with me a long time, shouldst know how to believe faithfully. R.D. 2379. Written also indiscriminately *fédh*, qd. v. W. *fŷdh*. Arm. *feiz*, † *fez*. Lat. *fides*.
- FYDH, v. subs. He shall or will be. A mutation of *bŷdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bŷs*. *Rág dre gledhé a veuché, dre gledhé y fŷdh ledhys*, for by a sword he that lives, by a sword he shall be killed. M.C. 72. *Py hanow y fŷdh gylwys? lavar dhymmo, er dhe fédh*, what name shall he be called? tell me on thy faith. O.M. 676. *Ow nessé yma an preys, may fŷdh máp Dew ynno reys dhe'n fals Yedhewon dygnas*, drawing near is the time in which the Son of God shall be given to the false Jews to be afflicted. P.C. 1097. In the following and similar examples, *fŷdh* must be read *vŷdh*. (See Llwyd, 227.) *Cummyas scon a fŷdh, hŷs dhe baal luen dhe drehy*, permission shall be forthwith, to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 379. *Ow benneth prést ty a fŷdh*, my blessing ever thou shalt have. O.M. 457. *Nép na crŷs ny fŷdh sylwys, na gans Dew ny fŷdh trygys*, he that believes not shall not be saved, nor with God shall he dwell. R.D. 1109.
- FYDH, v. subs. Be thou. A mutation of *bŷdh*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *bŷs*. *Sens dhe clap, na fŷdh bysy, rák ny fynnaf dhys crygy*, hold thy prate, be not busy, for I will not believe thee. R.D. 1113. Here *fŷdh* must be read *vŷdh*, after *na*.
- FYDHE, v. subs. Thou shouldst be. A mutation of *bydhé*. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bŷs*. *Me a lever, ow máp, dhys, Dew dhymmo vy a erchys may fydhé gy offrynnys dhodho ef war an alter*, I tell thee, my son, God hath commanded me that thou shouldst be offered to him upon the altar. O.M. 1327.
- FYDHONS, v. subs. They shall be. A mutation of *bydhons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bŷs*. *Du asyw emskemunys, nép re ordenes y ladhé, pŷr wŷr y fydhons dampnys dhe tán yfarn droka le*, black is he accursed, who decreed to kill him; very truly they shall be condemned to the fire of hell, the worse place. P.C. 3093.
- FYDHYE, v. a. To believe, to confide in, to trust. *Mar*

myn Dew, rág an gwella del fydhyaef ef a vîdh gurîs, if God wills, for the best so I trust it shall be done. O.M. 651. *Reys yw dhys ynno crisy, ha luen fydhyaef yn teffry, bo ken ny fydhyaef sylwys*, need it is to thee in him to believe, and fully trust in earnest, else thou shalt not be saved. O.M. 1509. *Yn y Dhew y wrûk fydhyaef, lemmyn gwrens y dhylllyffrye mar myn a dhrók*, in his God he trusted, now let him deliver him from evil if he will. P.C. 2885. W. *fydhio, fydhiaf*.

FYDHYN, v. subs. We shall be. A mutation of *bydhyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *bôs*. *Heb toul pûr wîr me a grîs, dredhos y fydhyn sylwys*, without a doubt very truly I believe, through thee we shall be saved. P.C. 287. *Nyns ûs tryga na fella, del hevel, dhyunnyomma, ny fydhyn gesys yn crês*, there is no staying any longer, as it seems, for us here, we shall not be left in peace. O.M. 1606. Here *fydhyn* must be read *vydhyn* after *ny*.

FYDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt or wilt be. A mutation of *bydhyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *bôs*. *Pan fy a'n bîs tremenys, gans Cryst y fydhyaef trygys agy dh' y clôs*, when thou shalt be passed from the world, with Christ thou shalt be dwelling within his court. P.C. 3233. *Ha ty, corf brâs mylyges, dhe yfarn gans dhe enef gynen y fydhyaef tynnes*, and thou, great cursed body, to hell with thy soul by us shalt be dragged. R.D. 2349. In the following example, *fydhyaef* must be read *vydhyaef* after *ny*. *Reys yw dhys ynno crisy, bo ken ny fydhyaef sylwys*, need is to thee in him to believe, else thou wilt not be saved. O.M. 1510.

FYE, v. a. To flee, to run away, to retreat, to put to flight. Part. pass. *fyys*. *Rág an termyn re devé may fydh an begel kyllys, ha chechys yntre dewlé, ha'n deves dhe vês fyys*, for the time hath come that the shepherd shall be lost, and caught between hands, and the sheep fled away. M.C. 48. *Tûs Christ dhe vês a fyas pêb aydu pûr vorethek*, the men of Christ fled away, every one on his side, very sorrowful. M.C. 77. *Trussen an wlâs, fyan na veny kefyys*, let us cross the country, let us flee that we may not be found. M.C. 246. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an deves a bel, hag ol an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock will separate. P.C. 894. *Me a wra y tempré, byth na allo fe fyé*, I will tame him that never can he flee. P.C. 1893. *Ny wrêth whêth war ow ené guthyl dhymmo vy fyé*, thou wilt not yet on my soul make me flee. P.C. 2317. *Yn nêp tol fyen dhe'n fo alemma, bîs may 'th ello sùl â dhe'n nêf*, into some hole let us flee away hence, until they go as many as go to heaven. R.D. 134. *Dhyunny ef a wrûk an prat, hag a fyes dhyworthyn*, to us he did the deed, and fled from us. R.D. 606. *A'n bédh pan dhueth ha lammé, y fyys yn un vrammé, own kemerys*, from the grave when he came and leapt, thou fleddest in a tremor, seized by fear. R.D. 2094. W. *foi*; à Lat. *fugio*. Gr. *φεύγω*.

FYE, v. subs. He would, or should be. A mutation of *byé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Arluth golhy mara qurêth ow treys, dhym y fyé médh hedré veyf byw*, Lord, if thou wilt wash my feet, it would be a shame to me as long as I live. P.C. 845. *Marregyon, dheuch ny won blam, râk dhymmo y fyé, scham gûl drók dhywhy*, soldiers, to you I know not blame, for to me it would be a shame to do harm to you. R.D. 658.

FYEN, v. subs. I would, or should be. A mutation of

byen, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Mar codhfo an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2120. *Arluth, lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nôth y fyen*, Lord, now if I take it off, before you naked I should be. R.D. 1942.

FYENAS, s. m. Anxiety, trouble, perplexity. Pl. *fyenasow*. *Gyllys ôf yn prederow, mûr yw ow fyenasow*, lost I am in thoughts, great are my anxieties. R.D. 17. *Ow colon ynnof a ter pûr ewn dre fyenasow*, my heart in me will break very truly through troubles. R.D. 709. *Mûr yw ow fyenasow war y lerch ef*, great are my anxieties after him. R.D. 1071. *Mûr yw ow fyenasow, ythof cudhys*, great are my anxieties, I am overwhelmed. R.D. 2031.

FYES, v. s. Thou wouldst, or shouldst be. A mutation of *byes*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Gallos warnaf ny fyes, na fe y vôs grantys dhys dyworth uhella Arloth*, power over me thou wouldst not have had, were it not granted to thee from the most high Lord. P.C. 2187. *Fyes* must be read *eyes* after *ny*.

FYEUCH, v. subs. Ye would, or should be. A mutation of *byeuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. *Attebres, ty a'th werty, a'n wedhen, ha'y avalow, y fyeuch yn ûr-na avel dewow*, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits, ye would be in that hour like gods. O.M. 177.

FYLLEL, v. n. To fail, to be wanting. *Yn medhens, mar omawreth clâff, gorthewyth te a'n prenvyth, awos guthyll wheyll mar scâff yn ethom dhyn mar fyllyth*, say they, if thou feign thyself sick, most certainly thou shalt catch it, in respect of doing a work so light in need if thou wilt fail us. M.C. 155. *Yn médh gwrêk an gôff dhedhé, kentrow dhewy why ny fyll, awos bôs clâf y dheulé*, says the wife of the smith to them, nails to you shall not be wanting, because his hands are sore. M.C. 158. *Dhe'n leyff arall pan dothyans worth an grows rág y fasté, y fylly moy ys tresheys dhe'n toll guris hy na hedhé*, to the other hand when they came, on the cross to fasten it, it failed more than a foot length, to the hole made that it reached not. M.C. 180. *Warlyrch henna dre vestry yn tressa dýdh heb fyllell, dre nerth brâs y'n drehevy, byth-queth ef na vyé gwell*, after that by his power on the third day without failing by great strength that he would raise it, that it never was better. M.C. 91. *Y leveryes ef yn wêdh datherchy an tressa dédh y wre pûr wîr hep fyllell*, he said likewise, that rise on the third day he would very truly without failing. R.D. 6. *Leverouch ow dyskyblon mar a fyllys dheuch travyth, pan wrugé ages danvon hep lorch na scryp, nôs na deydh*, say ye, my disciples, if any thing was wanting to you, when I sent you without staff or scrip, night or day. P.C. 912. *Ny grysaf dhys; ty a fýl gûl dhym crygy*, I do not believe thee; thou wilt fail to make me believe. R.D. 1056. *Nêp a wrello y pygy ny fýl a grâs*, he that will pray to him shall not fail of favour. R.D. 1338. *Eva ty a fyllyas, ow cola orth an eal-na*, Eve, thou didst fail, hearkening to that angel. C.W. 56. W. *faelu*, (*mallu, pallu*.) Arm. *fallout*, *fellel*. Irish, *faillleadh*. Gael. *faillinn*. Manx, *faillail*. Sansc. *sphal*. Gr. *σφάλω*. *φηλέω, φηλώ*. Lat. *fallo*. Fr. *faillir*. Eng. *fail*, *fall*.

FYN, adj. Fine, perfect. *Rum fey hon yw cusyl fýn*, on my faith, this is fine advice. O.M. 2041. *Ha ty yn wêdh, botteler, my a'd pýs may fy asper avel marrek fýn yrvys*, and thou also, butler, I pray thee that thou be

bold, like a fine armed horseman. O.M. 2204. Probably borrowed from the English. W. *fion*, ruddy. Gael. *†fin*. Germ. *fein*. Eng. *fine*.

FYN, s. m. A head. The regular aspirate mutation of *pyn*, *pen*. It is used after *ow* and *aga* in the separation of *erbyn*, against, qd. v. Thus *er ow fyn*, against me; *er aga fyn*, against them. *Ens púp dhe drê, hag aspy-ouch yn púp le, mar ceus dén vÿth er ow fyn*, let every one go home, and see ye in every place if any man speak against me. R.D. 1919. *Mychtern ôf guyron ha crêf, er ow fyn travyth ny sêf*, a king I am true and strong, against me nothing will stand. R.D. 2573. *Avel brathken aga dÿns orto y a dheskerny; er aga fyn betegyns Crist un gêr ny levery*, like hounds their teeth on him they gnashed; against them nevertheless Christ a word would not speak. M.C. 96. *Marth a'm bes, kymmys drôk a wodhevyth, ha te vÿth er aga fyn na gewsyth*, it is a marvel to me so much hurt thou endurest, and never speakest against them. M.C. 120.

FYN, adj. Last, final. *Kymereuch, eveuch an gwÿn, rág ny evaf bÿs dédh fÿn genouch annodho na moy*, take ye, drink ye the wine, for I will not drink till the last day with you of it any more. P.C. 724. *Sûr lour ôf vy annodho, dén marow na dhrehavo bÿs deydh fÿn*, sure enough I am of him, that a dead man will not rise until the last day. R.D. 416. The same word as *fîn*, qd. v.

FYN, v. n. He will. A mutation of *myn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *mynny*. *Mar ny fyn dynaché y gow, gans spern gurêch y curené*, if he will not retract his lies, with thorns do ye crown him. P.C. 2061. *Awos kemmys drôk a wrên, a'n beys ny fyn tremené*, in spite of as much harm as we do, from the world he will not pass. P.C. 2114. *Ty a fyn y gafos ef, del hevel dhymmo, ledhys*, thou wishest to have him slain, as it seems to me. P.C. 2455. *Fyn* must be read *vyn*, after *a* and *ny*.

FYNNAF, v. n. I will. A mutation of *mynnaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *mynny*. *Yn secund dÿdh y fÿnnaf gruthyl ebron nêf hynwys*, on the second day I will make the sky called heaven. O.M. 17. *Lemmyn me a grÿs yn ta, y fÿnnaf vy môs pella esouch haneth*, now I believe well, that I will go further than you to-night. R.D. 1298. In the following examples, after *a* and *ny*, *fÿnnaf* must be read *vÿnnaf*. *Abram scon goslow lemmyn orth ow lavar-ow a fÿnnaf dyryvas dhys*, Abraham immediately hearken now to my words (that) I will declare unto thee. O.M. 1367. *A dhesempys lemmyn taw, dhys ny fÿnnaf bones maw*, immediately now, be silent, I will not be a servant to thee. P.C. 2281.

FYNNAS, v. n. He would. A mutation of *mynnas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *mynny*. *Gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Crist a ve mevyys, may fÿnnas dyyskynna yn gwerhas ha bôs genys*, with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved, that he would descend into a virgin, and be born. M.C. 4. *Wegé henna y fÿnnas Adam Eva dre y rás*, after that he would (create) Adam (and) Eve through his grace. O.M. 2828. *Ragon y fÿnnes merwel ha môs yn bêdh, ha sevel*, for us he would die, and go to the tomb and rise. R.D. 968.

FYNNER, v. pass. It is wished. A mutation of *mynner*, 3 pers. s. pres. pass. of *mynny*. *Ellas ny won py tyller bÿth moy py le y trygaf, eychan, rág y fÿnner, mara kyller gans paynys mër ow dyswul glán*, alas! I know not (in) what place, ever more where I shall dwell, Oh! woe!

for it is wished, if it could be, with great sorrows to destroy me quite. P.C. 2600.

FYNNO, v. n. He may wish. A mutation of *mynno*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *mynny*. *Cryst yw Arluth a vercy; kemmys a fÿnno crygy, ha'y pygy ef, hep dout ef a vydh sylwys*, Christ is Lord of mercy; whoever will believe and pray to him, without doubt he shall be saved. R.D. 284. *Dalhen mar cafaf ynno, púr wÿr ny scap, kyn fÿnno, na'n geffo clout*; if I shall have hold in him, very truly he will not escape, however he may wish, that he does not get a beating. R.D. 383. *Dallathans nêp a fÿnno, rák coské reys yw dhymmo*, let him begin who will, for need is to me to sleep. R.D. 411. In these examples *fÿnno* must be read *vÿnno*.

FYNNYS, v. n. I would. A mutation of *mynnys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *mynny*. *Wogé ow da oberow, dywes a yrhys dedhé; dhym rosons bystyl wherow, bÿth ny fÿnnys y evé*, after my good works, drink I asked for to them; to me they gave bitter gall, I would never drink it. R.D. 2602. *Fÿnnys* must here be read *vÿnnys* after *ny*.

FYNNYTH, v. n. Thou wilt. A mutation of *mynnyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *mynny*. *Thomas ythos púr wokky, drefen na fÿnnnyth crygy an Arluth dhe dhasserchy du pask vyttyn*, Thomas thou art very stupid, because thou wilt not believe the Lord to have risen Easter-day morning. R.D. 1106. *Galsos lemmyn púr wokky, rák na fÿnnnyth dhyn crygy*, thou art become quite foolish, for thou wilt not believe us. R.D. 1514. In these-examples *fÿnnnyth* must be read *vÿnnnyth* after *na*.

FYNSYS, v. n. Thou wouldst. A mutation of *mynsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *mynny*. *Pandra yw dhe nygys, mar hÿr fordh dôs may fÿnsys, lavar dymmo vy wharé*, what is thy errand, so long a way that thou wouldst come? tell me directly. O.M. 734. *Bynyges re by, dhe'n harlot pan fÿnsys ry an hackré mernans yn beys*, blessed be thou, to the villain when thou wouldst give the cruelest death in the world. R.D. 2070. After *pan*, *fÿnsys* must be read *vÿnsys*.

FYNTEN, s. f. A fountain. *An séth yw rág leveris a's gwyskis tyn gans mÿr angus, war y holon may crunys dre nerth an bum fÿnten woys*, the arrow as aforesaid, struck her sharp with much anguish, in her heart that there stagnated by force of the blow a fountain of blood. M.C. 224. Another form of *fenten*, and *funten*, qd. v.

FYNWETH, s. m. An end. See *Finwedh*.

FYRWY, v. n. He would die. A mutation of *myrwy*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *merwel*. *Dhyn kyns ef a leverys ol annodho del whyrys yn nôr bÿs-ma, rág an preнна y fyrrwy, hag arté y tasserchy wogé henna*, to us before he told all how done by him, in the earth of this world, to redeem us that he would die, and again that he would rise up after that. R.D. 1192.

FYSADOW, s. m. Prayers. The regular aspirate mutation of *pysadow*, pl. of *pysad*, qd. v. *Gweres dywhans, my a'd pÿs, ow fÿsadow dres púp tra; a Dás Dew y'th wolowys, clew galow an bobyl-ma*, help quickly, I pray thee, my prayers above every thing; O Father God in thy lights, hear the call of this people. O.M. 1830.

FYSCY, v. a. To strike. *Yma Moyses pel gyllys yn môr, del hevel dhymmo, a rág dywhans ow kerdhes, an dour ow fysky a lés, púp úr ol a dhyragdho*, Moses is far gone into the sea, as it seems to me; forward quickly walking, the water striking wide every moment before him.

O.M. 1685. An anomalous mutation of *gwysey*, qd. v. FYSMANT, s. m. Countenance, visage. ‡ *Ty ny vedhys dowtyes, drefan y bosta mar dék, ha gans Eva cregys, dhyth fysmant dhedhy a blék*, thou wilt not be mistrusted, because thou art so fair, and by Eve believed, thy visage to her will please. C.W. 40. To be read *vysmant*.

FYST, s. f. A flail. In late Cornish it was changed in construction into *vyst*. Llwyd, 60. See *Fúst*.

FYSTYNE, v. a. To hasten, to make haste. Written indiscriminately *fystena, festena, festynna*. *Fystyn alemma duwhans, worthyf na gous na moy gêr*, hasten thou hence quickly; speak not to me another word. O.M. 169. *Fystynyuch troha'n daras, rág umma ny wreuch trygé*, hasten ye towards the door, for here ye shall not stay. O.M. 349. *Awos an Tás fystenyn, rág own namnag ôf pûr dhal*, because of the Father, let us hasten; for fear I am almost blind. O.M. 1055. *Abram fystyné gwra, ha dús dhymmo wharré*, Abraham hasten do, and come to me directly. O.M. 1265. *Lemyn pép ol yskynnens, ha war tu trê fystenens, kefrys marrek ha squyer*, now let every one mount, and towards home let us hasten, knight and squire likewise. O.M. 2003. *Farwel, ow arluth gwella, rág my a vyn fystené*, farewell, my best lord, for I will make haste. O.M. 2290. *Mar ny fystyn pûp huny, why a's bÿdh dróg vommennow*, if every one makes not haste, ye shall have bad blows. O.M. 2323. *Fysteneuch fast alemma*, make ye haste quick hence. P.C. 946. *Fystynyn dhodho wharré*, let us hasten to him forthwith. P.C. 3148. W. *festinio*. Lat. *festino*.

FYTH, adv. Ever. To be read *vÿth*, a mutation of *bÿth*, qd. v. *Pan dyskys yn eglusyow, ny wrûg dén fÿth ow sensy*, when I taught in the churches, no man ever did seize me. P.C. 1176. *Den fÿthol, mûrs dre pystry yn try deydh ny'n dhrechafsé*, never a man unless through sorcery, in three days would not raise it. P.C. 1765.

FYTHYS, part. Worst, overcome, conquered. *Hedré vo yn dhe herwydh, fythys nefré ny vedhyth gans tebeles war an beys*, as long as it may be in thy power, thou shalt never be worsted by evil ones in the world. O.M. 1466. *Govy vÿth pan fÿth dhodho, pan ôf fythys dhyworto tergwyth hydheuw*, woe is me when I went to him, when I am vanquished by him three times to-day. P.C. 146. An anomalous mutation of *gwythys*, part. of *gwythy*, to make worse; as *fysky* is of *gwysey*.

FYVAR, s. m. An edge. Llwyd, 41. I think this is wrongly inserted as a Cornish word from the Irish *fao-bhar*. Gael. *faobhar*. Manx, *foyr*.

FYYN, v. subs. We may be. A mutation of *byyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. *Dhyso ny vennaf cresy, na dhe'th fykyl lavarow; pysin may fyyn servysy dh'agan Arluth hep parow*, I will not believe thee, nor thy vain words; let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equals. O.M. 235.

G.

THIS letter is both primary and secondary in the six Celtic dialects. Its sound is the same as in the English words, *gain, get, give, go*. When radical or primary its commutation is formed in Cornish by omitting it al-

together, as *gwréc*, a wife; *an wréc*, the wife; *gallos*, power; *y allos*, his power. When however *g* was followed by *o* or *u*, then *w* was prefixed, as *goloc*, sight; *an woloc*, the sight; *gûl*, *dhe wûl*, to make. In certain cases, as after *y*, the Cornish after omitting the *g* aspirates the succeeding vowel:—thus, *gallouch*, *why a allouch*, ye will be able; *may hallouch*, that ye may be able. The Cornish, as in Armoric, also changes *g* into *c*, as *gwerthé*, to sell; *ow cwerthé*, selling. *Grugé*, *mar crugé*, if I do. In Welsh *g* is also omitted in its commutation, as *gwraig*, a wife; *y wraig*, the wife; *gallu*, power; *ei allu*, his power. The Welsh has a further mutation into the nasal letter *ng*, as *vy ngallu*, my power; and though not in initials, as in Cornish and Armoric, it also changes *g* into *c*, as *dycco*, he may bring, from *dygu*, to bring; and *gwacach*, more empty, from *gwâg*. In Armoric *g* changes into the aspirate *ch*, as *grég*, a wife; *ar chrég*, the wife; and also into *c*, as *genou*, mouth; *ho kenou*, your mouth. In Irish and Gaelic *g* changes into *gh*, as *lamh*, a hand; *lamh gheal*, a white hand. This commutation agrees with the Welsh in a great measure, for *gh* at the end of words has no sound at all in Irish, and when an initial it is sounded as *y* in English. The first commutation of *g* in Welsh would be *gh*; but as this letter has no sound, (which is also the case in English; compare *sigh, bright, light, &c.*) it was not written; but there is a trace of the *y* sound also in Welsh, as in *argant, arghant, aryant*, silver, from Latin *argentum*; *angen, anghen, anyan*, nature, from Lat. *ingenium*. In Manx *g* changes into the guttural *gh*, as *goo*, a report; *e ghoo*, his report; thus agreeing with the Armoric commutation.

When secondary in Cornish and the other dialects *g* is a mutation of *c*, as *cadar*, a chair; *y gadar*, his chair. W. *cadair*, *ei gadair*. Arm. *cador*, *he gador*. Ir. *cail*, loss; *ar gail*, our loss. Manx, *kirree*, sheep; *ny girree*, of the sheep.

GAD, s. f. A hare. Llwyd, 5, gives this as a Cornish word. Arm. *gâd*. But the more common term was *sco-varnog*, qd. v. W. *ysgyvarnog*.

GADLYNG, s. m. An idle fellow, a vagabond. *A vÿl gadlyng, dues yn rág, wor tywedh whet crók a'th tåg*, O vile vagabond, come forth, at last hanging will choak thee yet. P.C. 1817. *A gadlyng, ty re wordhyas, war nêp tro, an fals losel*, O idle fellow, thou hast worshipped, on some occasion, the false knave. P.C. 2691.

GAEL, v. a. To find, to obtain. A mutation of *cael*, qd. v. *Dho gael*. Llwyd, 72.

GAFFAF, v. a. To forgive, to pardon. Written also *gava*. Part. pass. *gefys, gufys*. *Lydhys ôf pûr dhyogel, gâf dhem ow fêch, my a'd pÿs*, I am killed very certainly, forgive me my sin, I pray thee. O.M. 2726. Y's *gavas dhedhé keffrys*, he forgave it to them both. P.C. 507. *Ol mên's trespas a wrugé, dhodho ef me a'n gafsé, a menné gelwel gyvyans*, all the evil he has done, to him I would forgive it, if he would call pardon. P.C. 1816. *War Ihesu me a cryas ow trespas dhymmo gafé*, on Jesus I cried to forgive me my trespass. R.D. 1100.

GAFFAF, v. a. I shall find. A mutation of *caffaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*, qd. v. *My ny gafaf ynno kên may codhfo dhym y ladhé*, I do not find in him a cause that it should behave me to slay him. P.C. 1797. *Pendra wráf, orth en ioul mar ny gaffaf toul war nêp cor*, what

shall I do, if I find not for the devil a hole in some corner? R.D. 2130.

GAFFAS, v. a. He found. A mut. of *cafās*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *cafōs*, qd. v. *Mōs a wrēn ny dhē'n castel Emaus gylwys, ha war fordh ny a gafas Ihesu yw Arluth a rās*, we were going to the village called Emmaus, and on the road we found Jesus (that) is Lord of grace. R.D. 1474. *Pan fue genouch acusyys, ef ny gafas fout yn bŷs, pan y'n danfonas ef dhyn*, when he was accused by you, he found no fault in the world, when he sent him to us. P.C. 1860.

GAFFE, v. a. He would have. A mutation of *caffē*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafōs*, qd. v. *Rāk hacré mernans eys emladhé y honan, ny gaffē dēn my a grŷs*, for a more cruel death than to kill himself, a man may not find, I believe. R.D. 2074.

GAFFEN, v. a. We would have. A mutation of *caffen*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *cafōs*, qd. v. *Ny gaffen war ow louté composé pren yn nēp le, na rāg an plās-ma vŷth wel*, we may not get, upon my truth, a straighter tree in any place, nor for this place any better. O.M. 2579.

GAFFO, v. a. He may find. A mutation of *caffō*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafōs*, qd. v. *Ma na gaffō gorthyp vŷth er-agan-pyn dhe cous gēr*, that he may not find any answer against us to say a word. P.C. 1839. Written also *geffo*, qd. v.

GAFUS, v. a. To get, to find. A mutation of *cafus*, or *cafōs*, qd. v. *Rāg dhym yma tokyn da rāk y gafus*, for there is to me a good token to take him. P.C. 985. *Ty a fyn y gafos ef, del hevel dhymmo, ledhys*, thou wishest to have him slain, as it seems to me. P.C. 2455. *Mara kyllyn y gafus, vynytha na dheppro bous*, if I can find him, may he never eat food. R.D. 540.

GAGE, v. a. To leave. A corrupted form of *gasé*, qd. v. *Me re'n cusullyes mŷl wŷth, saw ny vyn awos travyth gagé y tebel crygyans*, I have advised him a thousand times, but he will not, for any thing, leave his evil belief. P.C.

GAHEN, s. f. Henbane. Corn. Voc. *simphoniaca*. Ir. *gafann*. Gael. *gafann*.

GÁL, s. m. Rust, evil, wickedness; a wicked fellow. *A pŷr voren plōs myrch gál, ty a verow cawal*, O very jade, dirt, daughter of evil, thou shalt die quite. O.M. 2736. *A traylor brās máp gál, dhe gafus gynen yw mal*, O great traitor, son of evil, it is our desire to take thee. P.C. 1177. *Kerchyn Longys an gwās dal, gans guw dhe wané an gál yn y golon*, let us fetch Longius, the blind fellow, to pierce the villain with a spear in his heart. P.C. 2917. W. *gál*, an eruption, an enemy. Arm. *gal*, an eruption, the itch. Fr. *gale*. Ir. *gal*, warfare. Gael. *gall*, an enemy.

GALA, s. m. Straw. A mutation of *cala*, qd. v. *Awos henna ny wráf vry, na anodhans y bŷs voy me ny settyaf gwail gala*, notwithstanding that I will not make account, nor of them any more I will not value the stalk of a straw. C.W. 98.

GALAR, s. m. Grief, sorrow, anguish, a pang, lamentation. Pl. *galarow*. Govy *vŷth ol ow pewé, ow codhaf lues galar*, unhappy me ever living, suffering much sorrow. O.M. 633. *Droga galar ew dhymmo y ancledhyas mar uskys*, worst sorrow it is for me to bury him so immediately. O.M. 868. *Kyn feva ledhys marow, dre mŷr peyn ha galarow, ny'th ty nahaf bynary*, though I be

killed dead by great pain and sorrows, I will never deny thee. P.C. 906. *Us whét dhē'th corf galarow na torment orth dhe greffŷé*, are there yet pangs in thy body, or torment afflicting thee? R.D. 487. W. *galar*. Arm. *glachar*. Ir. *galar*. Gael. *galar*. Manx, *gallar*.

GALAROW, v. a. To weep for, to bewail, to lament. *Dho galarow, Llwyd, 122. ‡ Me rig clowas an poble galarow*, I did hear the people complaining. Pryce. *Galarowedges* was the preterite in late Cornish. ‡ *Hag en Jesus Christ, an Arluth ny, neb vye a humthan der an Sperys Sans, denethys a'n gwerches Vary, galarowedges dan Pontius Pilat, vye a crowsys, marow, hag yncllydhyys*, and in Jesus Christ, our Lord, who was conceived through the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. Pryce. W. *galaru*. Arm. *glachari*.

GALEC, adj. Gaulish, French. *Llwyd, 5. The French language*. W. *galeg*. Arm. *gallek*.

GALES, adj. Hard, difficult. A mutation of *cales*, qd. v. *My a's gwŷsk gans un blogon; vythqueth nā ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales*, I will smite her with a bludgeon; never was a stroke I know that would give a blow so hard. O.M. 2711. *Yma dhys colon galas, na leys ty dhe vynnas*, thou hast a hard heart, that thou wouldst not lessen thy will. R.D. 1523.

GALLAS, v. n. Gone, is gone. *Awos henna nynsus vry, gallas hy gobyr gynsy ha, servyys yw del godhé*, with regard to that there is not concern, her reward is gone with her, and she is served as she ought. O.M. 2764. *Govy, ny won pendra wráf, gallas ow colon pŷr cláf dre pryderow*, woe is me, I know not what I shall do, gone is my heart very sick, through cares. P.C. 2610. *Gwereseuch, laddron, gallas an porthow brewyon*, help ye, thieves, gone are the gates to pieces. R.D. 126. *Agan corfow nōth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwrén*, our bodies are become naked, with leaves let us cover them. O.M. 253. *Gallas ef dhe ken tyreth, ha ganso mŷr a eledh*, gone is he to other lands, and many angels with him. This is the preterite of *gylly*, qd. v. W. *gallas*. *Gwae vy llaw, llam rym gallas*, woe my hand, the step that befel me. *Llywarch Hén*.

GALLOGEC, adj. Powerful, mighty. *Rāg ty yw Dew gallogek, dhe pŷp a vo othommek, warnos a pyssé mercy*, for thou art a mighty God to all who are needy, upon thee who may pray for mercy. R.D. 2376. A corrupted form of *gallosek*, *g* soft being substituted for *s*.

GALLOS, s. m. Power, might, authority. Written also *galloys*, and *gallus*. *War edhyn, bestes, pōp prŷs, gallos a fŷdh warnedhé*, over birds, beasts, always power shall be over them. O.M. 1214. *My a wra prest hep ynny ol dhum gallus vynytha*, I will do at once, without refusal, all in my power ever. O.M. 2149. *Scon y gallos a fŷdh lehŷs*, soon his power will be lessened. P.C. 21. *Awos ol ow gallos*, notwithstanding all my power. P.C. 53. *Mars yw a Galilé, hag a gallos Erodes*, if he is of Galilee, and of the dominion of Herod. P.C. 1601. *Warnedhé kemer galloys*, over them have power. O.M. 70. *Ha hy a wolas kymmys gans mar vēr nerth ha galloys*, and she wept so much with so much strength and might. M.C. 224. W. *gallu*. Arm. *galloud*.

GALLOSEC, adj. Powerful, mighty, able. *Del yw ef gallosek brās*, as he is very powerful. O.M. 1494. *Rāk luen gallosek yw ef, hag yn pŷp ober marthys*, for full

- powerful is he, and in every work wonderful. O.M. 2089. *Arluth gallosek ha créf, worto an porthow ny séf*, Lord powerful and strong, against him the gates will not stand. R.D. 118. *Rák ty yw luen a vertu, ol gall-osek*, for thou art full of virtue, all mighty. R.D. 752. W. *galluog*. Arm. *galloudek*.
- GALLUIDOC, adj. Able, potent. Corn. Vocab. *potens*. This is the early form from the substantive *galluid*, of which *gallos* is the later form. Arm. *galloud*, power; *galloudek*, powerful.
- GALLY, v. n. To be able, may or can. *Rág henna mós alema, me a vyn gwell a gallaf*, therefore go from hence, I will as well as I can. C.W. 124. *Towyll vjth ny allaf yn fá synné sensy dhe wonys*, a tool never am I able in them to hold to work. M.C. 156. *Mar callé*, if he could. M.C. 15. *Mara kjll dheworth an da dhe wethyl drók agan dry*, if he can from the good to do evil us bring. M.C. 21. *Why a jll gúl da*, ye may do good. M.C. 37. *Pesouch ow thás may hallouch mós dh'y asedh*, pray ye my Father that ye may go to his seat. M.C. 52. *May hallé pesy*, that he might pray. M.C. 53. *An rena a jll dhe dhysky*, those may teach thee. M.C. 80. *Gallas*, 3 pers. s. pret. *Eneff Judas ny allas dós yn mės war y anow*, the soul of Judas could not come out by his mouth. M.C. 109. *Mar callo clewas*, if he could hear. M.C. 109. *Pan welas na yllly Crist delyffré*, when he saw that he could not deliver Christ. M.C. 150. *Manno allo*, that he may not be able. M.C. 19. *Ha na yllens y gwythé*, and they could not keep him. M.C. 248. *Yth halsan rowlya*, that I could rule. C.W. 46. *May hellyn kynny*, that we may lament. C.W. 74. *May hallan tenna*, that I may shoot. C.W. 112. *Mara keller wythé a chy, na alla yntré dhe'n darasow*, if it is possible to keep him from the house that he may not enter the doors. P.C. 3058. See also *galsen*, I might. *Galsé*, he might. *Galser*, it was possible. W. *gallu*. Arm. *gallout*. Ir. *ala*; *eolas*, ability. Gael. *†al*. Lat. *valeo*. Sansc. *al*, *galb*.
- GALOW, s. m. A call, an invitation. *A Dás Dew, y'th wolowys, clew galow an bobył-ma, dour, may fēns y dyse-hys, a vewnans ry dedhé gwra*, O Father God in thy lights, hear the call of this people; that they may be refreshed, the water of life do thou give to them. O.M. 1832. *A wetta ny devedhys warbarth ha'n kensa galow*, behold us come together with the first call. P.C. 2051. W. *galw*. Arm. *galv*. Ir. *glaodh*, *caol*. Gael. *glaodh*. Manx, *kiaull*, *yllee*. Sansc. *klad*, *cal*, to proclaim. Gr. *καλέω*, *κλάω*, *κλάω*.
- GALSE, v. n. He might. 3 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *Pyth yw an ethom vyé an onyment kēr y skullyé; ef a galsé bós gwyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy*, what is the need to spill the precious ointment? it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more. P.C. 535. *Hen yw gwjyr, ef a galsé púp tra y dhywul arté moy ys na fe*, this is true, he could destroy every thing again, more than it was. P.C. 977. W. *gallasai*, *gallsai*.
- GALSE, v. n. Was gone. 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *gylly*, qd. v. *Rág porrys rjys o dhodho gasé y ben dhe gregy, rág galsé glán dheworto y woys, bewé ny yllly*, for very necessary it was for him to let his head to hang, for was gone clean from him his blood, that he could not live. M.C. 207.
- GALSEN, v. n. I might. 1 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *A'n gwelesta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos; galsen y ta, dhe'n kensé fu*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him? I could well, at the first view. R.D. 863. W. *gallaswn*, *gallswn*.
- GALSER, v. n. It would have been possible. This is an impersonal passive tense of *gally*. *Ef a galsé bós gwyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy, ha re-na galser dhe rey dhe vohesegyon yn beys*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more; and those might have been given to the poor in the world. P.C. 537.
- GALSESTA, v. n. Thou mightest. An enlarged form of *galsest*, 2 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. (Llwyd, 247.) *A'n gwelesta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him? R.D. 862. So also in Armoric. *Ni galsesde quet eguedou sarmon*, couldst thou not speak with us. *Buhez Nonn*, 74.
- GALSOFF, v. n. I am become, gone. 1 pers. s. pres. of irr. v. *gylly*, qd. v. *Múr varth ambus dyogel an beys dh'y terry na'm gás, rág esow galsof ysel, na allaf kerdhes yn fás*, great wonder is to me surely; the earth will not let me break it; for corn I am become low, that I cannot walk well. O.M. 373. *Rák hyreth galsof púr cláf, ny allaf syvel a'm saf*, for longing I am become very ill, and I cannot stand on my standing. R.D. 775.
- GALSONS, v. n. They are gone. 3 pers. pl. preterite of irr. v. *gylly*. *An prysners galsons yn wédh, esé yn dan naw alwedh, ny torsans chy*, the prisoners are gone also, (that) were under nine keys; they have not broken house. R.D. 660.
- GALWY, v. a. Call thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *gelwel*, qd. v. *Belsebuc whék, wheyth dhe corn, ha galwy dré a púp sorn an dhewolow, mara keller y wythé a chy, na alla yntré dhe'n darasow*, sweet Beelzebub, blow thy horn, and call home from every corner the devils; if it is possible to keep him from the house, that he may not enter the doors. P.C. 3056. Llwyd, 249, gives *galú*, and *galwa*, as late forms.
- GAM, s. m. A wrong, an injury, a wrong-doer. A mutation of *cam*, qd. v. *Ty a whýth avel cauch gwás, whýth war gam*, thou blowest like a dirty fellow, blow athwart. P.C. 2716. *Gwásk war gam, ha compys*, strike thou athwart, and straight. P.C. 2735.
- GAM, adj. Crooked, wry, perverse, wicked. A mutation of *gam*, qd. v. *Rák ty dh'y gam worthyby, ty a vjdh box trewysy*, for that thou answerest him wrongly, thou shalt have a hard blow. P.C. 126. *Rák púr wjyr ty a gam dip warnodho ef*, for very truly thou thinkest wrongly respecting him. R.D. 996.
- GAMMA, v. a. To make wry. A mutation of *camma*, qd. v.
- GAMWUL, v. a. To do wrong. A mutation of *camwul*, qd. v.
- GAN, prep. With, by. *Ol ny a pjs, yowynk ha hén, war Dhu púp prjys mercy gan kén, may fēn gwythys rák an bylen*, all we pray, young and old, to God always, mercy with pity, that we may be preserved from the evil one. P.C. 40. *A gan Cayn omskemynes ow máb Abel yw ledhys, may 'thove genys dhe vear bayn*, O by Cain the accursed, my son Abel is killed, that I am born to great sorrow. C.W. 90. *Gans* is another form, and the oldest authority *cans*, qd. v. It enters into composition with the pronouns, as *genef*, *gynef*, with me; *genes*, *gyne*, with thee; *ganso*, with him; *gynsy*, with her;

- genen, gynen*, with us; *geneuch*, with you; *gansé*, with them. W. *gân*, † *can*. Arm. *gan*, † *gant*.
- GAN, pron. Our. An abbreviated form of *agan*, qd. v. *Llwyd*, 231.
- GAN, s. m. A song. A mutation of *cân*, qd. v. *Yn tân whyflyn ef a séf, ha paynys neffré a pŷs, ha'y gân a vŷdh, och, goef, dhe'n bŷs-ma pan fue genys*, in hissing fire he shall stay, and tormented ever shall pray; and his song shall be "O miserable me, when I was born to this world." R.D. 2313.
- GAN, v. a. He shall sing. A mutation of *cân*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cané*, qd. v. *My a gân an conternot*, I will sing the counter note. O.M. 561. *Me a dhystryg ow dyllas, hag a's set y dan y treys, hag a gân dh'agan sylwyas*, I will take off my clothes, and put them under his feet, and will sing to our Saviour. P.C. 252. *Neffré ny gân ef yn cŷr gans y ganow*, never shall he sing in the court with his mouth. R.D. 1899.
- GAN, v. n. We shall have. A mutation of *cân*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of irr. v. *cavas*. *Ni a gân*, we shall have. *Llwyd*, 247.
- GANÉ, v. a. To sing. A mutation of *cané*, qd. v. *An lahé dhe venteyne, servys dhe Dew dhe gané, y sacra scon my a wra*, the law to maintain, to sing the service to God, consecrate him forthwith I will. O.M. 2603.
- GANNO, v. a. He may sing. A mutation of *canno*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cané*. *Cussylllyouch menouch Ihesu a gasé y wokyneth, ha treylé dhe skentuleth ow tywedh na ganno tru*, advise ye Jesus frequently, to leave his folly, and turn to wisdom, that he may not sing "sad" at last. P.C. 1810.
- GANOW, s. m. The mouth. *Gwell dewes vytteth vŷn nŷns á yn agas ganow*, any better drink of wine will not go into your mouth. O.M. 1913. *Yn lyfryow scryfys yma, bŷs collenwys lowené a ganow an flechys da, ha'n rê munys ow tené*, in books it is written that joy is fulfilled of the mouths of good children, and little ones sucking. P.C. 437. *Gwŷr a leversys dhym a'th ganow dhe honan*, truth hast thou spoken to me from thy own mouth. P.C. 2001. *Gans dhe ganow lavar dhymmo dhe hanow*, with thy mouth tell me thy name. R.D. 232. *Ny gân ef yn cŷr gans y ganow*, he will not sing in his court with his mouth. R.D. 1900. It changes in construction into *anow*, qd. v. *Yn y anow*, in his mouth. O.M. 870. *Gwarhas ganow*, the roof of the mouth, or palate. *Llwyd*, 111. *Ganow* is more correctly written *genow*, qd. v.
- GANS, prep. With, by. Another form of *gan*, qd. v. *Yn grows gans kentrow fastys*, on the cross with nails fastened. M.C. 2. *Why a dhéth dhym yn arvow, gans boclers ha cledhydhyow*, ye came to me in arms, with bucklers and swords. M.C. 74. *Hag ynno fêst lŷhas tol gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, and in it quickly many holes by the thorns were holed. M.C. 133. *Mars ny fedhé ef gwythys, gans y tŷs y fŷdh leddrys*, if he should not be guarded, by his people he will be stolen. R.D. 354.
- GANS, v. a. They shall have. A mutation of *câns*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of irr. verb *cavas*. † *An dzhyi a gâns*, they shall have. *Llwyd*, 247.
- GANSE, pron. prep. With them. (*Gans-y*.) *Gansé y a dhŷk golow*, with them they brought light. M.C. 64. *Gansé y a'n hombronkyas*, with them they conducted him. M.C. 76. *Dhe'n Arluth dhe wŷl yma, dre dhe*

- vôdh, gansé nebes*, to the Lord to do there is, by thy will, something with them. P.C. 208. *Dêns pan vo bôdh gansé y, aga bŷs a vŷdh parys*, let them come when the will is with them, their food shall be ready. P.C. 694. *Tan hemma, gor gansé y*, take this, put (it) with them. P.C. 28, 50. Written also *gansy*. W. *gandhynt, gandhynt hwy, † gantunt, † gantynt*. Arm. *gant-hô*.
- GANSEN, v. a. I would have sung. A mutation of *can-sen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *cané*. *Râk na'n gwela dhym a nêp tu, kueth a portha, ny gansen tru*, for that I will see him not on some side to me, I feel sorrow; I would not sing "alas." R.D. 866.
- GANSO, pron. prep. With, or by him, or it. (*Gans-o*.) *Y doull ganso o tewlys*, his purpose by him was decreed. M.C. 7. *Henna ganso nynj-o poyis*, that with him was not grievous. M.C. 10. *Ol y doull ef o tewlys ganso yn nêf râg tregé Ihesus ganso o kerys, ha nynj-o hard dh'y notyé*, all his purpose was decreed with him in heaven to dwell, Jesus by him was beloved, and it was not hard to note it. M.C. 214. *Dŷn ganso dhe dré warnot dh'agan Arluth*, let us come with him home speedily to our Lord. O.M. 559. *Dŷn ganso a dysympys*, let us come with it immediately. O.M. 2788. W. *gandho, gantho, † kanthau, † gantaw, † ganthaw*, Arm. *gant-han, † gantaff*.
- GANSY, pron. prep. With or by them. *Kemmys ew gansy murnys, aga holan ew terrys râg cavow*, so much is it by them mourned, their hearts are broken by grief. C.W. 98. *Moy es un wrêg dhym yma, dhom pleasure râg gwyl gansy*, more than one wife there is to me, my pleasure for to do with them. C.W. 106. Another form of *gansé*, qd. v.
- GAR, s. m. The shank, the leg. Pl. *garrow*. *Gans dour y wolhas aga garrow*, with water he washed their legs. M.C. 45. *Iosep dhe Gryst a vynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whêk*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs and his sweet arms. M.C. 232. *Ow dywleff colm ha'm garrow gans lovan, fast colmennow*, my hands tie thou and my feet with a rope, fast knots. O.M. 1346. *Pyw a dhueth a'n beys yn rŷdh, avel gŷs, pen ha duscoudh, garrow, ha treys*, who is come from the world in red, like blood, head and shoulders, legs, and feet. R.D. 2501. † *An lydrow adro'z garrow*, the stockings on your legs. *Llwyd*, 250. W. *gar, garan*. Arm. *gar*. Ir. *cara*. Gael. *ceathramh*; *caraich*, to move. Sansc. *carana*, the foot; fr. *car*, to go.
- GAR, v. a. He will love. A mutation of *câr*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, qd. v. *Nêb may fe mochya geffys a gâr mochyé yn pŷp le*, he to whom most is forgiven will love most in every place. P.C. 514. *Mar a talleth perthegeis, ny a wra y wowheles, râk pŷp ol a gâr bevé*, if he will begin to be angry, we will deceive him, for every one loves to live. R.D. 600.
- GARADOW, adj. Beloved, loving, dear. A mutation of *caradow*, qd. v.
- GARAF, v. a. I shall or will love. A mutation of *caraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, qd. v. *Na wast na moy lavarow, râk gowegneth ny garaf*, waste thou not more words, for falsehood I do not love. R.D. 906. *My ny garaf streché pel, na nŷl dhe wŷth na dhe sul*, I do not like to stay long, neither work-day nor Sunday. R.D. 2249.
- GARAN, s. f. A crane. Corn. Voc. *grus*. Derived from *gar*, the shank; long legs being its distinguishing quality.

- W. *garan*. Arm. *garan*. Gr. γέπavos. Lat. *grus*. One of the Welsh princes was called *Gwydhno Garanhir*, or Longshanks, which was also the well known nick-name of Edward I.
- GARERA, v. a. To leave, quit, or forsake. *Dho garera*, Llwyd, 80. Written also *gara*. ‡ *Kemer wyth na rey gara an vor gôth râg an vor newedh*, take thou care that thou leave not the old road for the new way. 251.
- GARGAM, adj. Bandylegged. In late times it was corrupted into *gargabm*. Llwyd, 169. Compounded of *gar*, a leg, and *cam*, crooked. W. *gargam*. Arm. *gargamm*.
- GARGET, s. m. A garter. Pl. *gargettow*. Llwyd, 242.
- GARLONT, s. f. A garland, a wreath. Pl. *garlontow*. *Yntredhé avel tús fôl, garlont spern a ve dythgthys*, among them like foolish men, a garland of thorns was framed. M.C. 133. *Gans dén scyntyll a wodhyé me a glewas leverel, an arlont y dhe denné war y ben gans kymmys nell, ma teth an dreyn dhe'n empynyon dre an tell*, by a man learned that knew, I heard say the garland that they drew on his head with so much force, that the spines went to the brains through the holes. M.C. 134. *Un pren gans garlontow a arhans adro dhodho*, a tree with garlands of silver about it. O.M. 2499. Borrowed from the English.
- GARM, s. f. A cry, a shout, an outcry. *An dús vâs a dheserya dhedhé gwlas néf o kyllys; gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Crist a ve meviys*, the good people desired for them the kingdom of heaven that was lost; with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved. M.C. 4. *War tu a y vam a'n pewo, y ben a vynnas synsy, ha'y eneff éth anodho gans garm eyn hag uchel gry*, on the side of his mother that owned him his head he would hold, and his soul went from him with a chilling cry, and a loud wail. M.C. 207. W. *garm*. Arm. *garm*. Ir. *gairm*. Gael. *gairm*. Lat. *carmen*. Gr. χάρμη.
- GARME, v. a. To shout, to raise a shout, to cry aloud, to cry out. *Wy a gýff bohosogyon pûb ér warnouch ow carmé*, ye shall have the poor always on you calling. M.C. 37. *Arluth Du, y a armas, pû a ýl henna bonas*, Lord God, they cried out, who can that be. M.C. 42. *En Edhewon a armé treytour pûr y vós keffys*, the Jews cried out that he was found a very traitor. M.C. 119. *A vynyth ryth, py le yth eth, rák kúeth pygyth, garmé a wréth*, O woeful woman, where goest thou? for grief thou prayest; cry out thou dost. R.D. 852. W. *garmio*. Arm. *garmi*. Ir. *gairim*. Gael. *gairm*.
- GAROW, adj. Rough, sharp, fierce, cruel, keen, severe. *Ow paynys a vjdh garow, kyn vós leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be cruel, before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1354. *Pan yllyn ny yntrethion drey dour a'n meen flynt garow*, when we can between us bring water from the sharp flint stone. O.M. 1860. *Ry whaf dhedhy my a wra, gans myyn grow yn brás garow*, give a blow to her I will, with great stones very sharply. O.M. 2756. *Kyns ow bós marow, ha tormentys yn garow*, before I be dead, and tormented cruelly. P.C. 721. *Saw kyn fêns y mor-thelek, dhe wéth vythons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, but though they be hammered, worse they shall be for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2733. *Cryst a fue lydhys garow*, Christ was cruelly slain. R.D. 903. *Yma dour ow mós garow*, the water is becoming rough. R.D. 2298. W. *garw*. Arm. *garó*. Ir. *garbh*. Gael. *garbh*. Manx, *garroo*. Lat. *gravis*. Germ. *rauh*. Eng. *rough*. Sansc. *garva*; fr. *garv*, to oppress.
- GARRAC, s. f. A rock, a stone. A mutation of *carrac*, qd. v. *An garrac*, the rock. Llwyd, 241. W. *carreg*, y *garreg*.
- GARRAS, v. a. To go, to proceed. ‡ *Dho garras*, Llwyd, 57. A late form of *cerdhes*, qd. v.
- GARSE, v. a. He had loved. A mutation of *carsé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *caré*, qd. v.
- GARSEN, v. a. I had loved. A mutation of *carsen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *caré*, qd. v.
- GARSESTA, v. a. Thou hadst loved. A mutation of *carsesta*, an amplified form of *carses*, 2 pers. s. plup. of *caré*, qd. v. *A garsesta benené, mar mynnyth, war ow ené, me a gerch onan dék dhys*, wouldst thou love women? if thou wilt, on my soul, I will fetch a fair one for thee. P.C. 2838.
- GARTH, s. m. A garden. It is preserved in the compound *lowarth*, qd. v. W. *gardh*, † *garth*. Arm. *garz*. Ir. *gardha*. Gael. *garadh*, *gard*. Manx, *garey*. Gr. χόπος. Lat. *hortus*. Eng. *garth*, *yard*. Goth. *yard*, a house, an inclosure; *aurtigard*, a garden. (Ang. Sax. *ortgearde*. Eng. *orchard*. Goth. *wein-gard*, a vineyard.) Sansc. *garhan*, fr. *garh*, to enclose.
- GARTHOU, s. m. A goad. Corn. Voc. *stimulus*. W. *garthon*, † *gerthi*, in Oxford Glosses. (Zeuss, 1098.) Arm. *garzou*. Goth. *gazd*. O. Germ. *gart*: whence *garti*, a sceptre; *gerta*, *gertia*, a rod, now *gerte*. Eng. *yard*.
- GAS, s. f. Battle, a conflict. A mutation of *cás*, qd. v.
- GAS, s. m. Hatred, enmity. A mutation of *cás*, qd. v.
- GAS, pr. adj. Your, yours. *Ow Tás ynny wolowys, re bo gweres dheuch púp prýs worth temptacyon an tebel, ma gas bo lowyné néf*, my Father in his lights, may he be a help to you always against the temptation of the evil one, that yours may be the joy of heaven. P.C. 226. *Saw warnough agas honan, ha war gas flehes vyan, kên dhe olé why a's bjdth*, but on you yourselves, and on your little children cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2643. An abbreviated form of *agas*, qd. v.
- GASA, v. a. To leave, relinquish, suffer, permit. Written also *gasé*, 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *gás*; 2 pers. pl. imp. *gesouch*; part. *gesys*, qd. v. *Maras ew dhe vódh, ow thás, gwra dhe'n payn-mu ow gasa*, if it is thy will, my Father, cause this pain to leave me. M.C. 55. *Ena Crist a's gasas, hag éth arta dhe besy*, there Christ them left, and went again to pray. M.C. 56. *Múr a foly ew dhodho, an kéth frút-ne mar a'n gás*, great folly it is to him, if he leaves that same fruit. O.M. 192. *Múr varth ambus dyogel an beys dh'y terry na'm gás*, great wonder is to me surely, that the earth will not let me break it. O.M. 372. *My a'd peys, Arluth uhel, dhe'n týr ty a ry cummyas, ma'm gasso, kyns ys myrwel ynno bós dhym dhe welas*, I pray thee, high Lord, to the earth that thou wilt give leave, that it allow me, before dying, in it to seek food for me. O.M. 377. *Dhys yth archaf, a dyreyth, gás Adam dhe'th egeri*, I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. O.M. 382. *An degves ran dhymmo gás*, the tenth part leave thou to me. O.M. 426. *Ny vynyth dhe pobel Dew gasé crés dhyn yn nép tu, awos tryga yn pow-ma*, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side, for the purpose of dwelling in this land. O.M. 1591. *Ny fynnaf gasé onan vythol dhe vewé*, I will not leave any one of them to live. O.M.

1696. *A pe profus bynyges, ef a wodhfyé y bós hy pechadures, ny's gassé dh'y ylyé*, if he were a blessed prophet, he would know that she is a sinner; he would not permit her to anoint him. P.C. 492. *Arluth, dhymmo vy na gās pen na troys na vo golhys*, Lord, do not leave to me head nor foot that be not washed. P.C. 859. *Yn medh Pedyr, dhym na ás troys na leyff na vo golhys*, says Peter, do not leave foot nor hand that be not washed. M.C. 46. *Ow bennath genouch gasaf*, my blessing I leave with you. R.D. 2481. *W. gadu, gadaw, gaduel*. Ir. *fagail*. Gael. *fagail*. Manx, *faagail*.
- GASA, adj. Dirty. Written also *gasow*. Pryce. *Tregasa*, in Gerrans; and *Tregasow*, in St. Erme, are names of places.
- GASAC, s. f. A mare. A mutation of *casac*, qd. v. *Dall yw an gasac-na*, that mare is blind. *Llwyd*, 243.
- GASADOW, adj. Hateful, wretched, detestable. A mutation of *casadow*, qd. v.
- GASSIC, adj. Dirty, foul. Pryce. Id. qd. *gasa*, *gasow*. *Tregassic*, nom. loc.
- GASSO, v. a. He may leave. 3 pers. s. subj. of *gasa*, qd. v.
- GATH, s. f. A cat. A mutation of *cáth*, qd. v. *Bram an gáth*, the wind of a cat. C.W. 172.
- GAU, s. m. Excrement, dung. Pryce. A mutation of *cau*, or *cauh*, a late form of *cauch*, qd. v.
- GAVAF, v. a. I shall find. A mutation of *cavaf*, or *cafaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *cafós*, qd. v. *Tra vethol a rella lés, ny gafaf omma néb tew*, any thing that will do good, I find not here on any side. C.W. 76.
- GAVAL, v. a. To hold, to lay hold of, to grasp, to have. *Dho gaval*, *Llwyd*, 96. *W. gavael, gavaelu*.
- GAVAR, s. f. A goat. Corn. Vocab. *capra vel capella*. Written also *gaver*. Pl. *geuér*, *Llwyd*, 243; and in late Cornish, *gour*. *Ythanwaf búch, ha tarow, gaver, yweges, karow, daves, war ve lavarow, hy hanow da kemeres*, I name cow, and bull, goat, steer, deer, sheep, from my words, let them take their good names. O.M. 126. *Gavar mór*, a lobster. *Llwyd*, 81. Called also in Armoric *gavr-vor*, lit. a sea goat. "Gaver is the sea cray-fish in Cornwall, at the present day. The Jacksnipe, or Judcock, is also called *gaverhale*, the literal meaning of which is the *moor-goat*, more applicable to the large snipe which chatters as it rises, and falling with a quick motion, makes a noise like a kid." *Polwhele's Vocabulary*. (This is also called in Wales, *gavr y mynydh*. Fr. *chèvre volant*.) *W. gavyr, gavr*, pl. *geivyr, geivr*. Arm. *gavr, gaour*, pl. *gevr, geor*. Ir. *gabhar, gabar, gabor*. Gael. *gabhar*, (pronounced *gaar*.) Manx, *goayr*. Gr. *κάπρος*. Lat. *capra*. Fr. *chèvre*. It. Span. *cabretto*. Port. *capra*.
- GAVAS, v. a. He found, he had. A mutation of *cavas*, or *cafás*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *cafós*, qd. v. *Me a gavas*, I had; *ti ryg gavas*, thou hadst. *Llwyd*, 247.
- GAVEL, s. m. A hold, a grasp. *Ha'n Edhewon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mén, leden o ha poy, ha brás, moy agis gavel tredden*, and the Jews put over Jesus a stone, broad it was, and heavy, and large, more than the hold of three men; i. e. than three men could hold. M.C. 237. *W. gavael*. Ir. *gabhail, gabal, gabaal*. Gael. *gabhail*.
- GAVEL, v. a. To get, to find. *Dho gavel*. *Llwyd*, 72. A mutation of *cavel*, id. qd. *cafel*, qd. v.
- GAWAS, v. a. To have. A mutation of *cawas*, qd. v. † *Na ra chee gawas whanz warlyrch chy de contrevak, na ra gawas chwanz warlyrch gvrég de contrevak*, do thou not entertain a desire after the house of thy neighbour, nor do thou entertain a desire after the wife of thy neighbour. Pryce.
- GE, s. m. A hedge. A mutation of *ce*, qd. v. *Gylvan ge*, a hedge-sparrow. *Llwyd*, 53.
- GE, pron. s. Thou, thee. *Ty a vynta ge orth mab dén*, wouldst thou with the son of man. C.W. 20. *Ythosta ge dén fúr*, thou art a wise man. 60. *Cayn dhe chardge ge a vjdh war kerch, barlys, ha gwaneth*, Cain, thy charge will be over oats, barley, and wheat. 78. *Clow ge ow léf*, hear thou my voice. 104. *Pew a' th wrúg ge progowther*, who made thee a preacher. 170. In this word the *g* had the soft sound, as English *j*; it occurs only in late Cornish, and is a further corruption of *se*, as that is of *te*.
- GE, pron. adj. Their. † *Do ge gwithé*, to keep them; † *Ne el e ge dibre*, he cannot eat them. *Llwyd*, 244. † *Kil y ge neitho*, making their nests. 245. Written also *gei*, a late abbreviated form of *agei*, id. qd. *aga*.
- GEAGLE, adj. Dirty, filthy. Pryce; who quotes as an example *Tregeagle*, the dirty town. The word must have originally meant a *dirty place*, being compounded of *geag*, a mutation of *ceag*, id. qd. *cauch*, and *le*, a place.
- GEAR, adj. Green, flourishing. Pryce. A corrupt form of *gver*, qd. v.
- GEAWELL, s. m. The Gospel. Corn. Voc. *evangelium*. Written in the Ordinalia, *awayl*, qd. v. Wrongly translated by Pryce, a *tragedy*. Formed from the Latin. So also *W. evengyl*. Arm. *aviel, aueil*.
- GEDN, s. m. A wedge. *Llwyd*, 53. A late corruption of *gén*, qd. v.
- GEDH, s. m. A day. *Dre dhe vódh yn gédh hydhyw*, by thy will in this day. P.C. 831. *Púr wyryoneth re geusys ahanaf re'n gédh hedhew*, very truth he has spoken of me by this day. P.C. 1588. *Me ny sensaf un bram plos an cás yn gédh nag yn nós*, I value not a dirty puff the case by day or by night. P.C. 2269. A corruption of *dédh*, and is thus written to express the sound of *d*, as *g* soft, or *j* in English, which is a common sound of *d* in Irish and Gaelic. Thus *Dia* is pronounced *Jia*, and in Manx is written *Jee*.
- GEEL, v. a. To do, to make. Pryce. Another form of *gil*, qd. v.
- GEF, v. a. He shall have. A mutation of *céf*, 3 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *cafós*, qd. v. *Ol dhe'n bestes ús omma a géf bós lour dewdhek mýs*, all the beasts (that) are here, shall find food enough twelve months. O.M. 1060. *Púr wýr my a vjdh ragthé, na géf dén vjth ynné*, very truly I will be for them, that not any man shall find a fault in them. O.M. 2457.
- GEFE, v. a. He did find. A mutation of *cefé*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *cafós*. *Rák an torment a'n gefé, y'm colon yma neffré*, for the torment that he had is ever in my heart. R.D. 694. *Drók dén a fue bythqueth, a wúl drók ny'n gefé médh yn y dhydhow*, a bad man he was ever; to do evil he had no shame in his days. R.D. 1783. Written also *gevé*, qd. v.
- GEFES, v. a. I have found. A mutation of *cefes*, 1 pers. s. pret. of *cafós*, qd. v. *A él, ytho dhym lavar, an corf, nan gefes pár, py le res éth*, O angel, now tell me, the body, that I found not its equal, where is it gone? R.D. 788. *Agensow my a'n gwelas, an Arluth, nan gefes pár*,

- lately I saw him, the Lord that I found not his equal. R.D. 912. *My a grŷs bones an gwās pystryour ha hudor brās, nyn gefes cowyth yn wlās*, I believe that the fellow is a wizard and a great sorcerer, I have not found his fellow in the country. R.D. 1855.
- GEFFO, v. a. He may or should have. A mutation of *ceffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafes*, qd. v. *A'n geffo pous a's gwyrthyns, ha dhodho pernas cledhé*, he that may have a coat, let him sell it, and for him buy a sword. M.C. 51. *Lemman lorch nép a'n geffo, gorrens y scrip dyworto; ha nép na'n geffo na nŷl, gwerthens y hugk dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, now he that has a staff, let him put his scrip from him; and he who has not one, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 919. *Me a gryes warnodho, rāk paynys pan na'n gefo tyller dh'y pen*, I believe in him, for pains when he found not a place for his head. R.D. 269.
- GEFYANS, s. m. Forgiveness, pardon. *Me a'n kelm yn krés an wast, may pysso ef gefyans war pen y dhewlyn*, I will bind him in the middle of the waist, that he may pray for pardon on his knees. P.C. 1891. *Yn créf brās me re peches, Arluth, geffyans dhyworthys*, very grossly I have sinned, Lord, pardon from thee. R.D. 1570. Derived from *gafé*, to forgive.
- GEFYN, v. a. We shall have, or find. A mutation of *cefyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *cafes*. *Na gefyn, war ow ené, kyn fēn neffré ow ponyé yn pŷp tol worth y whylas*, we shall not find, upon my soul, though we may be ever running in every hole seeking him. R.D. 549. *Fatel bŷdh dhyunny lemyan agan Arluth na gefyn, ellas, tru, tru*, how will it be to us now, that we find not our Lord? alas! woe! woe! R.D. 731.
- GEFYR, v. pass. It is found. A mutation of *cefyr*, id. qd. *cefer*, qd. v. *Mŷr a gās vyé gené trehy henna rum lauté, saw aban na gefyr ken, euch dh'y drehy hep lettyé, ha mus-urouch ef yn lēn*, much anguish it would be to me to cut that, by my truth, but since another cannot be found, go ye to cut it without stopping, and measure it faithfully. O.M. 2503.
- GEFYs, part. Forgiven. The passive participle of *gafé*, qd. v. *Nēb may fe mochya geffys a gār mochya yn pŷp le*, he that is forgiven most will love most in every place. P.C. 513. *Ha dhym ef a levery, dhe péch dhys a vŷdh gefys*, and to me he said, thy sin shall be forgiven to thee. R.D. 1102. Written also *gevys*, qd. v.
- GEFYTH, v. a. Thou shalt have or find. A mutation of *cefyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*. *Dew dhén a gefyth ena, gor y yn mēs desempys*, thou wilt find two men there, put them out immediately. O.M. 333. It is also used for the third person. *Rāg bōs Abel gwŷr dhegé, ef a'n gefyth yn dywedh, an ioy na dhyfyk nefré*, because Abel's tithe is true, he shall find in the end the joy that will never fail. O.M. 516. *Na wrello y vōdh goef, y'n gefyth mŷr a trystyys*, unhappy he (that) doeth not his will, he shall find much sorrow. O.M. 2094. *Hager vernans a'n par-na ef a'n gefyth*, a cruel death like that he shall have. R.D. 1985. Written also *gevyth*, qd. v.
- GEGIN, s. f. A kitchen. A mutation of *cegin*, qd. v. *Ce dho'n gegin*, go to the kitchen. Llwyd, 252.
- GEI, pron. Their. Llwyd, 244. An abbreviated form of *agei*, id. qd. *aga*, qd. v.
- GEIEN, s. f. A nerve, a sinew. Llwyd, 98. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *goiuen*, nervus. Pl. *geiow*, in construction *eiow*, or *ieyw*. *Pŷr gow a lever dhe vyn; pan sefsys hydheuw myttyn, yāch éns aga ieyw*, a very lie thou wilt tell, when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews. P.C. 2681. W. *gieuyn*, a nerve; pl. *giaw*: *gewyn*, a sinew. Arm. *gwazien*. Ir. *feith*, *feith*. Gael. *feith*. Manx, *feh*.
- GEIN, s. m. The back. A mutation of *cein*, qd. v. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha, kyn dasveuo ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security; though he should revive he will not raise it from off his back. R.D. 404. *A gein*, his back; *war a gein*, on his back. Llwyd, 230. *An heves adrō y gein*, the shirt on his back. 250.
- GEL, s. f. A leech. Corn. Voc. *ghel*, sanguisuga. W. *gél*, *gelen*, *geleu*. Arm. *gelaouen*. Ir. *dallog*, † *deal*. Gael. *deal*, *giol*, *gealadh*. Manx, *guillag*. Sansc. *galukā*.
- GEL, s. m. Power. Pryce. W. *gall*.
- GELAR, s. m. Anguish, pang. Pryce. An incorrect reading of *galar*, qd. v.
- GELE, s. m. A companion, a fellow, one of two. A mutation of *celé*, qd. v.
- GELEN, s. f. The elbow. Llwyd, 52. Another form of *elin*, qd. v.
- GELER, s. f. A coffin. *Yn dour Tyber ef a fue yn geler horn gorrys down, ha mŷl dēn ef a wrŷk dué yn dour-na rāk uth hag own*, in the water of Tyber he was in a coffin of iron put deep, and a thousand men he did end in that water for horror and fear. R.D. 2320. In the other dialects it means a bier. W. *gelor*. Arm. *geler*.
- GELLAS, v. a. To jest, to joke. *Eva nyng ew dha gellas, an ober-ma dha wellas; ledhys yw Abel, na sor*, Eve, it is not (time) to jest, to see this work; killed is Abel, be not angry. C.W. 90.
- GELLY, v. a. To lose. A mutation of *celly*, qd. v.
- GELLY, s. m. A grove. A mutation of *celly*, qd. v. *Pengelly*, the head of the grove, a place in the parish of Creed. *Pen y gelli*, is a frequent name in Wales also.
- GELM, v. a. He will bind. A mutation of *celm*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *celmy*, qd. v. *Me a gelm scon lovan dha worth conna brēch an adla*, I will forthwith bind a good rope on the wrist of the knave. P.C. 2761.
- GELMEN, s. m. A band, a halter. A mutation of *celmen*, id. qd. *colmen*, qd. v.
- GELMY, v. a. To bind. A mutation of *celmy*, qd. v.
- GELVIN, s. m. The beak, the bill of a bird. Corn. Voc. *rostrum*. W. *gylvin*, † *gelvin*, † *golbin*; *gylvant*, *gylv*, † *gilb*. Ir. † *gulba*.
- GELVINAC, s. m. A curlew. Written by Llwyd, 240, *gylvinac*. So called from *gelvin*, a bill, its distinguishing quality. This bird is called in Welsh *gylvinhir*, or long bill, for the same reason. The root of the Welsh term *cyfylog*, a woodcock, in Cornish *cyvelac*, qd. v., is also *gylv*, a bill.
- GELWEL, v. a. To call, to call for, to invoke, to name. Written also *gylwel*, qd. v. Part. *gelwys*, *gylwys*. In construction it changes into *celwel*, qd. v. *Yma ow celwel Ely*, he is calling Elias. P.C. 2959. *Ple clewsta gelwel Dew Cryst gans dēn yn bŷs-ma genys*, where hast thou heard God called Christ by a man in this world born. O.M. 2642. *Ol mēns trespas a wrugé, dhodho ef me a'n gafsé, a menné gelwel gyvians*, all the evil he has done to him I would forgive it, if he would ask pardon. P.C. 1816. *Lemmyn worth agan gelwel, rāk own desefsen merwel*, now calling us, from fear I would have desired

- to die. R.D. 1770. 2 pers. s. imp. *galwy*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. fut. *gelow*, *a elow*, qd. v. W. *galw*. Arm. *galva*. Ir. *glaoth*, *caol*. Gael. *glaoth*. Manx, *kaull*, *yll*, *yllee*. Sansc. *klad*, *cal*. Gr. *καλέω*, *κλάω*, *κλάω*.
- GEMERAF, v. a. I will take. A mutation of *cemeraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *cemes*, qd. v. *Luen dyal war ol an veys ny gemeraf vynytha*, full vengeance on the whole world I will not take ever. O.M. 1234.
- GEMERES, v. a. To take. A mutation of *cemes*, qd. v. *An corf kêr dhe ancledhyas, dîn dh'y gemeres dhe'n lûr*, the dear body to bury, let us come to take it to the ground. P.C. 3141. *Arluth, plê'th ên alemma, dhyn dhe gemeres trygva*, Lord, where shall we go from hence, for us to take a dwelling. R.D. 2392.
- GEMERYN, v. a. We shall take. A mutation of *cemeryn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *cemes*, qd. v. *Mars êth artê dhywor-thyn, drôk yw gyné, vynytha er na whyllyn, a travyth ny gemeryn nêp lowené*, if thou wilt go again from us, I am sorry, ever until we see (thee,) from any thing we shall not take any pleasure. R.D. 2365.
- GEMMER, v. a. He shall take. A mutation of *cemmer*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cemes*, qd. v. *Gwyn y vÿs a vo trigys yn dhe servys, râg tristys nyn d'y gemmer vynytha*, happy his lot (that) is dwelling in thy service, for sorrow will not seize him for ever. P.C. 124.
- GEMMYS, adj. So much. A mutation of *cemmys*, qd. v. *Beneges re bo an Tâs, a vynnas dysquedhes dhyn gwel-yunny a gemmys râs, luen a vertu pûp termyn*, blessed be the Father, who would shew to us rods of so much grace, full of virtue always. O.M. 1747.
- GEMYN, v. a. He will commend. A mutation of *cemyn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cemynny*, qd. v.
- GEN, s. f. The chin. *Llwyd*, 89. *My a's gwÿsk gans un blogon, vythqueth na ve bom, a won, a rollo whaf mar gales, del ys brewaf yn dan gên*, I will smite her with a bludgeon, that never was a stroke, I know, that would give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin. O.M. 2712. The plural is *genow*, the jaws, the lips, the mouth: it is generally written *ganow*, qd. v. See also the dual *dywen*. W. *gên*. Arm. *gên*. Ir. † *gen*. Gr. *γένυς*. Goth. *kinnus*. Germ. *kinn*. Eng. *chin*. Sansc. *hanus*, the jaw; fr. *han*, to grind, to break.
- GEN, s. m. A wedge. Pl. *genow*. *Ty vaow, darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodyys, ha genow, ha my a fystyn agy, ow trehevel an fosow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges; and I will hasten within, erecting the walls. O.M. 2317. W. *gaing*, † *gen*, (in Oxford Glosses;) *cûn*. Arm. *gên*, *cuen*. Ir. *gein*, *ginn*. Gael. *geinn*. Manx, *jeenys*. Lat. *cuneus*.
- GEN, adj. Other. A mutation of *cen*, qd. v. *Sevys, gallas dhe gen le, dên apert ha mûr y brÿs*, he is risen, he is gone to another place, a man perfect and of much estimation. M.C. 255. *Gwytheuch why y, ma na vôn yn nêp maner remmuys dhe gen tyller, war beyn tenné ha cregy*, watch ye them, that they be not in any manner removed to another place, on pain of drawing and hanging. O.M. 2045.
- GEN, pron. adj. Our, ours. *Hedré vy yn beys gynen, neffré trystyns ny gen bÿdh*, whilst thou art in the world with us, never will sorrow be ours. P.C. 731. *Na fyllys, a Arluth da, na fout bythqueth ny gen bué*, it failed not, O good Lord, nor was a want ever ours. P.C. 916. *Arluth, mûr grâs re'th fo, râk lowené ny gen bo yn le may*

- fuen*, O Lord, great thanks be to thee, for joy may not be ours in the place where we have been. R.D. 168. *Râk na wrello dasserchy, neffré ny gen byen ny ioy hep dhywedh*, for if he should not rise again, never should we have joy without end. R.D. 1029. *Esé dour ha ponvos brâs, wharré y gen lowennas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, there was care and great trouble, soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1328. *Dûn dhe menedh Olyved, yn wêdh ena ny a rêd y gen lyfryow*, let us come to the mount of Olives, also there we will read in our books. R.D. 2411. *Cûth ny gen gâs*, sorrow leaves us not. R.D. 2456. † *Gen cosgar nei*, our boys; † *hyrlân yw gen gwaré nyi*, hurling is our sport. *Llwyd*, 245. An abbreviated form of *agan*, qd. v.
- GEN, adv. Through. A mutation of *cen*, qd. v. *Drôk gen y gÿk ef a fue, bÿth ny sparyaf y tenné awos our*, evil though his flesh was, I will never spare to drag him for the sake of gold. R.D. 2186.
- GEN, prep. With, by. † *Ma'n viuh gen liouh*, the cow is with calf. † *Gen an bobl vyhodzhak*, with the poor people. *Llwyd*, 130. † *Gen an levar*, with the book. 241. † *Hy oar gwîl padn dah gen hy glawn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool. *Pryce*. A late form of *gan*, qd. v.
- GENAMA, pron. prep. With me. *Crist pûr wêk, an caradow, a'n gorthebys, yn ûr-na, te a vÿdh yn kêth golow yn paradis genama*, Christ very sweetly, the beloved, answered him, in that hour thou shalt be in the same light in Paradise with me. M.C. 195. A poetic form of *genefvy*.
- GENAU, s. m. The mouth. Corn. Vocab. os. This is properly the plural of *gên*, the chin, or jaw; but as in Welsh, it was used as a singular, and a further plural *genuow* was formed from it. The general form in the Ordinalia is *ganow*, qd. v. See also *Gên*. W. *genau*, pl. *geneuau*. Arm. *genaou*, *genou*.
- GENAWED, s. m. A mouthful, a morsel. *Llwyd*, 5. W. *geneuaid*. Arm. *genaouad*.
- GENE, pron. prep. With me. *Ow holon yntré mÿll darn, marth yw gené na squardhy*, my heart into a thousand pieces, it is a wonder with me that it has not broken. M.C. 166. *Dûs gené pols dhe wandré*, come with me to walk a while. O.M. 934. *Yma gené un bê da, gorra hag eys kemyskys*, I have a good load, hay and corn mixed. O.M. 1057. *Tân ha cledhé, yma gené lemmyn parys*, fire and sword are with me now ready. O.M. 1305. An abbreviated form of *genef*. So also W. *gen-i*. Arm. *gané*.
- GENEF, pron. prep. With or by me. (*Gan-my*.) *Ha genef ef a'd pygys a leverel gwyroneh*, and by me he prayed thee to tell the truth. O.M. 739. *Otté omma prynner genef dhe wûl tân, degys a dré*, behold here sticks with me to make a fire, brought from home. O.M. 1314. *Colom genef vy yma*, a dove with me there is, i. e. I have a dove. O.M. 1189. *Drôg yw genef gruthyl dên*, I am sorry to have made man. O.M. 917. *Mar dha yw genef a vrÿs merwel kys dôs drôk ancow*, so well it is in my opinion to die before evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1229. Sometimes written *genaf*. *Yma flôch genaf genys, dre vôdh an Tâs Dew yn wêdh*, I have a child born, by the will of the Father, God also. O.M. 672. W. *genyv*, † *gennyf*. Arm. *ganan*, † *guenef*.
- GENEN, pron. prep. With or by us. (*Gan-ny*.) *Ow tybbry genen y ma*, he is eating with us. M.C. 43. *Râg genen cregis nêb ês, dên glân yw a bêch*, for he that is

hanged with us, a man clean is of sin. M.C. 192. *May hallo genen tregé*, that he may dwell with us. O.M. 566. *Dús genen ny*, come with us. O.M. 2378. *Ef a'n gevyth genen ny*, he shall find with us. R.D. 2345. W. *genym*, *genym ni*, † *genhym*. Arm. *ganeomp*, † *gueneomp*, † *gueneompny*.

GENES, pron. prep. With, or by thee. (*Gan-ty*.) *Ow broder, pûr lowenek my â genes dhe'n menedh*, my brother, very gladly I will go with thee to the mountain. O.M. 450. *Dhe vroder, ow servont lél, prág nagusy ef genes*, thy brother, my faithful servant, why is he not with thee? O.M. 573. *Rág genes yn pûp teller parys ôf dhe lafuryé*, for with thee in every place I am ready to labour. O.M. 939. Sometimes written also *genas*. *Ar-luth, hy a leveryys, ow holon yma genas*, Lord, she said, my heart is with thee. M.C. 172. W. *genyt*, † *genhyt*. Arm. *ganez*, † *guenez*, † *guenede*.

GENNYS, pron. prep. With your. *Llwyd*, 244. A late composite of *gan*, with, and *ys* for *agys*, your.

GENOUCH, pron. prep. With or by you. Written also *genoch*, and *geneuch*, (*gan-chwi*.) *Ef a's dylyrf genoch why*, he will deliver them to you. P.C. 184. *Rák ow thorment a dhe scon, genoch na'm byvé trygé*, for my suffering will come soon, that with you I shall not stay. P.C. 542. *Bythqueth re bue ús geneuch*, ever there has been a custom with you. P.C. 2034. *Me â geneuch yn lowen*, I will go with you joyfully. P.C. 3006. *Pýth yw tewlys genouch why bós erbyn nós*, what is purposed by you to be against night. R.D. 1286. *Geneuch why mós ny drynyaf*, with you to go I will not grieve. R.D. 1797. W. *genych*, *genych chwi*, † *gennwch*. Arm. *ganchoch*, † *gueneoch*, † *gueneochuy*.

GENOW, s. m. Wedges. Plural of *gên*, qd. v.

GENS, v. subs. They are. *Pryce*. In such phrases as *nyn géns*, *na géns*, they are not, the *g* must be joined to the preceding word, and read *nyng éns*, *nag éns*.

GENSY, pron. prep. With or by her. (*Gans-hy*.) *Ha'y bows y honon gorris a dro dhodho hy a ve, gans y vam y fye guris, hag ef gensy ow tené*, and his own coat put about him it was, by his mother it was made, and he with her sucking. M.C. 161. *An golom ew devedhys, ha gensy branch olyff glás*, the dove is come, and with her a green olive branch. C.W. 178. More frequently written *gynsy*, qd. v. W. *gandhi*, *ganthi*, † *genthi*, † *genti*, † *kenthy*. Arm. *gant-hi*, † *ganti*, † *ganty*.

GENSYNS, pron. prep. With them. *Llwyd*, 244. There is no authority for this form in the Ordinalia, *gansé* being always used, but it would not be incorrect, as it is the exact equivalent of W. *gandhynt*.

GENTER, s. f. A nail, a spike. A mutation of *center*, qd. v. † *Guisgo an genter-ma ed eskaz vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. *Llwyd*, 230.

GENVAR, s. m. January. *Llwyd*, 16, 17. *Mis Genvar*, the month of January. W. *ionawr*. Arm. *genver*. Ir. *geanair*. From the Latin *Januarius*.

GENY, v. n. To be born. Part. *genys*, *gynys*. *Wharé y a'n dystrippyas mar noyth genys del vyé*, anon they stripped him as naked as he was born. M.C. 130. *Yma flôch genaf genys*, there is a child born to me. O.M. 672. *Ny welys tekké bythqueth aban vëf genys*, I have not seen fairer ever since I was born. O.M. 1731. *Pûr wýr ef a fue genys pûr ewn y Bethlem Iudi*, very truly he was born very exactly in Bethlehem Juda. P.C. 1606. *Byn-*

yges re bo an prýs, may fe a venen genys, an wyrhes kër Maria, blessed be the time that he was born of woman, the dear Virgin Mary. R.D. 153. W. *geni*. Arm. *gana*. Ir. *gein*, † *gen*, † *geini*. Gael. *gein*, *gin*. Manx, *gient*. Gr. *γένω*, *γεννάω*, *γεννόμεαι*. Lat. † *geno*, *gigno*, *gnascor*. Fr. *genère*. Goth. *kuni*, *keina*. Sansc. *gan*, *jan*.

GENZHETE, adv. Before yesterday. † *De genzhete*, the day before yesterday. *Llwyd*, 249. It is a modern corruption of *cens*, before, and *de*, yesterday.

GER, s. m. A word, a saying, a report. Pl. *gerryow*, *gyrryow*, *gerryon*. *Te gér vÿth ny geowsys*, thou spakest never a word. M.C. 92. *Lavar gwýr dhymmo un gér, mars ota máb dén ha Du*, tell truly to me one word, if thou art the Son of God. M.C. 129. *Na leveryn un gér gow*, let us not say a word untrue. M.C. 247. *Argyé na moy dhyn ny reys, na keusel na moy gerryow*, to argue more to us there is no need, nor speak more words. P.C. 2468. *Ow gyrryow a vÿdh previs*, my words will be proved. C.W. 60. *Der dha ér*, through thy word. C.W. 42. † *An giriow-ma*, these words. *Llwyd*, 253. W. *gair*, † *geir*, pl. *geiriau*. Arm. *gér*, pl. *geriou*. Ir. *gair*, *gar*. Gael. *gair*. Manx, *geirr*, *feiyrr*. (Gr. *γῆρῶν*. Lat. *garrio*. Germ. *girre*. Lith. *girru*. Russ. *graiu*.) Sansc. *cir*, *cirá*, a discourse, the voice, fr. *gár*, to cry, to shout.

GER, adj. Dear. A mutation of *cér*, qd. v. *A myleges y'th ober, ty ré'n ladhes, rum lowté, hag ef ahanan mar gér*, O cursed in thy work, thou hast killed him, by my truth, and he so dear to us. O.M. 612. *Ow holon gér caradow*, my dear beloved heart. O.M. 2135.

GERCH, v. a. He will bring. A mutation of *cerch*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cerches*, qd. v. *Rák ef a gerch dhyworthyn kemmys na wordhyo Iovyn*, for he will carry from us as many as do not worship Jove. P.C. 1916. *Me a gerch onan dék dhys*, I will fetch a fair one for thee. P.C. 2840.

GERCHEN, adj. Surrounding, about. A mutation of *cerchen*, qd. v. *Hedré vo yn y gerchen quéth Ihesu, éth yn grows pren, ny fÿdh dyswrys*, as long as is about him the cloth of Jesus, (that) went on the cross tree, he will not be destroyed. R.D. 1864.

GERCHES, v. a. To bring, to fetch. A mutation of *cerches*, qd. v. *Me a gerch dour dhys wharré, otté ow fycher gyné yn ow dorn rák y gerches*, I will fetch water for thee soon; behold my pitcher with me in my hand to fetch it. P.C. 657. *Lavar lemyn mars yw prýs dan-von genes tús ervys dhe gerches an vÿl losel*, say now if it is time to send with thee armed men to fetch the vile knave. P.C. 940.

GERCHO, v. a. He may fetch. A mutation of *cercho*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cerches*. *Me a bar daras an yet, na gercho alemma chet, kyn fo mar fól*, I will bar the door of the gate, that he may not carry hence a friend, though he be so boasting. P.C. 3050.

GERDA, s. m. Fame, renown. Cornish Vocabulary, *fama*. Literally *good word*, being compounded of *gér*, and *da*, good. So also W. *geirda*.

GERDHES, v. a. To walk, to go. A mutation of *cerdhes*, qd. v. *Torré ha ke dhe gerdhes*, cut it, and go thy way. O.M. 204. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wédh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fás*, to me also the maimed give thou strength also to walk well. O.M. 2010.

GERENSE, s. m. Love. A mutation of *cerensé*, qd. v.

- Bersabé, flour of an bÿs, rág dhe gerensé Syr Urry a fydh ledhys, Bathsheba, flower of all the world, for thy love Sir Uriah shall be killed. O.M. 2122.*
- GERHAS, v. a. He fetched. A mutation of *cerhas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cerhes*, qd. v. *Dywo low yffarn a squerdyas corf Iudas ol dhe dharnow, hag anodho a gerhas y eneff dhe dewolgow*, the devils of hell tore the body of Judas all to pieces, and from him carried his soul to darkness. M.C. 106.
- GERHES, v. a. To fetch. A mutation of *cerhes*, qd. v. *Tormentors yn kettep gwás, euch alemma gans Iudas dhe gerhes an gwás muscok*, executioners, every fellow, go hence with Judas to fetch the crazed fellow. P.C. 961. *Dún dh'y gerhes, cowethé*, let us come to fetch it, comrades. P.C. 2555.
- GERIITDA, adj. Famous, renowned. Corn. Voc. *famosus*. Comp. of *geriit*, formed from *gér*, with the adjectival termination *iit*, as in *drocgeriit*, qd. v., and *da*, good.
- GERLEVER, s. m. A word-book, dictionary, or lexicon. *Pryce*. Comp. of *gér*, a word, and *lever*, book. W. *geirlyvyr*.
- GERRES, part. Left. ‡ *Ma leiaz gwrég, lacka vel zeag, gwell gerres vel kommeres*, there are many wives, worse than grains, better left than taken. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *gesys*.
- GERRO, v. a. Allow ye. ‡ *Ha Dew lavaras, gerro ny geel dean en agan havalder warlér agan havalder*, and God said, let us make man in our likeness after our own likeness. C.W. p. 191. A late corruption of *gesouch*.
- GERYN, v. a. We shall love. A mutation of *ceryn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *caré*, qd. v. *Néb a geryn an moycha*, whom we love the most. C.W. 88.
- GERYTH, v. a. Thou shall love. A mutation of *ceryth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, qd. v. *Ow bolungeth mar mynnyth y collenwel hep let vÿth, dhe vâp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhys*, my will, if thou wilt fulfil it, without any hesitation, thy son Isaac, whom thou lovest, to offer him it is necessary for thee. O.M. 1279. *Mar a'm ewn geryth, me a'th pÿs, dhymmo gâs crês*, if thou lovest me well, I pray thee allow to me peace. R.D. 1448.
- GES, s. m. A jest, a jeer, a flout, report, mockery. *Te yw mab Du, leun a rás, yn ges y a leverys*, thou art the Son of God, full of grace, in a jeer they said. M.C. 95. *Gûl ges ahanaf a wrêth, marth yw gynef na 'thues mēdh, ow keusel gow*, thou dost make a jest of me, it is a wonder with me that there is not shame speaking lies. R.D. 1390. Borrowed from the English.
- GES, pron. adj. Your, yours. *Banneth an Tâs re ges bo*, the blessing of the Father be yours. O.M. 2585. *Dh'e'n bēdh pan y ges gorrys*, to the tomb when I sent you. R.D. 622. *Nagues ioy y ges colon*, nor is joy in your heart. R.D. 1258. *Y ges bÿdh ioy na dhyfyk*, yours be joy that will not fail. R.D. 1310. *Ken teffo y ges golok*, should he come into your sight. R.D. 1862. An abbreviated form of *ages*, qd. v.
- GESCY, v. a. To jest, to jeer, to deride, to mock, to flout. *Aban na dal dhe gesky, dout tân yfarn dhe'th lesky bôs dyscregyk*, since it behoves thee not to jest, fear hell fire to burn thee, being unbelieving. R.D. 1429. ‡ *Cool ge dhym, men dha gesky*, hearken thou to me, would I flout thee? C.W. 48.
- GESOUCH, v. a. Leave ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *gasé*, qd. v. Written also *geseuch*. *Hedré vyyn ow predery, yn glassygyon gesouch y, aga thÿr dhe wrowedhé*, while I am considering, leave ye them on a green plot, the three to lie. O.M. 2036. *Gesouch dhe vês croffolas*, leave ye off lamentations. O.M. 1662. *Geseuch vy dhe worthyby, kys ry brues dhe vôs dyswrys*, allow ye me to answer before giving sentence to be destroyed. P.C. 2493.
- GEST, s. f. A female dog, a bitch. Pl. *gesti*. Llwyd, 14, 46, 241. W. *gâst*, pl. *geist*. In Arm. *gâst*, pl. *gisti*, is now used to designate a harlot, or common prostitute; a bitch being called *kiez*, i. e. a female dog. So Irish *banchu*, a bitch; *gast*, old woman.
- GESUL, v. a. He will advise. A mutation of *cesul*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cesulyé*, qd. v. *Me a gesul bôs gansé prennys da gwôn yn nép le rág an cladhva Cristunyon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place for a burial-place of Christians. P.C. 1543.
- GESYS, part. Left, permitted, allowed. Part. pass. of *gasé*, qd. v. *Hag a heys dhe wrowedhé yno eff a ve gesys*, and at length to lie there it was left. M.C. 233. *Ha dhyso Dew a yrchys, may fe y tûs ol gesys dhe wûl dhodho sacryfys*, and to thee God has commanded, that all his people be permitted to make sacrifice to him. O.M. 1492. *Del hewel dhynny, omma na fydhyn gesys yn crês*, as it appears to us, here we shall not be left in peace. O.M. 1606.
- GETA, pron. prep. To thee. ‡ *Me a vyn dhe why poyntya service dha tēg, ha geta, rag rowlya eys ha chattell*, I will to thee appoint a service to bear, and to thee, to rule the corn and cattle. C.W. 78. Comp. of *ge*, for *de*, to, and *ta*, thee. This form occurs only in late Cornish.
- GETGORRA, v. a. To compare, to collate. *Dhe getgorra*. *Pryce*. A mutation of *celgorra*, qd. v.
- GEUH, v. a. Ye shall have. ‡ *Hwi a geuh*. Llwyd, 247. A mutation of *ceuh*, id. qd. *ceuch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *cael*. W. *chwi a gewch*.
- GEVE, v. a. He had, or found. A mutation of *cevé*, 3 pers. s. imp. of irr. v. *cafus*, qd. v. *Cryst kymmys payn y'n gevé, angus tyn ha galarow*, Christ so much pain had, anguish sharp and pangs. M.C. 59. *Ow bôs Crist mab Du an néff an tebell él a'n gevé*, fear that Christ was the son of the God of heaven seized the wicked angel. M.C. 122. *Lavar dhym, del ym kerry, pa'n vernans a'n gevé ef*, tell me, as thou lovest me, what the death he met with. O.M. 2219.
- GEVEL, s. f. A pair of pincers. *Gevel-hoern*, muncitorium, snuffers. Corn. Voc. lit. iron pincers. W. *gevail*, † *gebel*, from *gavael*, to seize, grasp. Arm. *gevel*. Ir. *geibheal*. Gael. *geimle*. Manx, *clouw*.
- GEVELYN, s. f. A cubit. A mutation of *cevelyn*, qd. v. *Kys ys trehy war an pren re got o a gevelyn*, before cutting on the tree, too short it was by a cubit. O.M. 2520.
- GEVER, s. m. An opposite position, fronting, relation. A mutation of *cever*, qd. v. *Whet kerchouch dhymmo Pilat, yn y gever, del fuef badt, y fÿf tollys*, again, bring ye to me Pilate, in respect to him, as I was foolish, I was deceived. R.D. 1886.
- GEVES, v. a. He had, or found. A mutation of *ceves*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cafus*. *Hag ow bostyé y bôs ef Cryst gwÿr un vâp Dew a néf yn bÿs-ma nan geves pár*, and

- boasting that he is Christ the true only Son of the God of heaven in this world that had not an equal. P.C. 1578. Written also *gefes*, qd. v.
- GEVYANS, s. m. Pardon, forgiveness. *Da y won y vós a rás, gevyans me ny'm býdh neffré*, well I know that he is of grace, pardon I shall never have. M.C. 104. *Arluth, gevyans dhum ené, govy pan wrugé pehé gans corf an debel venen*, Lord, pardon to my soul! alas, when I did sin with the body of the wicked woman. O.M. 2249. Another form of *gefians*, qd. v.
- GEVYS, part. Pardoned, forgiven. *Ragon y pesys y dás, oll y sor may fe gevys*, for us he prayed his Father, all his anger that it might be remitted. M.C. 9. *Ow thás whék bedhens gevys dhe'n rema aga mystylé*, my Father dear, be they pardoned to these ones their misdeeds. M.C. 185. Another form of *gefys*, qd. v.
- GEVYTH, v. a. He shall have or find. A mutation of *cevyth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Púr wýr ef a'n gevyth gu, pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, very truly he shall have woe, when he comes into my sight. P.C. 963. *Ef a'n gevyth war an chal*, he shall catch it on the jaw. P.C. 1181. *Lyes máp dén yn býs-ma rák y gorf a'n gevyth own*, many a son of man in this world, for his body shall have fear. R.D. 2080. Written also *gefyth*, qd. v.
- GEW, s. m. A lance, a spear, a javelin, a dart, a shaft. *Gew a ve yn y dhewlé gans an Edhewon gorris, ha pen lym rág y wané dhe golon Ihesus hynwys*, a spear was in his hands by the Jews put, and a sharp end to pierce him to the heart of the mild Jesus. M.C. 217. *Yn corf Ihesus caradow en gew lym ef a bechyé*, in the body of Jesus beloved the sharp spear he thrust. M.C. 218. *A'n golon yth éth dour ha goys yn kemeskis, ha ryp an gew a resas dhe dhewlé nêb a'n gwyskys*, from the heart there went a stream great, water and blood mingled, and by the spear it gushed to the hands of him that struck him. M.C. 219. Written also *giw*. *Tan, syns y'th dorn an giu-na*, take, hold in thy hand that spear. P.C. 3010. See also *Gu*. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *gwayu*. W. *gwaew*, † *quaew*. Arm. *goaó*. Ir. *gath*, *ga*, † *gai*, † *geidh*, † *gaodh*, *fagha*. Gael. *fagha*. Manx, *gew*, *gah*. Swed. *gadd*. Sansc. *gada*, a pang; *vágin*, an arrow.
- GEW, s. m. Woe, grief, misery. Pl. *gewow*. *Dhe léf Arluth a glewaf, saw dhe face my ny welaf, er ow gew*, thy voice Lord I hear, but thy face I do not see, for my woes. O.M. 589. *Ethlays gwéf pan vevé genys, ow terry gormenadow Dew, pellys ón a Paradis dhe'n nór veys er agan gew*, alas, woe is me when I was born, breaking the commandments of God, driven we are out of Paradise to the earth of the world for our misery. C.W. 76. *Dheth léf Arluth a glowaf, saw dha face me ny welaf, er ow gew*, thy voice Lord I hear, but thy face I do not see, for my woe. C.W. 84. It changes in construction into *wew*. *My a'n knouk, er y wew; otté mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him, to his sorrow; behold the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2085. Written also *gu*, qd. v.
- GEWAN, s. m. Lies, falsehood. *An fals re scornys gyné; nyns ús ethom nag onan dhywhy a dustynyé pan cleuseuch cows an gewan*, the false (man) has trifled with me; there is no need of any one to testify to you, when he heard you speak the lies. P.C. 1338. Plural of *gow*, qd. v.
- GEWAR, s. m. Anger. *Onon gans an kéth welen yn leyff*
- Crist a ve gorris, a'n gwyskys lasche war an pen, bum púr gewar desethys*, one with the same rod in the hand of Christ (that) was put, struck him a lash on the head, a blow of pure anger excited. M.C. 138. W. *garwedh*.
- GEWS, s. m. A speech, a word. A mutation of *cews*, qd. v. *Rág dhym yma govenek cafes dhe geus tregereth*, for my request is to obtain thy word of love. O.M. 454.
- GEWS, v. a. He will speak. A mutation of *cews*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Pyw ós a geus mar huhel*, who art thou (that) speakest so high. O.M. 1368. *Me a geus dhodho mûr dêk*, I will speak to him very fair. P.C. 189.
- GEWSEL, v. a. To speak. A mutation of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Púr wýr my a vyn mones dhe geusel orth Moyses, yn wêdh Aron*, very truly I will go to speak to Moses, also Aaron. O.M. 1583.
- GEWSEUCH, v. a. Ye will speak. A mutation of *cewseuch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Ny wodhoch pendra gewseuch*, ye know not what ye say. P.C. 443. *Teweuch, a henna na gewseuch gér, pypenagol a wharfo*, be ye silent, of that speak not a word, whatever may happen. R.D. 670.
- GEWSONS, v. a. They shall speak. 3 pers. pl. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Me a vyn y examné, ha'y dús ha'y deskes wharré, prág na gewsons dyougel*, I will examine him and his men, and his doctrine soon; why do they not speak clearly? P.C. 1212.
- GEWSY, v. a. Thou shalt speak. A mutation of *cewsy*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Erbyn a pyth a gewsy, ny yl dén vÿth gorthyby, dhe resons ýns da ha fÿn*, against the thing thou sayest, not any man can answer, thy reasons are good and fine. P.C. 820. *By ny gewsy ken ys wýr*, never sayest thou other than true. R.D. 1195.
- GEWSYS, v. a. Spoke. A mutation of *cewsys*, the preterite of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Worth golow nós ny geusys, na ny wystrys yn scoforn*, by the light of night I spoke not, nor whispered in the ear. P.C. 1253. *Púr wryoneth re geusys ahanaf, re'n gédh hedhew*, very truly thou hast spoken of me, by this day. P.C. 1587. *Y fue gynen Arluth nêf, ha worthym ol a geusys*, the Lord of heaven was with us, and spoke to us all. R.D. 1230. *A'n bédh ef a syvys, rák hydheuw ny a geusys ol orto ef*, from the grave he is risen, for to-day we have spoken all to him. R.D. 1373.
- GEWSYTH, v. a. Thou wilt speak. A mutation of *cewsyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Awos an Dew a geusyth*, because of the God whom thou mentionest. O.M. 1513. *Ny geusyth, rák ny wodhas bós grontys dhym gallos brás*, thou speakest not, for thou knewest not that there is granted to me great power. P.C. 2181.
- GEYDH, s. m. A day. *Mýns a déf ynno, un geydh my ha'm gwrêk a wra dybry*, all that will grow in it, in one day, I and my wife will eat. O.M. 385. *Ow benneth prest ty a fÿdh, kefrys yn nós hag yn geydh*, my blessing ever thou shalt have, equally by night as by day. O.M. 458. *Me a'n te re'n geydh hydheuw*, I swear it by this day. P.C. 2684. *Agy dhe ewhé an geydh, yn paradys ty a séf*, within the evening of the day in Paradise thou shalt stand. R.D. 275. This is a corruption of *dédh* or *dÿdh*; *g* soft being used for *d*, and *ey* to denote the long vowel.
- GEYEN, s. f. A nerve, sinew, tendon. Written also *geien*, qd. v. *Scenys* is used for the plural, qd. v.

GEYL, v. a. He shall lose. A mutation of *ceyl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *celly*, qd. v. *Why a geyl ow lowené a rýs dhyuch yn parathys*, ye will lose my joy (that) I gave to you in Paradise. O.M. 319.

GEYLL, s. m. A scoffing, mockery. *Pan weles y mab dygtis gans an Edhewon mar veyll, ha'y vós gans spurn curunys, ha pēb dhodho ow cull geyll*, when she saw her son used by the Jews so vilely, and that he was with thorns crowned, and every one to him doing mockery. M.C. 165.

GEYN, s. m. The back. A mutation of *ceyn*, or *cein*, qd. v. *My a'th wheres orth y dhôn dhe yffarn kepar hag ôn war geyn lowarn py brathky*, I will help thee to bring him to hell, like as we are, on the back of a fox or mastiff. O.M. 895. *Otté mellow y geyn brew*, behold the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2086. *Gweres, ty harlot iaudyn, ha dôk an grows war dhe geyn*, help, thou obstinate knave, and bear the cross on thy back. P.C. 2616.

GIC, s. m. Flesh. A mutation of *cic*, qd. v. *Dasserchy ef a wra, par del prennas an bÿs-ma gans y gÿk ha gans y wós*, rise again he will, like as he redeemed this world with his flesh and with his blood. R.D. 63.

GIGEL, s. m. A distaff. A mutation of *cigel*, qd. v. *Eva, kymmer dhe gygel rág nedhé dhynny dyllas*, Eve, take thy distaff, to spin clothes for us. O.M. 367.

GIGLOT, s. f. A foolish laughter; a wanton lascivious girl. *Pryce. A giglot a lynage, ha ty war yonk a'n age, pendra wreta gans an gwás*, O wanton of lineage, and thou so young in age, what dost thou with the fellow? P.C. 1183.

GIL, v. a. To do, to make, to work. ‡ *Dho gíl*, Llwyd, 122. ‡ *Da il*, 231. ‡ *E vedn gys gíl saw*, it will cure you. ‡ *Dry vedo hwi gíl*, what will you? 244. This is a late form of *gíl*, qd. v.

GILE, s. m. A companion, a fellow, one of two. *An nÿl dhodho a dellé pymmp cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, the one owed to him five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other, (lit. his companion.) P.C. 506. *Ytho mar crugé golhy agas treys, h'aga seché, golhens púp treys y gylé ahanouch kepar ha my*, now, if I wash your feet, and dry them, let every one of you wash the feet of each other of you. P.C. 877. Written also *gelé*, qd. v.

GILEZ, pron. One another. ‡ *Dhort i gilez*, from each other. *Pryce.* A late form of *gilé*, qd. v.

GILLIS, part. Lost. Llwyd, 252. A mutation of *cillis*, id. qd. *cellys*, qd. v.

GILLY, s. m. A grove of hazels. *Pryce.* Another form of *gelly*, qd. v.

GILWYS, part. Called. Llwyd, 248. See *Gylwys*.

GIRAC, s. m. The sea needle, or gar fish. Llwyd, 14, 33, 41. From the English.

GIRGIRIC, s. f. A partridge. *Pryce.* Written by Llwyd, *gyrgiric*, qd. v.

GIRR, s. m. The flux, the griping of the bowels. *An girr.* Llwyd, 56, 79. W. *geri*. Gael. *gearrach*.

GITHA, v. a. To hide. *Dho githa.* Llwyd, 104. A mutation of *citha*, a late form of *cudhé*, qd. v.

GIVIA, v. a. To forgive, to pardon. *Pryce.* A later form of *gafé*, qd. v.

GIVIANS, s. m. Forgiveness, pardon. Llwyd, 171, 240. A late form of *gefians*, qd. v.

GIVYS, part. Forgiven. Llwyd, 248. Written also *gevys*, and *gefys*, qd. v.

GLAN, s. f. The bank, the side, or brink of a river; the side of any thing. Corn. Voc. *ripa.* *Mars yw dyenkys, ellas, rák me a wél an mên brás war glan an bédh fest huhel*, if he is escaped, alas, for I see the large stone on the side of the tomb very high. R.D. 522. *Gland*, for a river bank, is still used in Cornwall. W. *glan.* Arm. *glann.* Manx, *bochlane*.

GLAN, adj. Clean, pure, holy, fair, innocent. *Wy yw glán a búb fylté, mas nynj ouch ol da na whék*, ye are clean from all filth, but ye are not all good nor sweet. M.C. 47. *Dén glán yw a béch, heb fall ynno ef dyfout nyng és*, a man pure he is from sin, without doubt in him there is not a fault. M.C. 192. *Yn hanow Dew, ty mór glán, me a'th wÿsk gans ow gwelan*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1675.

Why a dhyerbyn wharré dén ow tôn pycher dour glán, ye will meet soon a man carrying a pitcher of clean water. P.C. 629. *Eychan, rág y fynner, mara kyller gans paynys mēr ow dyswul glán*, Oh, woe! for it is wished, if it could be, with great sorrows to destroy me quite. P.C. 2602. *Rák, del won, máp Dew ôs púr yn beys gynys a vachtyth glán*, for as I know, very Son of God thou art, in the world born of a virgin pure. P.C. 3027. W. *glán.* Arm. *glán.* Ir. *glan.* Gael. *glan.* Manx, *glen.* Gr. *καλόν, γλήνη.* Dor. *γλάνα.* Germ. *klein.* Eng. *clean.*

GLAN, s. m. Wool. *Cnéu glán*, a fleece of wool. Llwyd, 170. (W. *cnu gwlan, cnu o wlan.*) A later form of *gluan*, qd. v.

GLANHY, v. a. To make clean, to cleanse. Part. pass. *glanhÿs.* *A púp plós yth ouch glanhÿs, mes ol nÿns ouch gulán deffry; yma onan púr vostÿys omma a 'gys company*, from all dirt ye are cleansed, but ye are not all clean, really; there is one much defiled here of your company. P.C. 865. W. *glanháu.*

GLANNITH, adj. Clean and neat. Llwyd, 95, 99. *En lannith*, cleanly. 248. W. *glanwaith.*

GLANNITHDER, s. m. Cleanliness, neatness. Llwyd, 95, 240. W. *glanweithder.*

GLAS, s. m. The maw, or stomach. Corn. Voc. *stomachus.* *Lemyn ythyw ewn hÿs, ewnyn ef yn scon dh'y le.—An jawl re'th ewno dh'y glas*, now it is the right length, let us adjust it soon to its place.—The devil adjust thee to his maw. O.M. 2527. *Whÿth war gam, vyngeans y'th glas*, blow athwart, vengeance in thy maw. P.C. 2716. *A harlos, yn kettep gwas, hertheuch, vynyons y 'ges glas*, O rascals, every fellow, push ye, vengeance in your maws. P.C. 3074.

GLAS, s. f. A country, region. *May'th ylleuch yn mēs a'm glás*, that ye go out of my country. O.M. 1587. *Gallas Moyses ha'y pobel mēs a'm glás*, gone are Moses and his people out of my land. O.M. 1628. *Ha dhywhy me re ordynas glás nēf ynny rák trygé*, and for you I have ordained the kingdom of heaven, in it to dwell. P.C. 808. Another form of *gwlas*, qd. v.

GLAS, adj. Blue or azure, sky coloured; gray, ash coloured; verdant, green. *Del lavaré war anow, war an pren glás mar a te, yn pren seych ha casadow yn erna fatel ve*, as (one) saith by mouth; on the green wood if it come, in dry and hateful wood, then how shall it be? M.C. 170. *An golom glás hy lagas, yn mēs gwra hy delyfré, lélé edhen, ren ow thás, leverel ny won ple fe*, the dove

- with blue eyes do thou liberate outside, a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1109, 1135. *Dynythys yw, hag yma yn hy myyn branch olyf glás*, she is come, and there is in her beak a branch of green olive. O.M. 1122. *Dún ganso dywhans touth brás, rák y worré yn dour glás yw ow dysyr*, let us come with him very speedily, for to put him into blue water is my desire. R.D. 2193. In construction with feminine nouns it would strictly change into *lās*, as in Welsh, but the rule is not always followed in Cornish, though examples are found. † *Ema reiz gennam kenifra lazuan lās rág booz*, there is given by me every green herb for food. M.C. p. 95. W. *glás*. Arm. *glás*. Ir. *glas*. Gael. *glas*. Manx, *glass*. In all the Celtic languages it is applied to the three colours, and it is equally indefinite in the classical. Gr. γλαυκός. Lat. *glaucus*: *glastum*, woad.
- GLASCOR, s. m. A kingdom, a country. *Ow colon yw cláf marthys, bós dróg a'n par-ma codhys yn ow glascor yn torma*, my heart is wondrous sick, that such an evil is fallen in my kingdom at this time. O.M. 1570. *Ef a ladh gans fleyryngy ol ow glascor*, he will kill with the stink all my kingdom. R.D. 2134. *Rák púr wýr yth hepcoras dre y ober glascor néf*, for very truly he renounced by his work the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2338. *A le-na yth yskynnaf yn ban býs yn glascor néf*, from that place I will ascend up even to the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2402. In construction it changes into *wlascor*. *Mar mynnyth bones yn eys, reys yw dhys gorre Moyses, Aron a th wlascor yn meys, h'aga pobel ol gansé*, if thou wilt be at ease, need is to thee to put Moses (and) Aaron out of thy country, and all their people with them. O.M. 1573.
- GLASE, v. n. To become blue, to grow pale; to be green, to flourish. *Ol an tŷr a bywfy yw mylleges yth ober; ffrut da byner re dhokko, na glase býs gorfen býs*, all the earth thou ownest is cursed in thy deed; good fruit may it never bring, nor be verdant until the end of the world. O.M. 584. W. *glasu*. Arm. *glaza*. Ir. *glas*. Gael. *glas*.
- GLASGARN, s. m. A kingdom. *Llwyd*, 138. This is a later form of *glascor*.
- GLASSYGYON, s. m. A green, a green plot. *Hedré vryn ow predery, yn glassygyon gesouch y, aga thŷr dhe wrowedhé*, while I am considering, leave ye them on a green plot, the three to lie. O.M. 2036. W. *glesygen*.
- GLASTANEN, s. f. The oak, the scarlet oak. Cornish Vocabulary, *quercus vel jillex*. *Llwyd* gives *glastan*, *glastanan*, *glastennen*, as various forms. 141, 240. W. *glasdonen*. Comp. of *glás*, green, and *tonen*, bark. Arm. *glastennen*, *glasten*.
- GLAW, s. m. Rain. *Bedhens ebron dreys púp tra, rák kudhé mýns ús formys, rák synsy glaw awartha, dhé'n nór veys may fe dyllys*, let the sky be above every thing, to cover all that is created, to keep the rain above, to the earth of the world that it may be sent forth. O.M. 23. *Rág sythyn wosé hemma, dew ugens dýdh my a ás glaw dhe godhé awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1028. *Dún abervedh desempys, agan gorhyl awartha gans glaw ef a vjdh cudhys*, let us come in immediately, our ark from above with rain it will be covered. O.M. 1064. *Gallas an glaw dhe vés gulán, ha'n dour my a grés basseys*, the rain is clean gone away, and the water I believe abated.

- O.M. 1097. *Glaw*, Corn. Voc. *pluvia*. W. *gwlaw*, and provincially *glaw*. Arm. *glab*. Lat. *pluvia*. Sansc. *plu*, to flow. Gr. πλέω, βλύω, βλύζω. Lat. *pluo*, *fluo*. Germ. *fliesse*. Eng. *flow*. Lith. *plauju*. Russ. *plywu*.
- GLAWN, s. m. Wool. † *Hy oar gwíl padn dah gen hy glawn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool. *Pryce*. A late form of *gluan*, qd. v.
- GLEB, adj. Wet, moist. *Dédh gléb, a wet day*. In construction with nouns feminine it changed as in Welsh into *léb*, thus *cewar léb*, wet weather. *Ll*. 66, 243. Hence are derived the substantive *glíbor*, moisture, and verb *glybyé*, to wet, qd. v. W. *gwlyb*, † *gulip*. Arm. *gleb*, *glub*. Hence English *glib*. Compare also W. *gwlych*, wet. Arm. *glouech*. Ir. *fliuch*. Gael. *fliuch*. Manx, *fliugh*. Sansc. *plu*, to flow.
- GLEDH, s. m. Chickweed. *Llwyd*, 18, *glédh*. W. *gwlydh*. Ir. *flith*, *fiaille*. Gael. *flíodh*. Manx, *flee*.
- GLEDH, adj. Left, the left. A mutation of *clédh*, qd. v. *A búb tenewen, hag a dhychow hag a glédh*, on every side, both on the right and on the left. M.C. 236. *Doro kenter, ha me a tak y luef glédh gans ol ow nel*, bring a nail, and I will fasten his left hand with all my strength. P.C. 2747. *Dorn glédh*, left hand. *Llwyd*, 150.
- GLEDHE, s. m. A sword. A mutation of *clédhé*, qd. v. † *Cens dha gledhé*, with thy sword. *Llwyd*, 230.
- GLEN, s. m. A valley, a dale. Generally written *glyn*, qd. v.
- GLENY, v. a. To cling to, to cleave to, to adhere, to stick to. Part. pass. *glenys*. *Y dysky múr a'n grevyé, wortó fast nawng-o glenys*, to take it off much him grieved, to him fast it was now clinging. M.C. 176. *Dhe'th scoform wharré yches my a re; abarth ow Thás bynyges, dh'y thyller arté glenes, kepar del ve*, to thy ear soon health I will give; on the part of my blessed Father, to its place let it stick, like as it was. P.C. 1153. *Ytho ow fows ha'm brustplat purpur garow dhum strothé, dre an gós a rák Pilat, wortó an kýc a glené*, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me, through the blood before Pilate, the flesh stuck to it. R.D. 2594. † *Bez leddarn a glenaz ort an dzhei*, but the thieves clung to them. *Llwyd*, 252. Written also *glyné*, qd. v. W. *glynu*. Ir. *lean*, † *glean*. Gael. *leanail*, *leantwinn*, † *glean*. Manx, *liant*.
- GLESIN, s. m. The herb woad. Corn. Voc. *sandix*. W. *glesyn*, what is blue; from *glás*. Lat. *glastum*.
- GLESEUCH, v. a. Ye heard. Incorrectly for *glewseuch*, a mutation of *clewseuch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *clewas*, qd. v. *Arluth ot omma an gwás del gleseuch, a dhyallas an profus Ihesus, dampnyas dhe vós gorrys yn grows pren*, Lord, see here the fellow, as you heard, (that) mocked the prophet Jesus, he condemned to be put on the cross tree. R.D. 1804.
- GLEW, adj. Resolute, stout, sharp, acute, penetrating. *Ow bommyn yw marthys glew, ny fyn an gwás gelwel tru, na pygy cafus merci*, my blows are wondrous sharp, the fellow will not call "oh," nor pray to have mercy. P.C. 2088. *Ow stons a fue crows a pren; kys en mychtern dén ha Dew; yn le basnet war ow fen, curyn a spern lym ha glew*, my standing was a cross of wood; before I was a king, man, and God; instead of a helmet on my head, a crown of thorns sharp and penetrating. R.D. 2582. W. *glew*.
- GLEW, v. a. He will hear. A mutation of *clew*, 3 pers.

s. fut. of *clewas*, qd. v. *Na dhyscryssouch Dew a nêf, râg ef a glew agas lêf*, do ye not distrust the God of heaven, for he will hear your voice. O.M. 1658. *Y wordhyé y teleth dheys, mar uskys pan glew dhe lêf*, to worship him it is incumbent on thee, so quickly when he hears thy voice. O.M. 1776.

GLEWAF, v. a. I shall hear. A mutation of *clewaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *clewas*. *Ma ow wolon ow ranné, pan glewaf cows a'n parna*, my heart is separating when I hear talk of that kind. O.M. 2182.

GLEWAS, v. a. He heard. A mutation of *clewas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *clewas*, qd. v. *Worth nêp a glewas govyn, râk y a wor leverel*, ask of one (that) has heard, for they know (how) to say. P.C. 1260. *Me a'n glewas dyougél, I heard him certainly*. P.C. 1307. *A Ihesu, mychtern a nêf, ty re glewas agan lêf*, O Jesus, king of heaven, thou hast heard our voice. R.D. 174.

GLEWFO, v. a. He may hear. A mutation of *clewfo*, 3 pers. sing. subj. of *clewas*. *Ot an iustys ow tós dhyn, anodho ef grêns del vyn, pan glewfo y lavarow*, see the justice coming to us, with him let him do as he will, when he hears his words. P.C. 372.

GLEWSYUCH, v. a. Ye heard. A mutation of *clewsyuch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *clewas*. *An rê-ma ew gwêl a râs, râg ny glewsyuch yn nêp plâs sawor a'n par-ma vythqueth*, these here are rods of grace, for ye have not smelt in any place savour of this sort ever. O.M. 1990. *A glewsyuch why, cowethé, del ugy an vyl horé owthenwel an pýth na vÿdh*, did ye hear comrades, how the vile strumpet is calling on the thing that is not? O.M. 2727.

GLEWYUCH, v. a. Hear ye. A mutation of *clewyuch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *clewas*. *Oyeth sy glewyuch dhym ol, masons an drê ketep pol*, hear ye, listen to me all, masons of the town, every head. O.M. 2297. *Oyeth or oyeth yn wêdh sy glewyuch bryntyn ha kêth, oyez, now oyez, likewise hear ye, nobles and commons*. O.M. 2420.

GLEYN, s. m. The knee. *Ena Christ a's gasas, hag êth arta dhe besy war ben gleyn dheworth y dâs, del lavarsa ragon ny*, there Christ them left, and went again on his knees to his Father, as he had said for us. M.C. 56. *Mês y dhensys o mar feyn pûb ùr a'n trylya dhedhé, may 'th êth war ben y dhewleyn, ha pesy yn ketelma*, but his manhood was so perfect every hour (that) he turned to them, so that he went on his knees, and prayed in this manner. M.C. 54. Another form of *glín*, qd. v.

GLIB, adj. Wet, moist. Generally written *gléb*, qd. v.

GLIBBIE, v. a. To make moist, to moisten, to wet. *Pryce*. Written also *glybyé*, qd. v.

GLIBOR, s. m. Moisture. Cornish Vocab. *humor*. W. *gwlybwr*. Arm. *glebor, glebder*. "The town of Ulubraë, mentioned by Cicero in Lit. Fam. vij. 18, appears to have been in a moist situation from the allusion to frogs." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 368.

GLIHI, s. m. Frost. *Llwyd*, 33. Written also *clihi*, qd. v. Lat. *glacies*.

GLIN, s. m. The knee. Corn. Voc. *penclin*. *Ol an re-ma ty a fÿdh, ow gordhyé mara mennyth war pen dhe dhew glÿn ysel*, all these thou shalt have, if thou wilt worship me low on thy knees. P.C. 136. *Péb ol war pen y dew glÿn a gân yn gordhyans dhodho*, every one upon his knees shall sing in worship to him. P.C. 247.

‡ *Pedn glin*, *Llwyd*, 63. W. *glín*. Arm. *glín*. Ir. *glun*. Gael. *glun*. Manx, *glicoon*. Slav. *koleno*. Sansc. *g'ānu*, fr. *jñā*, to bend. Lat. *genu*. Gr. *γόνυ*. Goth. *kniu*. Eng. *knee*.

GLIT, s. m. A hoar frost, a rime. *Llwyd*, 131. See *Glúth*.

GLOAS, s. m. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *Pryce*. *Me a guntell dreyn ha spern ha glós, dha lesky heb bern, hag a wra bushe brás a voog*, I will gather briars and thorns, and dried cow-dung, to burn without regret, and will make a great cloud of smoke. C.W. 80. This word is still in use in Cornwall, and the same material is used for fuel in some parts of Wales. W. *gleiad*. Dr. O. Pughe derives the word from *glai*, glistening; I am more inclined to *goleu*, light.

GLOC, s. f. A cloak. A mutation of *clóc*. *Pan sefsys hydhew myttyn, yâch êns aga ieyw; dyswedh y a dhan dhe glók*, when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews; shew them from under thy cloak. P.C. 2682. Borrowed from the English.

GLOS, s. f. A pang, pain, anguish. *Mey fê, me re goskes pôs; ha rum kemeres drók glós*, my faith, I have slept heavily; and an evil pang has seized me. R.D. 512. A contracted form of *gloys*, qd. v.

GLOW, s. m. Coal. *Pýth yw an gordhyans dhe Dew bós leskys dhe glow lusew war an karrygy degé*, what worship is it to God that the tithe be burnt to coal-ashes on the stones? O.M. 477. ‡ *Gwell hy vye perna nebas glow, ha hedna vedn gus tubm a dhella e a râg*, better she had bought some coal, and that will warm you behind and before. *Pryce*. *Hwêl glow*, a coal pit. *Llwyd*, 145. W. *glo*. Arm. *glaou*. Ir. *gual*. Gael. *gual*. Manx, *geayl*. Germ. *kole*. Eng. *coal, glow*. Sansc. *gval*, to burn, to shine.

GLOW, v. a. He will hear. A mutation of *clow*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *clowas*, qd. v. ‡ *Piwa glow vi, whom hear I?* *Llwyd*, 253.

GLOWAS, v. a. He heard. A mutation of *clowas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *clowes*, or *clowas*, qd. v. *Sera, ha me ow gwandra, me a glowas a wartha war an wedhan un êl whêk, fîr ow cana*, Sir, as I was walking, I heard from above on the tree an angel sweet wisely singing. C.W. 56.

GLOWES, v. a. To hear. A mutation of *clowes*, or *clowas*, qd. v. *Worth glowes*, by hearing. *Llwyd*, 249.

GLOWSYS, v. a. Thou heardest. A mutation of *clowsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *clowas*, qd. v. *Dróg polat o, nêb a glowses ow cana*, an evil pullet he was, whom thou didst hear singing. C.W. 56.

GLOWYS, v. a. I heard. A mutation of *clowys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *clowas*, qd. v. *Ef a allas dyougél, del glowys y leverel yn lyes le*, he could indeed, as I heard it said in many a place. P.C. 2874.

GLOYS, s. f. A pang, pain, anguish. *Angus brás, ha peynys tyn, ha gloys créf a's kemeras*, great anguish, and pains, and strong pang seized her. M.C. 221. *Ma an gloys dre ow colon râk gallarow hag anken*, there is a pang through my heart for sorrows and grief. P.C. 1147. W. *gloes*. Arm. *gloez*. Sansc. *klis*, to be pained.

GLU, v. a. Hear thou. A mutation of *clu*, id. qd. *claw*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *clewas*, qd. v. *Cowyth, growedh an nÿl tu, hag aspy ahas, ha glu, a râg hag a denewen*, comrade, lie on one side, and look out continually, and listen, forwards and sideways. O.M. 2062.

GLUAN, s. m. Wool. Corn. Voc. *lana*. *Glân* is given by Llwyd, and *glawn* by Pryce, as late forms. W. *gwlan*, + *gulan*. Arm. *gloan*. Ir. *olann*. Gael. *olann*. Manx, *ollan*. Slav. *wlan*. Lith. *vilna*. Lat. *lana*, for *vlana*.

GLUT, s. m. Glue, viscous matter, paste. Corn. Vocab. *gluten*. W. *glúd*. Arm. *glúd*. Ir. *glaodh*. Gael. *glaodh*. Gr. *γλοιος, γλία*. Lat. *gluten*. Eng. *glue*.

GLUTH, s. m. Dew. Llwyd, 16, 141, *glúth*. W. *gwliith*. Arm. *gliz*.

GLUYAN, s. m. Sickness, disease. *Gwelly glúyan*, bed sickness. Pryce. A mutation of *clúyan*, qd. v.

GLYBOR, s. m. Wetness, moisture. Llwyd, 66. Another form of *glibor*, qd. v.

GLYBYE, v. a. To wet, to moisten, to make wet, to madden. *Yma daggrow ow klybyé dhe dreys rák ewn kerengé, saw me a's séch gans ow blew*, tears are wetting thy feet, for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 482. W. *gwlybu*. Arm. *glebia*, *glibia*, *glubein*, *glubein*.

GLYN, s. m. A valley through which a river flows, a woody valley, a glen. W. *glyn*. Arm. *glen*. Ir. *gleann*. Gael. *gleann*. Manx, *glion*. Scot. *glen*.

GLYNE, v. a. To cling to, to adhere to, to stick to. *Pan fue an purpur war skwych kychys dhe vés gans dyw dhorn, worto y glynes hardlych ran an kyc bñs yn ascorn*, when the purple was on a sudden snatched away with hands, to it stuck closely a piece of the flesh even to the bone. R.D. 2597. Another form of *gleny*, qd. v.

GLYVEDHAS, s. m. Midwifery. *Benen glyvedhas*, a midwife. Llwyd, 103. I consider the word to be a mutation of *clyvedhas*, and connected with W. *colwyn-ydhiaeth*, midwifery.

GNACIAS, v. a. Struck or knocked. A mutation of *cnacias*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cnacié*, id. qd. *cnoucyé*, qd. v. + *E gnacias*, he knocked. Llwyd, 253.

GO, adv. Rather. A particle used with words to denote a progress towards, an approach, or a state short of perfection. In Welsh it is of frequent occurrence, as *pant*, a hollow, *gobant*, a little hollow. *Bron*, a hill, *govron*, a little hill. *Drwg*, bad, *go dhrwg*, rather bad. So Cornish *go dól*, a little valley. Ir. *gabh*, progress. Sansc. *gá*, to go.

GO, pron. adj. Their. ‡ *Ha an 'oar a dróz rág gwelz, ha an lozo ríq dasker ház poka e cunda, ha an gwýdh toon lavallo, ha go ház etta go honnen, warler go henda; ha Dew gwellas tro va dah*, and the earth brought forth grass, and the herb did yield seed after its kind, and the trees yielding fruit, and their seed in themselves after their kind; and God saw that it was good. C.W. p. 190. A late corruption of *aga*, qd. v.

GOBER, s. m. A recompence, reward; fee, wages, stipend, hire. Written indiscriminately also *gobar*, *gobyr*. *A'n deppro gans cregyans da gober ték eff a'n gevyth*, he that eats it with good faith, a good reward he shall obtain. M.C. 44. *Gurýs yw dhe temple hep sôn, agan gobyr ny a'th pñs*, thy temple is done without noise, our wages we ask of thee. O.M. 2584. *Why a's býdh agas go-bar eredy*, ye shall have your payment surely. O.M. 2587. *Gobar da why agas býdh*, a good reward ye shall have. R.D. 376. *Why a's býdh go-bar brás*, ye shall have a great reward. R.D. 672. W. *gobyr*. Arm. *gobr*.

GOBERNA, v. a. To hire. *Gobernes*, hired. Pryce.

GOC, adj. Lying, deceitful. *Menouch ef a wrúk bostyé y vós máp Dew, dh'y lave, arluth an gók*, often he did boast

that he was the Son of God, be he praised! lord of the liars. P.C. 2890. *Ny vñdh Dew nefra pñr wñr kevys goak, trest dhymo*, God will never very truly be found a liar, trust to me. C.W. 172. This is the same word as *gauhoc*, *gouhoc*, from *gow*, a lie.

GOCCOR, s. m. A merchant, a trader, a dealer, a hawker, a pedler. Pl. *goccorion*. *Crist a gafas gockorion yn templeys aberth yn dré, ef a rñg dhedhé yn scon mós yn mēs a lena*, Christ found traders in the temples within the town, he caused them soon to go out from thence. M.C. 30. Another form of *gwicur*, qd. v.

GOCY, adj. Foolish, silly, absurd. Pl. *gocyes*. Superlative *gocyé*. *A venen, assos goky*, O woman, thou art foolish. O.M. 173. *Gorteuch lymmyñ gockyes, dhé'th scoform wharré yehes my a re*, stay ye now fools, to thy ear soon health I will give. P.C. 1149. *Asyw an dén-na goky*, that man is foolish. P.C. 1662. *A Bertyl asogé mñs ha goky dres ol an dñs py ytho fñl*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad and silly beyond all the men that are fools. R.D. 972. *Hesogé goky Mathew*, and thou art foolish Matthew. R.D. 983. *Ysouch gokky ha fellyon*, ye are silly and foolish. R.D. 1273. *Nynsouch lemmyn gokyas*, are ye not now foolish? R.D. 1136. *Ty yw, me a grñs, an gokyé dén yn beys*, thou art, I believe, the foolishest man in the world. R.D. 1454. In construction it changes into *woky*, qd. v. The root is *cóc*, qd. v.

GOCYNETH, s. m. Foolishness, folly, absurdity. *Ty a heuel muskegys, hag yn gokyneth gyllys, awos an Dew a geusyth*, thou seemest crazed, and in folly lost, because of the God (that) thou mentionest. O.M. 1512. In construction it changes into *wocyneth*. *Rum fñ, mñr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a ýl dén orto bewé*, by my faith, much of folly it is to go to burn a thing that a man can live upon. O.M. 473.

GOD, s. m. A wood. A mutation of *cód*, a contracted form of *coed*, qd. v.

GODE, s. m. Confusion. This word occurs in the following passage. *Dro ve, gode thous re'th fñ*, bring it, confusion be to thee. O.M. 2822. The meaning is not obvious, but evidently an imprecation. Mr. Norris suggests *gode dhons*, a good dance. I am inclined to connect it with the W. *gwaed*, blood.

GODEN, s. m. A base or foundation; the sole. Corn. Vocab. *goden truit*, planta pedis, the sole of the foot. W. *gwadyn*. Arm. *gweten*.

GODH, s. m. A mole. Corn. Vocab. *god*, talpa. In late Cornish it was called *gñdh dhár*. Llwyd, 160, 241. *Twrch daear* is also one of the names in Welsh. W. *gwádh*. Arm. *goz*. Ir. *fadh*. Gael. *fadh*.

GÓDH, s. f. A goose. Pl. *godhow*; (*godho*, Llwyd, 242.) *Gódh dék scon my a offryn dhe Dew war ben ow dewlyn, hag a's gor war y alter*, a fair goose forthwith I will offer to God upon my knees, and put it upon his altar. O.M. 1195. ‡ *Culliag godho*, a gander. Llwyd, 43. Written also *goydh*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guit*, qd. v.

GODH, v. a. He will fall. A mutation of *códh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *codha*, qd. v. *Me a lever yn torma, vynions créf a gódh warnas*, I say at this time strong vengeance will fall upon thee. O.M. 1498. *Mñr dhe voy ef re pechas, ha drók warnodho a gódh*, much the more he hath sinned, and evil will fall upon him. P.C. 2192.

GODHAL, s. m. An Irishman. Written also *gwidhal*, qd. v.

GODHALEC, adj. Irish. *Pryce*. W. *gwydhelig*. Ir. *gaodhalach*. Gael. *gaidhealach*. Manx, *gaelic*, *gaelig*.

GODHAS, s. m. Sediment, grounds of drink, the lees. *Llwyd*, 15. W. *gwadhod*. Arm. *gouzia*, *gouziza*, to settle.

GODHAS, v. a. He fell. A mutation of *codhas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *codha*, qd. v. *Râg own y a gangyes lwy*, *râg gwander y a godhas*, for fear they changed colour, for weakness they fell. M.C. 68.

GODHAS, v. a. To know. *Llwyd*, 50. In construction it changes into *wodhas*. *Ef a wodhyé y verwy*, he knew he should die. M.C. 56. *Lemmyn mar codhas*, now if thou knowest. M.C. 92. *Taw Pedyr, te ny wodhas, yn mêdh Christ, pa'n dra râf dhys*, be silent Peter, thou knowest not, says Christ, what thing I do to thee. M.C. 46. *Te a wodhyé dhe honon*, thou knewest thyself. M.C. 101. *A ban nag ês a wodhfé dheuch parys a's gurellé gwell*, since there is not that knows to make them better ready for you. M.C. 158. *Dhe'n well ny wodhyens y dhystrowy*, the better they knew not (how) to destroy him. M.C. 238. *A'n dén-ma re drehevys, gallas ny wodhan pelé*, this man has risen, he is gone we know not where. M.C. 245. See also *Wodhons*, *Wodher*, *Wodhouch*, &c. *Godhas* is another form of *godhvos*, qd. v.

GODHE, v. a. To fall. A mutation of *codhé*, qd. v. *Dew ugens dýdh my a ás glaw dhe godhé awartha*, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1028. *Râg dout mysshyf dhe godhé*, for fear of mischief to happen. O.M. 1426.

GODHEVEL, v. a. To suffer, bear, endure. The infinitive is also written *godhaf*. *Mêsk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agas godhaf*, among my people I will not any longer endure you. O.M. 1595. *Godhaf dhe vrûs dhe honan*, suffer thou thy judgment thyself. O.M. 2248. *Awos godhevel ancaw, ny nahas hy lavarow*, notwithstanding suffering death, she did not retract her words. O.M. 2760. *Arluth cûf, me yw parys godhaf gynes bôs ledhys*, dear Lord, I am ready to suffer with thee to be slain. P.C. 888. *Godheveuch omma lavur, ha gollyouch gynef ow kefyon kêr colonow*, endure ye here labour, and watch with me, my dearly beloved hearts. P.C. 1024. *Ef re dhyndyles yn ta godhaf mernens yn bîs-ma*, he has deserved well to suffer death in this world. P.C. 1343. *Ny fue ragdho y honan y'n godhefys ef, mäs räk kerengé máp dén*, it was not for himself he suffered it, but for the love of mankind. P.C. 3227. *Máb Marya mûr a beyn a wodhevy yn ûr-na*, the Son of Mary much pain suffered at that time. M.C. 54. *Ol Ihesus a'n godhevys, ha'y wortheby ny vynnas*, Jesus endured it all, and answer him he would not. M.C. 92. *Bythqueth dén ny wodhevys payn ella dh'y golon nês*, man never suffered pain that went nearer to his heart. M.C. 172. *Dowr, ha lêr, ha tân, ha gwyns, houl ha lour, ha steyr kyffris, a Grist ow codhaff mernans anken y a wodhevys*, water, and earth, and fire, and wind, sun, and moon, and stars likewise, at Christ suffering death, vexation endured. M.C. 211. *War y corf y wodhefys mûr a peynys*, on his body he suffered many pains. R.D. 1810. W. *godhev*, † *guodeim*, in Oxford Glosses. Arm. *gouzav*. Ir. *foidhid*, † *fodaim*, † *fodam*. Gael. *foidhid*, *foighid*.

GODHIHUAR, s. m. The evening. *Llwyd*, 249. † *Ha godhewhar ha metten o an kenza journa*, and the evening

and the morning were the first day. C.W. p. 189. † *Ha godhuhar ha metten o an nessa journa*, and the evening and the morning were the second day. 190. † *Ha godhuar ha metten o an tridga journa*, and the evening and the morning were the third day. 190. † *Ha godhihuar ha metten o an wheffas dýdh*, and the evening and the morning were the sixth day. 192. A later form of *gurthuwer*, qd. v.

GODHO, s. m. Sediment, the lees of drink. *Llwyd*, 147. A late corruption of *godhas*, qd. v.

GODHO, s. m. Geese. *Llwyd*, 242. This is the same word as *godhow*, pl. of *gódh*, qd. v. † *Kulliag godho*, a gander, lit. the cock of geese. *Llwyd*, 43.

GODHVOS, v. a. To be cognizant of, to know, to be acquainted with. Written equally common *godhfos*. Compounded of *gódh*, = W. *gwýdh*, knowledge, and *bôs*, to be. The inflexions are similar to those of *bôs*. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhuné*, one thing that I know, if thou knewest it, could comfort thee. O.M. 151. *Godhfos gwýr ol yredy, my a vyn mós dhyworthys*, knowing the truth all plainly, I will go from thee. O.M. 821. *My a vyn vós garlont gureys a arhans adrô dhedhé, râg godhvós pýth vo y hýs*, I will that a garland be made of silver around it, to know what may be its length. O.M. 2098. *Pyw an brassé dén senges yn mýsk ol dhy dhyskyblon, néb a'n godhfo gorthybes*, who is esteemed the greatest man among all thy disciples, he that knows him, let him answer. P.C. 775. *Pendra wráf ny wodhes whêth, ty a'n godhvryth yn dywedh, wogé ow mós ahanan*, what I do thou knowest not yet, thou shalt know it in the end, after my going hence. P.C. 849. *Lowenna tekca godhfy*, the fairest joy thou knowest. P.C. 1042. *May rýs y vonas ledhys, godhvedhouch kettaponon*, that he must be slain, ye know every one. M.C. 141. *Mar gura, godhvedhys mar pýdh, yn scon dyswreys ef a výdh*, if he does, if he be discovered, soon destroyed he shall be. O.M. 1520. *A Phelyp, lous ôs y'th fýdh, ha ty gynef solla-dhýdh, godhfydhy grygy yn fás*, O Philip, thou art gray in thy faith, and thou with me a long time shouldst know how to believe well. R.D. 2381. *Godhvós*, in construction changes into *wodhvós*, qd. v. W. *gwybod*. Arm. *gouzout*. Ir. † *cith*. Gael. *cidh*. Sansc. *vibú*, *kit*.

GOEF, adj. Unhappy he, miserable he. *Goef a gollas an wlás*, unhappy he (that) lost the country. O.M. 754. *Arluth warnas tregeryth, goef a ra dhe serry*, Lord on thee be love, miserable is he that doth anger thee. O.M. 1016. *Goef výdh nép a'm gwerthas*, miserable will he be who has sold me. P.C. 750. *Goef pan ve genys dhe'n bîs-ma*, miserable he when he was born into this world. P.C. 871. Comp. of *goe*, id. qd. W. *gwae*, woe, and *ef*, he. *Govy*, unhappy I; and *goy*, unhappy they; are similar compounds.

GOF, s. m. A smith. Corn. Voc. *faber vel cudo*. *Y hwalsons oll adrô mar caffons góff yredy*, they searched all about if they could find a smith forthwith. M.C. 154. *Yn mêdh an góff, me ny wráff pûr wýr kentrow dhe wy výth*, says the smith, I will never make indeed nails for you. M.C. 155. *Yn mêdh gurêk an góff dhe-dhé, kentrow dhe wy why ny fýll*, says the wife of the smith to them, to you nails shall not fail. M.C. 158. *Euch dhe wovyn hep lettyé worth an góff yn Marches Row*, go to ask without delaying of the smith in Market Row.

2668. *Gôf diu*, a blacksmith. *Llwyd*, 58. W. *gôv*, †*gof*. Arm. *gof*, *gov*. Ir. *gobha*, *gabha*, †*goba*, †*gobam*, †*gabann*. Gael. *gobha*, hence *gow chrom*, in Sir Walter Scott. Manx, *gaave*. Pers. *gava*, the renowned blacksmith of Ispahan.
- GOFAIL, s. f. A smithy, a blacksmith's shop. Cornish Vocabulary, *officina*. *Llwyd*, 106, writes it *govail*. W. *gevail*, from *gôv*, with the regular mutation of *o* into *e*. This ancient form is preserved in the instances of *gevail*, and *cegin*, but in Welsh the mutation is now generally written *y*. Arm. *govel*, *gofel*.
- GOFEN, v. a. To ask. *A gofen*, asking. *Llwyd*, 245. Another form of *govyn*, qd. v.
- GOG, s. f. The cuckoo. *An gôg*. A mutation of *côg*, qd. v.
- GOIDH, s. f. A goose. *Llwyd*, 229. See *Goydh*.
- GOIL, s. f. A sail. See *Goyl*.
- GOIL, s. f. A festival. *Dédh goil*, and by contraction *degl*, a holiday. *Llwyd*, 59. W. *gôyl*, *ôyl*, †*guil*. Arm. *gouil*. Ir. *feighil*, *feil*, †*fel*. Gael. *feill*. Manx, *feailley*, *oïl*, *eail*. Lat. *vigilie*.
- GOIS, s. m. Blood. Written also *goys*, qd. v.
- GOITCENIN, s. m. Dog's bane, wild or meadow saffron. Corn. Voc. *hermodactula vel tilodosa*. Comp. of *goit*, a mutation of *coit*, a wood, and *cenin*, a leek, qd. v.
- GOIVEN, s. f. A nerve. Cornish Vocab. *nervus*. See *Geien*.
- GOL, s. f. A sail. *Gwelan gôl*, the sail yard. *Llwyd*, 3. A contracted form of *goyl*, qd. v.
- GOL, s. f. A holiday. *Llwyd*, 18. A contracted form of *goil*, qd. v.
- GOLCHY, v. a. To wash. *Yn bason bedhens gorrys, ha me a's goulch dysempys may fôns gulân a pûp plôs ol*, let them be put in a basin, and I will wash them immediately, that they may be clean from all dirt. P.C. 843. *Tommans onan dour war tân, rág wogé soper my a woulch ol agas trýs*, let one warm water on the fire, for after supper I will wash all your feet. P.C. 835. *Saw yn tokyn ow bôs gulân a goys Ihesu Nazaré, me a wolch scon ow dulé a wêl dheuch kettep onan*, but in token of my being clean of the blood of Jesus of Nazareth, I will wash immediately my hands in the sight of every one of you. P.C. 2499. In all the other tenses the aspirate was softened into *h*; see *Golhy*. W. *golchi*. Arm. *golchi*, *gwalchi*, †*guelchi*, †*guelhy*. Ir. *folcaim*, †*folchaim*. Gael. *faile*.
- GOLE, v. a. To hearken to, to listen to. Written also *gola*, and in construction *cola*. *Ny dâl dhys kavanscusé, dre dhe wrék y vós terrys, rág orty ty dhe golé, mýl vâp mam a veydh damneys*, it will not avail to make excuse through thy wife that it was broken, because that thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 323. *Rág cola worth un venen, gulân ef re gollas an plás*, for listening to a woman, he has quite lost the place. O.M. 419. *A synte Mari, Mathew, mar a colyth, ty a tew gans dhe whethlow*, O Saint Mary! Matthew, if thou wilt listen, thou wilt be silent with thy tales. R.D. 1388. †*Ty rig golla worty*; thou hast hearkened into her. *Llwyd*, 242.
- GOLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil. A mutation of *colenwel*, qd. v. *Rág ef a vyn hep lettyé wheyl y dás y golenwel*, for he will without stopping the work of his father fulfil. O.M. 2428.
- GOLES, s. m. The bottom, the lowest part. In construction *woles*. Written also *golas*. *Ha'n grows a ve drehevys, ha Ihesus fasteys ynny, ha'n pen golas delyffrys yn toll o tellys rygthy*, and the cross was raised, and Jesus fastened on it, and the lower end delivered into the hole (that) was holed for it. M.C. 184. *Ha war woles, pan vyrys, my a welas hy gwrydhyow bîs yn yffarn dywenys*, and at the bottom, when I looked, I saw its roots even into hell descending. O.M. 781. *Deu tek a bren rág styllyow, ha compos y denwennow, brás ha crom y ben goles*, here is a fair tree for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2443. *Ke, ty Pilat mylyges, ena yn dour dhe woles ty á, go, thou cursed Pilate, there in the water to the bottom thou shalt go*. R.D. 2196. *Golas trús*, the sole of the foot. *Llwyd*, 121. W. *gwaelod*. Arm. *goeled*, *gweled*.
- GOLEUDER, s. m. Brightness. *Llwyd*, 240. Written also *golowder*, qd. v.
- GOLHAN, s. f. A knife. A mutation of *colhan*, or *collan*, qd. v. †*Gens e golhan*, with his knife. *Llwyd*, 252.
- GOLHY, v. a. To wash. In construction it changes into *wolhy*. *Gans dour gorris yn bazon y wolhas aga garrow*, with water put in a basin he washed their legs. M.C. 45. *Henna Pedyr a sonyas Ihesus dhe wolhy y dreys; taw Pedyr, te ny wodhas, yn médh Christ, pandra ráf dhys; mar ny'th wolhaff dre ow grás, yn nêf ny vedhyth tregis; yn médh Pedyr, dhym na ás troys na leyff na vo golhys*, that Peter refused that Christ should wash his feet; be silent Peter, thou knowest not, says Christ, what I shall do to thee; if I wash thee not by my grace, in heaven thou shalt not dwell; says Peter, to me leave not foot or hand that it be not washed. M.C. 46. *Golhy ow treys ny hyrsys; homma gans daggrow keffrys ré's holhas*, to wash my feet thou offeredst not; this one with tears even has washed them. P.C. 518. *Kyn na vên's neffré golhys, ty ny's golhyth yn nêp cás*, though they be never washed, thou shalt not wash them in any case. P.C. 853. *Ytho mar krugé golhy agas treys h'aga seché, golhens pûp treys y gylé ahanouch kepar ha my*, now if I wash your feet, and dry them, let all wash the feet of each other of you, like as I. P.C. 877. Another form of *golchy*, qd. v., the aspirate being softened into *h*.
- GOLLAS, v. a. He lost. A mutation of *collas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *colly*, qd. v. *Rág cola worth un venen, gulân ef re gollas an plás*, for listening to a woman he has quite lost the place. O.M. 420. *Rág an houl y lyw golow a gollas, pan êth a'n beys*, for the sun his bright hue lost, when he went from the world. P.C. 3124.
- GOLLOHAS, s. m. Praise. *Yn enour dhe Dew an Tás, leverys pûp gollohas, my a worhemmy yn scon*, in honour to God the Father, let all say praise, I command forthwith. O.M. 2624. *Me a vyn môs dhe'n tempel, gollohas rág leverel, ha pigy war dhu Iovyn*, I will go to the temple, to speak praise, and to pray to god Jupiter. P.C. 356. Another form of *golochas*, qd. v.
- GOLMEN, s. f. A halter. A mutation of *colmen*, qd. v.
- GOLOC, s. m. Sight, look, aspect, view, appearance. *Out warnas, harlot pen côk, scon yn mës a'm golok*, out upon thee, rogue, blockhead! immediately out of my sight. O.M. 1530. *Pûr wýr ef a'n gevyth gu, pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, very truly ye shall have woe, when he comes into my sight. P.C. 964. *Ken teffo y ges golok, dhodho ny yllouch gûl drók*, though he should come

- into your sight, to him you cannot do harm. R.D. 1861. In construction it changes into *woloc*, qd. v. *War an wolok*, on the face. P.C. 2100. W. *golwg*. Sansc. *lauc*, *lók*, to see. Gr. *λάω*, *λέω* σσω. Lat. *liqueo*, *luceo*. Germ. *luge*, *leuchte*. Eng. *look*, *light*.
- GOLOCHAS, s. m. Laud, praise. *Ol del vynny, Arluth kêr, my a wra yn pûp tyller, hedré veyn bew yn bÿs-ma gans penys ha golochas*, all as thou wishest, dear Lord, I will do in every place, as long as we are living in this world, with penance and praise. P.C. 116. W. *goluchad*.
- GOLOM, s. f. A dove. A mutation of *colom*, qd. v. *An golom glâs hy lagas, yn mës gura hy delyfré, lellé edhen, ren ow thâs, leverel ny won ple fe*, the dove with blue eyes, liberate her outside; a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1109.
- GOLON, s. f. The heart. A mutation of *colon*, qd. v. *Gans nader ythof gwanheys, hag ol warbarth vynymmeys, a fyne trois dhén gonon*, by a snake I am stung, and altogether poisoned from the end of the foot to the heart. O.M. 1758. *Na gresouch a luen gonon*, ye will not believe with full heart. O.M. 1857. *Ken fe y gonon terrys*, though his heart may be broken. P.C. 2243.
- GOLOVAS, s. m. The travails of a woman in childbirth. *Benen in golovas*, a woman in childbed. *Llwyd*, 131. W. *cyvlychiad*. *Gwraig yn cyvlychu*. Arm. *gwilioud*, *gvlvoud*.
- GOLOW, s. m. Light. Corn. Voc. *golou*, lux. Pl. *golowys*. *Pûr apert hag yn golow y leverys ow dyskas*, very open and in light I spake my doctrine. M.C. 79. *Gansé y a dhûk golow, nôs o, ny welons yn fâs*, with them they carried a light, it was night, they saw not well. M.C. 64. *Te a vÿdh yn kêth golow yn paradys genama*, thou shalt be in this same light in Paradise with me. M.C. 193. *Dhodho a leverys, re saffé Crist heb strevÿé ol dh'y vódh gans golowys*, to him they said that Christ had risen without striving all to his will with lights. M.C. 248. *Yn pesweré gwreys perfyth dhén beys ol golowys glân, h'aga hynwyn y a vÿdh an houl, ha'n lór, ha'n steryan*, on the fourth (day) be made perfect to all the earth bright lights, and their names they shall be, the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 34. In construction it changes into *wolow*. *Venytha na'n geffo tam a wolow ték*, that he shall never have a bit of fair light. O.M. 552. *A Dás Dew y'th wolowys, clew galow an bobyl-ma*, O Father God in thy lights, hear the call of this people. O.M. 1831. W. *goleu*. Arm. *goleu*, *goulou*. Ir. *solus*, *soillse*, *gle*, *glus*. Gael. *solus*, *soillse*. Manx, *falleays*, *soillshey*. Eng. *gloss*.
- GOLOW, adj. Light, bright, shining. *Mars ós Dew a néf golow, dysqua lemman marthusow, may allyf vy y weles*, if thou art the God of bright heaven, shew now miracles, that I may see them. P.C. 81. *Rág an houl y lÿw golow a gollas, pan éth a'n beys*, for the sun his bright hue lost, when he went from the world. P.C. 3123. *Prág ys fyn Dew ow damnya, ha me mar gollow ha créf*, why will God condemn me, and I so bright and strong. C.W. 22. W. *goleu*. Ir. *follas*, *folus*, *gle*. Gael. *follais*.
- GOLOWA, v. a. To enlighten, to give light, to illuminate, to shine. Written by *Llwyd*, 62, 82, 245, *gyllywa*, *gouloua*, *gyllywi*. In construction it changes into *colowa*. *Me ew lantorn néf, avel tân ow collowy, moy splanna es an Dringys*, I am the lantern of heaven, like fire shining, more resplendent than the Trinity. C.W. 10. † *Patl yzhi a cylywi ha trenna*, how it lightens and thunders. *Llwyd*, 248. W. *goleuo*. Arm. *goulaoui*.
- GOLOWAS, s. m. An enlightening, illumination, lightning. *Llwyd*, 62. † *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, rew, gwenz, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. W. *goleuad*, *goleuawd*.
- GOLOWDER, s. m. Light, brightness. *Ha gréns bós rág golowder yn ebbarn néf, dha ry golow war an beys; ha yn delna ytho*, and let them be for light in the firmament, to give light on the world; and it was so. C.W. p. 192. W. *goleuder*.
- GOLOWLESTER, s. f. A light-vessel, a lamp. Cornish Vocabulary, *lampas vel lucerna vel laterna*. Comp. of *golow*, light, and *lester*, a vessel.
- GOLS, s. m. The hair of the head. Cornish Vocabulary, *cesaries*. W. *gwallt*. Ir. *falt*, *fol*. Gael. *fol*. Manx, *fol*.
- GOLSE, v. a. He had lost. A mutation of *colsé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *colly*, qd. v. *An houl ny golsé y lÿw, awos máp dén dhe verwel*, the sun would not have lost its hue, because of a son of man to die. P.C. 3083.
- GOLSOWAS, v. a. To hear, to hearken, to listen to. In construction it changes into *wolsowas*. *Tás, ha Máb, ha Speris Sans, wy a bÿs a leun gonon, re wronté dheuch grás ha whans dhe wolsowas y basconn*, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with faithful heart, that he grant you grace and desire to hear his passion. M.C. 1. *Suel a vynno bós sylwys golsowens ow lavarow*, whosoever would be saved, let him hearken to my words. M.C. 2. *Aban golsté werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen*, because thou hearkenedst to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition. O.M. 270. *Abram, scon golsow lemyrn orth ow lavarow*, Abraham, immediately hearken now to my words. O.M. 1365. *Eledh néf, golsowouch dha ve lemyrn*, angels of heaven listen to me now. C.W. 10. W. *goglywed*.
- GOLVAN, s. m. A sparrow. Corn. Voc. *passer*. *Golvan gé*, a hedge sparrow. *Llwyd* gives as the late sound *Gylvan*, or *gulvan*. W. *golvan*. Arm. *golvan*. Ir. *gealbhan*. Gael. *gealbhonn*. Gr. *γόλμης*.
- GOLVINAC, s. m. A curlew. *Llwyd*, 51. Another form of *gelvinac*, qd. v.
- GOLWIDHEN, s. f. A hazel tree. *Llwyd*, 51. A mutation of *colwidhen*, qd. v.
- GOLY, s. m. A wound, mark of a hurt. Pl. *golyow*. *Hag yn y gorff bós gorris goleow pals leas mÿll*, and in his body that there were put plenteous wounds many thousands. M.C. 165. *Yn corf Ihesus yth esé, hag ef yn crows ow cregy, pÿmp mÿll strekis del iove, ha peder gwÿth cans goly*, in the body of Jesus there were, and he on the cross hanging, five thousand strokes, as there were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227. *Yw saw ol dhe wolyow, a wyllys vy dhe squerdyé*, are all thy wounds healed, which I saw tearing thee? R.D. 489. *Rák ty dhe weles ol ow golyow a lés yn dhe gonon ty a grÿs*, because that thou sawest all my wounds openly, in thy heart thou believest. R.D. 1552. W. *gweli*. Arm. *gouli*.
- GOLYAS, v. a. To watch, to be wakeful. *Yn médh Crist, un pols golyas ny yllouch dhum comfórtÿé*, says Christ, a while could ye not watch to comfort me? M.C. 55.

- Golyouch ha pesouch yn ven, rág own an ioul ha'y vestry*, watch ye and pray earnestly, for fear of the devil and his mastery. M.C. 57. *Godheveuch omma lavur, ha gollyouch gynef*, endure ye here labour, and watch with me. P.C. 1025. *Wháth gynef un pols goylyouch*, yet with me a while watch ye. P.C. 1057. *Arluth, agan dew lagas yw marthys cláf ow colyas; golyas o agan dysyr*, Lord, our eyes are wondrous tired watching; to watch was our desire. P.C. 1068. W. *gwylied*.
- GOLYAS, s. m. A watching. *En golyas a fowt dybbry a wodhevys Ihesus kër*, the watching and want of eating dear Jesus suffered. M.C. 173. W. *gwyliad*, † *guiliat*, in Oxford Glosses.
- GOLYE, v. a. To wound, to hurt. Part. *golyys*. *A Ihesu, ow máp, ellas, yssyw hemma trueth brás, bós dhe corf kër golyys gans tebel pobel*, Oh Jesus, my son, alas! this is a great sorrow, that thy dear body should be wounded by wicked people. P.C. 3183. W. *gweliaw*, *gwelio*. Arm. *goulia*.
- GON, s. f. A level plain, a down, or common. Various written *goon*, *gún*, *gwon*, but the earlier form was *gwén*, qd. v. *Gobar da why agas býdh, gôn Dansotha, ha Cruk heyth*, a good reward ye shall have, the plain of Dansotha, and Barrow heath. R.D. 377.
- GON, s. f. A sheath. *A Peder, treyl dhe gledhé, gorre yn y won arté*, Oh Peter, turn thy sword, put it in its sheath again. P.C. 1156. Another form of *gwein*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *quein*, qd. v.
- GON, v. irr. I know. *A Arluth kymer pyté, Dew merci yn cheryté gon lour ty yw*, O Lord, take pity, God of mercy in charity I know well thou art. R.D. 1547.
- Tru, y diskyl aban reys, alemma rág ny'm býdh creys, gon dhe wýr lour*, alas, to take it off since there is need, henceforth there is no peace for me, I know true enough. R.D. 1961. In construction it changes into *won*, qd. v. *Da y won y vós a rás*, I well know that he is of grace. M.C. 104. W. *gwn*, *wn*. Ir. *fiun*, († *gnia*, † *gen*, † *gne*, *gni*, knowledge.) Sansc. *g'na*, *jna*, to know. Gr. *γινώσκω*, *γνώω*. Lat. *gnosco*, † *gnoo*. Goth. *kann*, *kunna*. Germ. *kann*, *kenne*. Eng. *can*, *ken*, *know*. Lith. *zinau*. Russ. *znaiu*.
- GONEDHIC, s. m. A husbandman, a farmer. Written also *gonydhic*, *gonythick*. Pryce. W. *gweinydhawg*.
- GONEDHY, v. a. To labour, to work, to till, to cultivate, to plant, to set. *Euch, gonedheuch termyn hýr, powes ny 'gys býdh nép preys*, go ye, cultivate for a long time, no rest shall ye have at any time. O.M. 1221. *An ry-ma yw fýn gonedhys, ow banneth y rôf dhedhé*, these here are finely set, my blessing I give to them. C.W. 8. *Wonedhans, mýns és yn néf, gwrén yn ker dhe hellyé eff dhe effarn dhe dewolgow*, let all that are in heaven work, let us go to chase him away to hell to darkness. C.W. 24. *Rág henna oll an vengens a allaf dho bredery, me a vyn gonedh dewhans*, therefore all the revenge that I can think of, I will work directly. C.W. 32. W. *gweinydhu*.
- GONES, v. a. To labour, to till, to cultivate. *Reys yw purrys lavyrrya, ha gones an býs omma, dhe garvas dhe ny susten*, it is very necessary to labour, and till the ground here, to obtain for us sustenance. C.W. 80. Written also *gonys*, qd. v.
- GONESEG, s. m. A workman, a labourer. Pl. *gonesugy*. *Mós dhe vyres my a vyn ow gonesugy wharé, ha dhedhé prest gorhemmyrn gruthyl wheyl dék ha privé*, I will go to see my workmen soon, and command them quickly to do fair and secure work. O.M. 2438. *Gonesugy, gonys a wreuch púr vysy, dhym del hevel*, workmen, ye work very diligently, as it seems to me. O.M. 2447. *Gonesugy ken agesouch why nys ty, rág sotel ouch yn púp creft*, workmen others than ye shall not cover it, for subtle ye are in every art. O.M. 2489. A late form of *gonidoc*.
- GONIC, adj. Downy, like a level plain. Pryce. From *gôn*, qd. v. W. *gwaenog*.
- GONIDOC, s. m. A servant. Corn. Voc. *minister*. W. *gweinidog*. Arm. *gounidec*. From W. *gweini*, to serve. Arm. *gounid*, *gouneza*. Ir. *fona*, † *fognam*, † *gniu*. Gael. *foghainn*.
- GONS, s. f. The vagina. A mutation of *cons*, qd. v.
- GONYC, s. m. Government. *Dhe váb Seth ew dewesys genef prést dhom serveya ve; a skeans y fýdh lenwys, hag a gonick maga ta, ny výdh skeans výth yn býs, mes y aswen ef a wra der an planauth meas ha chy*, thy son Seth is chosen by me to serve me; with knowledge he shall be filled, and with government as well; there shall be no science ever in the world, but he shall know it, by the planets without doors and in the house. C.W. 102.
- GONYS, v. a. To work, to till, or cultivate the ground. In construction it changes into *wonys*, and *conys*. *Towyl výth ny allaff yn fás ynné sensy dhe wonys*, a tool I am not able ever well to hold in them to work. M.C. 156. *Awos bós cláff y dhewlé toche výth gonys ef na ýll*, because that his hands are sore, he cannot work a bit. M.C. 158. *Hedhyw yw an whefes dýdh, aban dalletheys gonys*, to-day is the sixth day since I began to work. O.M. 50. *Dh'y teller kyns éns arté, Noe gonys may hallo*, to its former place let it go again, that Noah may till (the ground.) O.M. 1096. *Guetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crýs an dré*, take ye care to be to-morrow working in the middle of the town. O.M. 2300. W. *gwneud*. Arm. *great*. Ir. *gnidhim*. † *gniu*, † *dogniu*. Gael. *gnathaich*. Manx, *jan-noo*. Gr. *γεννάω*. Lat. *gigno*. Sansc. *jan*.
- GONZHA, pron. prep. With him. *Llwyd*, 244. A late corruption of *ganso*.
- GOON, s. f. A level plain, a down. *Yma goon vrás dhym-mo vy; me a's gwerth dheuch yredy a dhék-warnugans sterlyn*, I have a large down; I will sell it to you for thirty sterling. P.C. 1552. Another form of *gwén*, qd. v.
- GOOS, s. m. Blood. In construction it changes into *woos*. *Me a vyn y requirya a dhewlé an kéth dén-na, y woos a dheffa scullya*, I will require it at the hands of that same man, that spilled his blood. C.W. 182. Written more frequently *goys*, qd. v.
- GOOSHAC, adj. Bloody. Pryce.
- GOPHEN, v. a. To ask. *Dho gophen*, *Llwyd*, 141. Generally written *govyn*, qd. v.
- GOR, a prefix in composition. It denotes what is superior, intense, or excessive. W. *gor*, † *guor*. Arm. *gour*. Ir. † *for*.
- GOR, v. a. To place. 3 pers. s. fut., and 2 pers. s. imp. of *goré*. *An try spús yn y anow my a's gor hep falladow*, the three grains in his mouth I will put them without fail. O.M. 871. *Néb ús gynef ow tybbry, a'm cowyth a'm gor dhe mernans*, he that is eating with me, and my companion, will put me to death. P.C. 740. *Ugor daras dhe pryson, ha gor Ihesu ynno scon pols dhe powes*, open the door of thy prison, and put Jesus in it at once

- awhile to rest. P.C. 1872. *Ha gans colon dha, hep sor, gorré (gor-e) dhe'n menedh Tabor yn gordhyans dhym dh'y lesky*, and with good heart, without ill will, put it upon Mount Tabor in honour to me to burn it. O.M. 429. In construction it changes into *wor*, qd. v. *My a wor grugyer tég*, I will place a partridge fair. O.M. 1202.
- GOR, s. m. A man, a male, a husband. *Gosloueuch ol, a tús vás, bennath Ihesu luen a rás dheuch keffrys gôr ha benen*, hear ye all, O good people, the blessing of Jesus, full of grace, to you, as well male as female. P.C. 3219. *Cryst yw pen gôr ha benen*, Christ is the head of man and woman. R.D. 1396. More generally written *gour*, qd. v.
- GOR, v. irr. He knows. In construction it changes into *wôr*, qd. v. *Herwydh nêp a vo yn le, del wôr pûp dên ol yn beys*, according as any is in place, as every man in the world knows. P.C. 780. Written also *gour*, *wour*. W. *gôyr*. Arm. *goar*.
- GORA, v. a. To put, to place, to lay, to set. Written also *gorré*, and in construction *worré*, qd. v. Part. *gorrys*, *gorrys*. *War penakyll y'n goras dyantell dhe esedhé*, on a pinnacle he placed him hazardous to sit upon. M.C. 13. *Ha'n tebel êl, hager bréf, yn y holon a worré*, and the wicked spirit, ugly reptile, in her heart placed. M.C. 122. *Gorow ha benow yn wêdh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe worhel abervedh*, male and female also, thou shalt place them in thy ark within. O.M. 991. *Tân yn kunys gorraf uskys*, fire in the fuel I will put quickly. O.M. 1387. *Popel Ysral ny assaf, nas gorren y dh'y whyl créf*, the people of Israel I will not allow, that I put them not to their hard work. O.M. 1490. *Godh-vedhys mar pýdh, yn scon dyswreys ef a výdh, ha dhe'n mernans cot gorrys*, if he be discovered, soon destroyed he shall be, and to death quickly put. O.M. 1522. *Ny's goryth hep falladow dhe'n tŷr*, thou shalt not place them certainly in the land. O.M. 1870. *Marregyon, me agas pŷs, gorreuch ef dhe Erod scon*, soldiers, I pray you, take him to Herod forthwith. P.C. 1614. *Dûn ganso a dysympys, ha yn dour goryn an pren*, let us come with it immediately; and in water let us put the tree. O.M. 2790. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny, wharré y tueth deulugy*, in the grave when we placed him, soon there came devils. R.D. 2123. *My a comond y woré yn temple dhe wrowedhé*, I command to place it in the temple to lie. O.M. 2552. W. *goru*. Arm. *gorrea*. Ir. *cuir*. Gael. *cuir*.
- GORCHEMMYN, s. m. A command. Generally written *gorhemmyñ*, qd. v.
- GORDDHY, v. a. To worship, to honour. Written also *gordhyé*. Part. *gordhys*, *gordhyys*. *An Tás Dew re bo gordhyys, synsys mâr ôñ dh'y garé*, the Father God be worshipped, bound much we are to love him. O.M. 1125. *Y wordhyé y teleth dheys, mar uskys pan glew dhe léf*, to worship him it is incumbent on thee, so quickly when he hears thy voice. O.M. 1775. *Ken Arluth agesso ef nyn gordhyaf bŷs vynary*, other Lord than him I will not worship, for ever. O.M. 1790. *Rág y dhe vynnas gordhyé fals duwow erbyn cregyans*, because that they would worship false gods against belief. O.M. 1881. *Nêp a'n gordhyé, gwyn y veys*, he that worships him, happy his lot. O.M. 1938. *Kepar ha my ef gordhyeuch*, like as me, honour ye him. O.M. 2350. *Gwyn vŷs nêp a'n gordh yn ta*, happy he who worships him

- well. P.C. 156. *Synt Jovyn whék re'n carro, ha dres pûp ol re'n gordhyo*, sweet saint Jove love him, and honour him above every body. P.C. 1848. *Rág henna gordhyn neffra Ihesus nêb agan pernas*, therefore let us worship for ever Jesus who redeemed us. M.C. 5. *Rág marogeth a vynné dhen cyté dhe vós gordhyys*, for ride he would to the city to be worshipped. M.C. 28. Qu. W. *gordhi*.
- GORDDHYANS, s. m. Worship, adoration, honour, glory. *A Dás, Máp, ha Spyrŷs Sans, gordhyans dhe'th corf wék pûp prŷs*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, worship to thy sweet body always. O.M. 86. *Gorré dhe'n menedh Tabor, yn gordhyans dhym dh'y lesky*, put it on Mount Tabor, in honour to me to burn it. O.M. 430. *Degé warnydh my a offryn yn gordhyans dhe'n Tás gwella*, tithe upon it I will offer in worship to the best Father. O.M. 1184. In construction it changes into *wordhyans*. *Lemmyn Cryst agan Arluth, mûr wordhyans dhys del dheguth*, now Christ our Lord, much worship to thee as is due. R.D. 150. In late Cornish it was written *gorryans*. ‡ *Rág gans te yw an michterneth, an crevder, ha'n worryans, rág bisqueth ha bisqueth*, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Pryce. Qu. W. *gordhiant*.
- GOPEPHAN, s. m. July. *Mis Gorephan*, the month of July. *Llwyd*, 74. W. *gorphenav*. Arm. *guezre, gouéré, gouheré*.
- GORF, s. m. A body. A mutation of *corf*, qd. v. *Dhe gorf kêr gordhys re bo*, thy dear body, be it worshipped. O.M. 408. *Dûn goryn y gorf yn wêdh*, let us come, let us put his body in the grave. O.M. 2367.
- GORFEN, s. m. The end, a conclusion. *Frut da byner re dhokko, na glasé bŷs gorfen beys*, good fruit may it never produce, nor grow green to the end of the world. O.M. 584. *May fên gwythys rák an bylen hag ol sylwys, trank hep gorfen*, that we may be preserved from the evil one, and all saved, time without end. P.C. 42. *Govy vŷth rák edregé bôs mar hager ow gorfen*, woe is me for sorrows, that my end should be so cruel. P.C. 1530. In construction it changes into *worfen*, qd. v. *Y'th whŷs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra bŷs y'th worfen*, in thy sweat labour to eat thou shalt, even to thy end. O.M. 274. Comp. of *gor*, prefix, and *pen*, a head. W. *gorphen*. Ir. † *forcenn*.
- GORFENNE, v. a. To end, to finish, to conclude. *Pre-derys péb a'y worfen, fettyl allo gorfenné*, let every one think of its end, how it can end. O.M. 228. Written also *gorfen*, and *gorfenna*, and in construction *worfenna*. *Dho worfenna*, to end. Ll. 240. W. *gorphen*, *gorphenu*.
- GORGYS, s. m. Distrust. *Yma dhymmo gorgys brás ahanouch, yn pûr deffry*, I have great distrust of you, in very earnest. R.D. 1499. *Na gymmer hemma gorgys, rák an Arluth a geusys hydheuw worthyn yn geydh splan*, do not take this distrust, for the Lord spoke to-day to us in shining day. R.D. 1501. W. *gorgas*.
- GORHA, s. m. Hay. ‡ *Hwei 'ra cavas an gwás brás sigir-na cusga war an gorha*, you will find that great lazy fellow sleeping on the hay. *Llwyd*, 248. Another form of *gorra*, qd. v.
- GORHEL, s. m. A vessel, a ship, an ark. *Rág henna fystyn, ke, gwra gorhel a blankos playnyys, hag ynno lues trygva, romes y a vŷdh gylwys*, therefore hasten thou, go, make a ship of planks planed, and in it many dwell-

- ings, rooms they shall be called. O.M. 950. *Arluth kepar del vynny, an gorhel my a'n gwra*, Lord, as thou wilt, I will make the ship. O.M. 966. *Yn hanow an Tás gwella, dún abervedh desempys; agan gorhyl a wartha gans glaw ef a vjdh cudhys*, in the name of the best Father, let us come in immediately; our ark from above with rain it will be covered. O.M. 1064. *Yn hanow an Tás uhel, an gorhel gwrén dyscudhé*, in the name of the Father high, the ark let us uncover. O.M. 1146. In construction it changes into *worhel*, qd. v. *Gorow ha benow yn wédh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe worhel abervedh*, male and female also, thou shalt put them in thy ark within. O.M. 992. Written by Llwyd, *gural*. The oldest form was *gurchel*, as preserved in *lofgurchel*, qd. v. W. *gorchwyl*, a work, agrees in form; but the root appears to be W. *gwarch*, what incloses.
- GORHEMMYN, s. m. A command. *Gorhemmyrn Dew dres púp tra, rés yw y vós coullenwys*, the command of God above every thing, need is that it be fulfilled. O.M. 654. *Me a wra dhe gorhemmyrn fest yn lowen*, I will do thy command with great pleasure. P.C. 1364. *Reys yw gúl ow gorhemmyrn a dhesempys*, need is to do my command immediately. R.D. 1993. In construction it changes into *worhemmyrn*, qd. v. *My a wra dhe worhemmyrn yn púp plás*, I will do thy command in every place. O.M. 1941. Compounded of *gor*, prefix, and *cemyunny*, to will. W. *gorchymmyrn*. Arm. *gourchemenn*, † *gourhemmen*. Ir. *forchun*. Manx, *currym*.
- GORHEMMYNA, v. a. To command. Written also *gorhemmena*. Part. *gorhemmyrnys*. *Yn tressé dýdh dybarth guráf yntre an môr ha'n tyryw, hag yn týr gorhemennaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands, and I will command in the earth that trees and plants may grow. O.M. 27. *Del yw gorhemmyrnys dhyn, my a's gor bñs yn gorhal kefrys bestes hag edhyn*, as it is commanded to us, I will put them into the ark, beasts and birds also. O.M. 1049. *Messyger, ke gorhemmyrn ol dhe'n masons yn cyté may tyffons umma mytlyn, war beyn cregy ha tenné*, messenger, go, command all the masons in the city, that they come here in the morning, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2277. *Fystynyn fast alemma, del gorhemmyrnys deffry*, let us hasten quickly hence as commanded indeed. P.C. 646. *Dhedhé me a worhemmyrn, encressyens ha bewens pel*, to them I command let them increase, and live long. O.M. 47. W. *gorchymmyrn*. Arm. *gourchemen*, *gourchemenni*.
- GORHEMMYNNAD, s. m. An injunction, a command, a commandment. Pl. *gorhemmynnadow*. *Serafyn, dhe Adam ke, hag arch dhodho growedhé, dre ow gorhemmynnadow*, Seraph, to Adam go, and enjoin him to lie down, by my commands. O.M. 636. *A Tás Dew gallosek fest, dhe gorhemmynnadow prest ny a wra*, O Father God, most powerful, thy commands always we will do. P.C. 158. In construction it changes into *worhemmynnad*. *Awos an Tás Dew a'n néf, gwra y worhemmynnadow*, because of the Father God of heaven, do thou his commands. O.M. 481. *An dêk gorhemmynnadow Dew*, the ten commandments of God. Pryce's Vocab. W. *gorchymmyniad*, pl. *gorchymmyniadau*.
- GORHERY, v. a. To cover, to inclose, to hide. *Yn úr-na whreuch pyjadow may codho an mynydhyow warnouch, rág ewn uthekter, ha why a pñs an runyow dh'agas gorhery*

- hep gow, kymmys vjdh an ponveter*, then ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror; and ye shall pray the hills to hide you, without a lie, so great will be the trouble. P.C. 2655. W. *gwarchawr*, a coverer.
- GORHOLETH, s. m. Concord, agreement; delay. *Bynyges re bo an prñs, may fe gurñs an gorholeth*, blessed be the time that the agreement was made. O.M. 675. *Ha dhe welas an passyon a Ihesus hep gorholeth, a wodhevys Cryst ragon, avorow deuch a dermyn*, and to see the passion of Jesus without delay, which Christ suffered for us, to-morrow come ye in time. O.M. 2841. W. *gorchwyliaeth*, a transaction.
- GORIB, s. m. A response, an answer. Written also *gorryb*. *Hemma ythaw gorryb skáv, yma ow gwil ow holan cláv*, this is a light answer, it maketh my heart sick. C.W. 86. *Gorryb ty a vjdh oll a'th negys*, an answer thou shalt have to all thy errand. C.W. 126. W. *goreb*.
- GORIBMYN, s. m. A command. *Adam, yta an puskas, edhen yn ayr, ha bestas, kekeffrys yn týr ha môr; ro dho-dhans aga henwyn, y á dhe'th goribmyn*, Adam, see here the fish, birds in the air, and beasts, both in land and sea; give to them their names, they will go to thy command. C.W. 30. A late form of *gorhemmyrn*.
- GORIBY, v. a. To respond, to answer. *Goribow ol púb onyn*, answer ye all every one. Pryce. Written also *gorryby*. *Pandra gowsow dhym lemyrn, gorrybowh oll púb onyn*, what say ye to me now, answer ye all, every one. C.W. 12. W. *gorebu*.
- GORLAN, s. m. A sheep-fold, a church-yard. Llwyd, 48. A mutation of *corlan*, qd. v.
- GORLENE, v. a. To quell, to quiet. It changes in construction to *worlené*. *Fy dheuch a vosteryon plos, avos agas fas ha tros, ny wra bom y worlené*, fie on ye, O dirty boasters, notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not quell him. P.C. 2111.
- GORLEWEN, s. m. The west. *An bobyl en gorlewen Kernow*, the people in the west of Cornwall. Pryce. W. *gorllewin*. Arm. *gourleuen*.
- GORMENAD, s. m. A command. Pl. *gormenadow*. *Rág terry gormenadow, dhe Adam gans Dew ornys, ef a verwé*, for breaking the commands, to Adam by God ordained, he shall die. C.W. 72. *Ethlays, gwef pan vev genys, ow terry gormenadow Dew*, alas, woe is me, when I was born, breaking the commandments of God. C.W. 76. A contracted form of *gorhemmynnad*.
- GORMOLA, s. m. Praise, commendation. Llwyd, 77. Comp. of *gor*, prefix, and W. *mawl*, praise.
- GORN, s. m. A horn. A mutation of *corn*, qd. v. *Dyson hep whethé dhe gorn, dysempys gwra y dhybry*, quietly without blowing thy horn, do thou eat it immediately. O.M. 207.
- GORNEAL, v. a. To regard, to respect. *Ha, re Dheuw an Drengys, Tás, ef am sett yn ban uchel, hag am gorneal mear*, and by God of the Trinity, the Father he will set me up on high, and will respect me much. C.W. 52.
- GOROW, v. a. To open. † *Dho gorow*. Llwyd, 43. A late corruption of *agory*, qd. v.
- GORQUYTH, v. n. Be thou careful. *Hag ol rág dhe gerensé Ihesus Crist a's godhevy, lymmyrn gorquyth y garé, ha gweyth denater na vy*, and all for thy love, Jesus Christ suffered them, now be thou careful to love him, and take care that thou be not unnatural. M.C. 139. An-

other form of *gorwyth*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *gorwythy*, qd. v.

GORRA, s. m. Hay. *Yma gené un bê da, gorra hag eys kemyskys; ol dhe'n bestes ús omma a gēf bōs lour dewdhek mýs*, I have a good load of hay and corn mixed; all the beasts that are here, shall have food enough twelve months. O.M. 1058. ‡ *Danvon rag tees dha trehé gorra*, send for men to cut hay. *Pryce's Vocab.* A late form of *guyraf*, qd. v.

GORROW, s. m. The male of any kind. *A búb echen a kunda, gorow ha benow yn wēdh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe worhel abervedh*, of all sorts of species, male and female also, thou shalt put them in thy ark within. O.M. 990. *A púp bēst kemmyr wharé gorow ha benow defry*, of every beast take thou forthwith, male and female really. O.M. 1022. The older form of this word was *gurruid*, qd. v.

GORRYANS, s. m. Worship, glory, adoration. A late form of *gordhyans*, qd. v. *Rág gans te yw an michtern-eth, ha'n crevder, ha'n worryans, rág bisqueth ha bisqueth*, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Pryce.*

GORRYB, s. m. A response, an answer. Written also *gorib*, qd. v.

GORRYBY, v. a. To answer. Written also *goriby*, qd. v.

GORRYS, part. Placed, put. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma, bones gorrys an spūs-ma pan dremenna a'n býs-ma, yn y anow bōs gorrys*, the will of God is this, that these kernels be put, when he passes from this world, in his mouth be put. O.M. 874. *Yn bason bedhens gorrys, ha me a's goulch dysempys*, let it be put in a basin, and I will wash them immediately. P.C. 842. Part. pass. of *gorra*, qd. v.

GORRYTH, s. m. A male of any kind. *Y vennath dheuch yn tyen, keffrys gorryth ha benen*, his blessing to you wholly, men and women likewise. O.M. 2837. *Nynsus gorryth na benen býth wel cusyl býs vycken a lavarré*, there is no man or woman any better advice, to eternity, who can mention. R.D. 420. A later form of *gurruid*, qd. v.

GORTOS, v. a. To await, to wait, to stop, to tarry. *Pýth yw an ethom gortos, na cafus dustynyow*, what is the need to stay, or have witnesses? P.C. 1497. *Namnag essof ow merwel orth agas gortos*, I am almost dying, by waiting for you. R.D. 2145. *Gortos y dhōs ny a wra dhe'n beys golow*, we will await his coming to the world of light. R.D. 2412. *Omnia kepar del esouch worth ow gortos*, here like as ye are waiting for me. R.D. 2435. *Gorteuch lemmyn cowlhé*, stay ye now, comrades. P.C. 1369. In construction it changes into *wortos*, qd. v. *Nag ens y hardh dhe wortos*, they were not bold to stay. M.C. 250. *Llwyd*, 85, gives as a late form *gortha*, *dho gortha*. Arm. *gortoz*.

GORTY, s. m. The man of the house, a husband. *Neb a'm grúk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rúk agan dyfen aval na wrellen dybbry*, he who made me and my husband, he did forbid us that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 181. *Rág ty dha golla orty, ha tulla dha bryas lél, nefra gostydh dh'y gorty, me a ordayn bōs benen*, because thou didst hearken to her, and deceive thy loyal husband, ever obedient to her husband, I ordain that woman be. C.W. 66. In construction it changes into *worty*. *Hag yn wēdh gwra dhe'th worty, may tebro ef annodho*, and also make to thy husband, that he may eat of it. O.M. 199. Comp. of *gór*, a man, and *ty*, a house. W. *gār ty*.

GORTHEB, s. m. A response, an answer. Pl. *gorthebow*. *A Urry, assos gentyl, my a'd cār mūr rum peryl, rág dhe worthebow ew tēk*, O Uriah, thou art excellent, I love thee much, on my peril, for thy answers are fair. O.M. 2155. Written also *gorthyp*, qd. v. W. *gwrtheb*.

GORTHEBY, v. a. To respond, to answer. *Gortheby te ny vynyys, a ny wodhas ow mestry*, answer thou wilt not, knowest thou not my power? M.C. 144. *Crist pūr wēk, an caradow, a'n gorthebys yn ūr-na*, Christ very sweetly, the beloved, answered in that hour. M.C. 193. *Dh'y gows Crist ny worthebys*, to his speech Christ answered not. M.C. 144. *Gortheb dhym, ty mychtern brás*, answer me, thou mighty king. O.M. 2229. *My a wortheb dhys wharé*, I will answer thee at once. O.M. 2235. *Yn della, a gasadow, y gorthebyth epscobow*, thus, O hatred one, dost thou answer bishops? P.C. 1266. *Mas dhe wel y'm gorth-ebeuch, fast prisonys why a vȳdh*, unless ye answer me for the better, fast imprisoned ye shall be. R.D. 47. Written also *gorthyby*, qd. v. W. *gwrthebu*, from *gwrth*, against, and *ebu*, to say.

GORTHEWYTH, adv. Very certainly. *Awos a gowsa dén vȳth, an keth corf-na gorthewyth ny dhassorchas*, notwithstanding what any man may say, that same body, very certainly, hath not risen again. R.D. 1035. *Yn medh-ens, mar omwretyth cláff, gorthewyth te a'n prenvyth*, say they, if thou makest thyself ill, very certainly thou shalt catch it. M.C. 155. W. *gordhiwyd*, very diligently.

GORTHFEL, s. m. A snake. Corn. Voe. *coluber*. Comp. of *gorth*, which may be connected with W. *gordh*, fierce, and *fil*, or *vil*, a mutation of *mil*, an animal.

GORTHRODHY, v. a. To appoint, to substitute. *Pryce*. W. *gwrthrodhi*.

GORTHUER, s. m. Evening. *Trýk gynen, a gouwyth kēr, rág namnag yw gorthuer ha dewedhas*, stay with us, O dear companion, for it is almost evening and late. R.D. 1304. W. *gorhwyr*, extremely late; *ucher*, evening.

GORTHYBY, v. a. To respond, to answer. *Ty dyowl, gwra ow gorthyby*, thou devil, do answer me. O.M. 301. *Néb a'n godhfo, gorthybes*, he that knoweth it, let him answer. P.C. 775. *Ha gorthybeuch dhym yn ta, pyw a synsow why mochya*, and answer ye me well; whom think ye greatest? P.C. 797. *Erbyn a pýth a gowsy, ny ūl dén vȳth gorthyby*, against what thou speakest, not any man can answer. P.C. 821. *Me a'th worthyp hep lettyé*, I will answer thee without stopping. P.C. 1237. *Dre dhe vōdh, gorthyp lemyñ*, by thy will, answer thou now. P.C. 1722. *Ny a'n gorthyp ef*, we will answer for it. R.D. 1229. This is another form of *gortheby*.

GORTHYP, s. m. A response, an answer. *Me a re scon gorthyp dhys*, I will soon give an answer to thee. P.C. 512. *Ma na gaffo gorthyp vȳth, er-agan-pyn dhe cous gér*, that he may not have an answer, against us to say a word. P.C. 1839. This is another form of *gortheb*, qd. v.

GORTHYS, part. Worshipped. More correctly written *gordhys*, qd. v.

GORUER, s. m. A cloud, or thick mist. *Llwyd*, 100. A late form of *gorthuer*, qd. v.

GORWEDHA, v. a. To lie down, to be recumbent. ‡ *Na ra chee gorwedha gen gwrég dén arall*, thou shalt not lie with the wife of another man. *Pryce*. *Ow corwedha*, lying down. *Llwyd*, 248. Though this form occurs only in late Cornish, it is etymologically more correct than

the mediæval form *growedhé*, qd. v. W. *gorwedh*. Arm. *gourvez*.

GORWYTHY, v. a. To keep, to preserve, to guard, to be careful. *A tās kër ol caradow, ow paynys a vȳdh garow, kyn vós leskys dhe lusow; a Dheuw, gorwyth am ené*, O father dear, all beloved, my pains will be cruel before being burnt to ashes; O God, keep my soul. O.M. 1356. *Gorquyth* is another form, qd. v. *Pylat justis otesé, Ihesus gorwyth dh'y dampnyé*, Pilate, a magistrate thou art, take thou care to condemn Jesus. M.C. 107. Comp. of *gor*, prefix intens., and *gwytha*, to keep. W. *gorchadw*.

GOS, s. m. Blood. *Na dybreuch, my a yrvyr, kȳc gans gós bȳs worfen beys*, eat ye not, I enjoin, flesh with blood even to the end of the world. O.M. 1220. *En Tās Dew roy dhyn bós gwyw dhe wós kër the resceue*, the Father God grant to us to be worthy to receive thy dear blood. P.C. 830. *Me re peches marthys trús, gwȳr gós Dew pan y'n gwyrythys*, I have sinned wondrous sadly, when I sold the true blood of God. P.C. 1506. *Dhe'n dór an gós a codhas, hag a'n grūk ef scon marow*, to the ground his blood fell, and made him soon dead. R.D. 1119. A contracted form of *goys*, qd. v.

GOS, pr. adj. Your. *Llwyd*, 231. An abbreviated form of *agos*, or *agas*, qd. v.

GOSC, v. a. He will sleep. A mutation of *cosc*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *coscé*, qd. v. *Iudas ny gósk un banné, lymmyñ dywans fystyné dhum ry dhe'n fals Yedhewon*, Judas does not sleep a bit, but quickly he hastens to give me to the false Jews. P.C. 1078. *Gwythens pȳp y tenewen, ha me a gósk ryp y pen rág y wythé*, let every one keep his side, and I will sleep by his head to guard him. R.D. 418.

GOSCES, v. a. He slept. A mutation of *cosges*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *coscé*, qd. v. *Me ry goscas, I have slept. Llwyd*, 231. *Mey fe, me re goskes pós, ha rum kemeres drók glós*, my faith, I have slept heavily, and an evil pang has seized me. R.D. 511.

GOSCESYS, part. Sheltered. A mutation of *coscesys*, part. pass. of *coscasa*, qd. v.

GOSCOR, s. m. A family. Corn. Voc. *goscór, pi teilu, familia*. This is another form of *cosgor*, qd. v. Both forms exist also in W. *cosgordh*, and *gosgordh*. Arm. *cosgar*.

GOSCOTTER, s. m. Shelter. *Yn mēs am ioy ha'm whekter, rēs ew keskar dre terros, rág fout gwesc ha goscotter namna vyrwyn rág anwos*, away from my joy and my delight, I must wander through lands; for want of raiment and shelter, I am well nigh perishing for cold. O.M. 361. W. *gwascaud, gwascod, (gwasgodiad, gwasgodle:)* Arm. *gwasced*. Ir. *fascadh*. Gael. *fascadh*. Manx. *fasscad*.

GOSLOW, v. a. Hearken thou. A corrupt form of *golsow*. 2 pers. s. imp. of *golsowas*, qd. v. *Abram scon goslow lemyñ orth ow lavarow a fynnaf dyryvas dhys*, Abraham, immediately hearken now to my words, (which) I will declare to thee. O.M. 1365. *Gosleuw orthyf vy wharré*, hearken thou to me presently. P.C. 496.

GOSLOWEUCH, v. a. Hearken ye. A corrupt form of *golsoweuch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *golsowas*, qd. v. *Gosloweuch ol, a tús vās; bennath Ihesu luen a rās dheuch keffrys gór ha benen*, hearken ye all, O good people; the blessing of Jesus, full of grace, upon you, male and female likewise. P.C. 3217.

GOSOLETH, s. m. Quiet, rest. A mutation of *cosoleth*, qd. v. *Rum fey, yn ol dhe gosow, nȳns ūs gyst vȳth ol, hep wow, vās dhe dra vȳth ragho*, by my faith in all thy words there is not a beam, without a lie, good for any thing for it. O.M. 2495.

GOSSAN, s. f. Rust, iron ochre, ferruginous earth. *Pryce*. Written also *gozan*.

GOSSE, v. n. It behoved. *Rák henna my a gossé alemma y dhylyffryé, hep gŭl dodho na moy gréf*, therefore it behoved me from this place to deliver him, without doing to him any more pain. P.C. 2216. This must be a contracted form of *gothsé*, pluperf. of *góth*, qd. v.

GOSTAN, s. f. A shield, a buckler. A mutation of *costan*, qd. v.

GOSTYTH, adj. Obedient, subject. *Gosteyth dhymo y a vȳdh, kekemys ūs ynné gwreys*, obedient to me they shall be, as much as is in them made. O.M. 53. *Kynyver bést ūs yn tȳr, ydhyn ha puskes kefreys, yw gosteth dheuch, hag y bós dheuch ordenys*, as many beasts as are on the earth, birds and fishes also, are subject to you very truly, and their meat to you ordained. O.M. 1217. *Rág ty dha golla orty, ha tulla dha bryas lél, nefra gostyth dh'y gorty me a ordayn bós benyn*, because that thou hearkenedst to her, and deceivedst thy loyal husband, ever subject to her husband I ordain that woman be. C.W. 66. W. *gostyngedig*.

GOSYS, adj. Bloody. *A'n golon yth êth strét brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskys, ha ryp an gyw a resas dhe dheulé nêb a'n gwyskis; y wholhas y dhewlagas gans y eyl leyff o gosys, dre rás an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dythg-tis*, from the heart there came a great stream, water and blood mingled, and by the spear it gushed to the hands of him that struck him; he washed his eyes with the one hand that was bloody; by virtue of the blood he saw how Jesus Christ was treated. M.C. 219. From *gós*, blood.

GOT, adj. Short. A mutation of *cot*, qd. v. *An com-brynsy war dhe ben, mar lél y synsȳs dhe lȳn kyns ys trehy war an pren; re got o a gevelyn*, the exactness on thy head, so true thou heldest thy line before cutting on the tree, was too short by a cubit. O.M. 2520.

GOTH, s. m. Pride. Cornish Vocab. *superbia*. *Dre góth y wrūk leverel, kyn fe dyswrȳs an temple, yn tridydh y'n drehafsé, bythqueth whet na fevé guel*, through pride he did say, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would re-build it, that it never was better. P.C. 381. *Saw an kélh Adam yw gwȳs, me a wór, dhe gollenwel an romys és yn nêf, der ow góth brás, ar voyd drethaf*, but the same Adam is made, I know, to fill up the rooms, that in heaven, through my great pride, are void through me. C.W. 36. Qu. W. *góth*. I believe this is one of the Cornish words assumed to be Welsh, from a copy of the Cornish Vocabulary being attached in manuscript to the Liber Landavensis.

GOTH, v. n. It behoveth. *Me a vyn mós dhe'n temple, ha Dew ena y wordhyé, kepar del góth dhymmo vy*, I will go to the temple, and worship God there, as it is incumbent on me. O.M. 1261. *Ny góth aga bós gorrys yn archow, rág bós prennys gansé mernans dén bryntyn*, it behoveth not that they should be put in the treasury, because that was bought with them the death of a noble man. P.C. 1540. *Yn medhens y, ny'n gordhyn, na ny góth dhyn y wordhyé*, say they, we will

- not worship him, nor ought we to worship him. M.C. 148. The preterite is *gothé*. *Abel pe festé mar bel, ny gothé dhys bones hel, ow mones dhe'n sacrefys*, Abel, where hast thou been so long? it behoved thee not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 468. *Awos henna nys ús vry; gallas hy gobyr gynsy, ha servys yw del gothé*, for that there is no account; her reward is gone with her, and she is served as it behoved. O.M. 2765. *Góth* in construction changes into *cóth*, qd. v. See also the subjunctive *gotho*. W. *gwedhu, gwédh, gwedhai, ve wedhai*. Ir. *caithear*. Gael. † *caethear*.
- GOTH, adj. Old, ancient. A mutation of *cóth*, qd. v. *Benyn góth*, an old woman. *An vor góth*, the old way. Llwyl, 173, 251.
- GOTH, s. m. A vein. *My re bue, war ow ené, owth embloth, may 'th én púr squyth; uskys na yllyn ponyé, del esof ow tyené, ha whýs púp goth ol ha lyth*, I have been, on my soul, wrestling that I was very tired; so that I could not run immediately, and sweat every vein and limb. P.C. 2510. *Ha'n dhew-na býs pan vóns squyth war Crist y fóns ow cronkyé, manna gevé goth na leyth nag esé worth y grevyé*, and those two even till they were wearied, on Christ they were beating, that he had not a vein or limb that was not grieving him. M.C. 132. *Goth* is another form of *gwyth*, qd. v.
- GOTHA, v. n. To fall. More correctly written *godhé*, qd. v.
- GOTHEWEL, v. a. To suffer. More correctly written *godhewel*, qd. v.
- GOTHMAN, s. m. A companion, a friend. A mutation of *colthman*, qd. v.
- GOTHO, v. n. It would become. The subjunctive mood of *góth*, qd. v. *Mar mynnyth cressy nag ús dew lemyon onan, a gotho ynno cressy, ty a saw a'n trós dhe'n pen*, if thou wilt believe that there is not a god but one, in whom thou oughtest to believe, thou shalt be healed from the foot to the head. O.M. 1761. *Dén an geffé cans davas, ha'y kentrevek saw onan, mar a's ladtré dhe-worto, pa'n pýn a gotho dhodho*, a man may possess a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one; if he should steal it from him, what punishment would be due to him. O.M. 2233. † *Py gotho dhiu' bós*, when it would become you to be. Llwyl, 242.
- GOTHUS, adj. Proud. Corn. Voc. *superbus*. *Adam ty a ve gothys, pan eses yn paradys, avel harlot ow lordyé*, Adam, thou wast proud, when thou wast in Paradise, lording it like a rogue. O.M. 899. *Pa'n vernans a'n gevé ef, ha fetel vefé ledhys, rág ef o stout ha gothys, hag a ymsensy dén créf*, what was the death that he found, and how he was killed, for he was stout and proud, and felt himself a strong man. O.M. 2221. *Taw, meleges, yn golon dell ós dha gothys*, be silent, in heart, as thou art proud. C.W. 22. *Rág y bosta melegas, hag yn golon re othys*, because thou art cursed, and in heart too proud. C.W. 24.
- GOUDHAN, s. n. A moth. Cornish Vocab. *linea*. W. *gwidhon*, mites; *gwyvyn*, a moth. Arm. *gaozan*. Gael. *fiönag*.
- GOUHOC, adj. Lying. Corn. Voc. *mendax*. The old form of *gowec*, qd. v.
- GOUILES, s. m. Liquorice. Corn. Voc. *auadonia*. W. *gwylys*.
- GOUR, s. m. A man, a husband. In construction it

- changes into *wour*. *Pýth yw an gusyl wella dhe wruthil worth an treytor-ma, yma lyes gwrék ha gour ow treylé dhodho touth-da*, what is the best counsel to do with this traitor, there are many a woman and a man turning to him with great haste. P.C. 557. *Levereuch dhe gour an chy*, say ye to the master of the house. P.C. 633. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch, ol ow tús, gour ha benen*, through it ye shall be redeemed, all my people, male and female. P.C. 768. *Levereuch a dhysempys dhe wrék Pilat an iustis, y tue vyngians brás war y gour mar pýdh ledhys Ihesu Cryst an lél profys*, say ye immediately to the wife of Pilate the Justice, that there will come great vengeance on her husband, if he slain Jesus Christ, the faithful prophet. P.C. 1922. *Púr wýr a lavaraf dhys, mar pýdh e ledhys, y tue vyngians war dhe wour*, very truly I say to thee, if he shall be killed, there will come great vengeance on thy husband. P.C. 1949. *Gour* is to be read *gúr*, (*goor*.) Llwyl, 228. So it is written in the Cornish Vocabulary. See *Gúr*. W. *gúr*. Arm. *gour*. Ir. *fear*, † *fer*. Gael. *fear*. Manx, *fer*. Gr. *ἀφῆς*, *ἀφῆν*. Lat. *vir*. Goth. *vair*. Lith. *wyras*. (Eng. *world*, = O. H. G. *ver-alt*, age of men.) Sansc. *varas*, *vîras*, fr. *var*, to defend.
- GOUR, v. irr. He knows. It changes in construction into *wour*, under which see the examples. It is also written *gór*, *wór*. W. *gúyr*. Arm. *goar*.
- GOV, s. m. A blacksmith. Pryce. Written generally *góf*, qd. v.
- GOVENEK, s. m. A request. *Saw kys ys mós, ow thás whék, ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth; rág dhym yma govenek cafes dhe geus tregereth*, but before going, my sweet father give me thy perfect blessing; for there is to me a request to have thy word of love. O.M. 453. It appears more correct to derive this, like the Welsh *govynaig*, a request, from *govyn*, to ask, than from *covio*, to remember. Though the latter is the interpretation given by Llwyl, 242. *Y ma govenec dhym*, I remember.
- GOVER, s. m. A rivulet, a brook. *Moyses, kemer dhe welen, ha ty ha'th vroder Aren a-rag an debel bobel, gwask gynsy dywyth an mén, hag y rés gover fenten, mar therhyth dhodho, hep fál*, Moses, take thy rod, and thou, and thy brother Aaron, in the presence of the wicked people, strike with it twice the stone, and a brook, a fountain, will gush, if thou wilt break it, without fail. O.M. 1845. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guuer*. W. *gover*, † *guuer*. Arm. *gover*, *gouer*, *góer*.
- GOVERIC, adj. Snotty-nosed. A snotty-nosed fellow, from *gúr vurick*. Pryce.
- GOVID, s. m. Affliction, trouble, grief, misery. Plural *govidion*, and corruptly *govigion*. (Llwyl, 242, *govidzhion*.) *Parys fest yw an spyrys, ha'n kýc yw marthys grevyys gans cleves ha govegyon*, very ready is the spirit, and the flesh is wondrous afflicted with sickness and sorrows. P.C. 1062. *Ihesu, Arluth néf ha beys, ha syl-wadur dhyn keffrys, gáf dhymmo vy ow trespys, rák múr yw ow govygyon*, Jesus, Lord of heaven and earth, pardon me my trespass, for great are my sorrows. R.D. 1154. W. *govid*.
- GOVOS, v. a. To know. *Yma onan dheuch parys a ar-hans púr ha fýn gurýs, my a's gor adró dhodho, may haller govos dhe wýr, ha gweles yn bledhen hýr, py gym-mys hýs may teffo*, here is one ready for you, of silver pure, and fine made; I will put it around it, that it

may be known truly, and seen in a year long, to what length it may grow. O.M. 2102. A contracted form of *godhvos*, qd. v.

GOVY, interj. Woe is me. *Govy pan welys Eva*, woe is me when I saw Eve. O.M. 621. *Tru, govy, ellas, bôs marow Adam ow thâs gans y gorf a'm dynythys*, sad, woe is me, alas, that Adam my father is dead with his body (that) produced me. O.M. 861. *Och, govy, pan vëf genys, gans moreth ythof lynnwys war dhe lerch, ow arluth whék*, Oh, woe is me, that I was born, with sorrow I am filled after thee, my sweet lord. O.M. 2193. *Arluth, gevyans dhum ené; govy pan wrugé pehé gans corf an debel venen*, Lord, pardon to my soul; woe is me that I have sinned with the body of the wicked woman. O.M. 2250. Comp. of *go* = W. *gwae*, and *vy*, me. So *goef*, woe is he, and *goy*, woe is them. W. *gwae vi*. Ir. *†fe amai*.

GOVYN, v. a. To ask, to demand, to enquire. Written also *govynny*. In construction it changes into *wovyn*, and *wovynny*. *Ow máp kerra, pendra vynta orthyf govyn*, my dearest son, what wilt thou ask of me? O.M. 1312. *Dew a'm danfonas dhe wofyn, prák yw genes punscié y tús mar cales*, God sent me to enquire, why are by thee punished his people so hardly. O.M. 1481. *Worthys me a wra govyn*, of thee I will ask. P.C. 1236. *Worthyf na wovyn lemyñ, worth nép a glewas govyn, rák y a wór leverel kemmys dhedhé re gewsys*, of me ask thou not now, ask of them who have heard, for they are able to say as much as I have said to them. P.C. 1260. *Nép ma'n ressys dhe wethé, dheworth henna govynné (govyn e,)* him to whom thou gavest him to keep, from that one demand him. O.M. 575. *Anodho mar 'thes preder, worth y wythyas govynné (govyn e,)* of him if there is a care, from his keeper demand thou him. O.M. 609. *Ow Arluth kër, govynneuch orth an geiler kyns ol pan pleyt y me fe*, my dear lord, ask of the gaoler, before all, what plight he is in. R.D. 2052. *Y fñs unwer yntredhé kepar ha del wovynny*, they were agreed among them in the manner as he asked. M.C. 39. *Ihesus Crist a wovynnys worth an bobyl*, Jesus Christ asked of the people. M.C. 67. *Pandra a woventé se dheworthaf ve ha'm lays, mar a mynnnyth govynny orth an kéth ré a's clewas*, what wilt thou ask concerning me and my laws, if thou wilt ask of the same persons that heard them. M.C. 80. *Pilat orto govynnas, yn kéth vaner-ma govyn*, Pilate of him asked, in such a manner asking. M.C. 100. W. *govyn*.

GOVYNNAD, s. m. An asking, a request, a demand. Pl. *govynnadow*, and in construction *wovynnadow*. *Ol dhe wovynnadow ty a fydh yn gwýr hep gow, otensy gynef parys*, all thy demands thou shalt have truly without a lie; see them with me prepared. P.C. 599. W. *govyniad*, pl. *govyniadau*.

GOVYS, v. a. To remember, to regard. *Adam del ôf Dew a rás bôs gwythyas a wrontyaf dhys, war paradys my a'th ás, saw gwra un dra a'n govys*, Adam, as I am a God of grace, to be a keeper I grant thee, over Paradise I leave thee, but do thou remember one thing. O.M. 76. *Arloth Dew a'n néf, an Tás, ventyha gordhyys re by, del russys moy a'n govys worth ow formyé haval dhys* Lord, God of heaven, the Father, for ever be thou worshipped, as thou hast done much of regard, by creating me like to thee. O.M. 108. The exact meaning is not evident: in the first instance *govys* may be a

mutation of *covys*, and connected with *covio*, to remember; in the latter there seems to be a connection with W. *goval*, care.

GOW, s. m. A falsehood, a lie. Pl. *gewan*. In construction it changed into *wow*, and in late Cornish *ow*. *Eva dús nês, kemer y, rág dhys ny lavaraf gow*, come nearer, take it, for I do not tell thee a lie. O.M. 183. *Na'm buef dhe wruthyl genes yn kýk nag yn kues, hep wow*, I have not had to do with thee in flesh nor in blood, without falsehood. O.M. 659. *Týr sêch yn guel nag yn prás, mar kefyth yn gwýr hep gow*, dry land in field or in meadow, if truly thou find without falsehood. O.M. 1138. *Gow a lever an iaudyn*, the wilful man tells a lie. P.C. 367. *Mar ny fyn dynaché y gow, gans spern gwreuch y curené*, if he will not retract his falsehood, with thorns do ye crown him. P.C. 2062. *Gorrouch omma an leverow; nynges art vjdh ankevys, na tra arall, heb ow, mes omma mowns skrefys*, put ye here the books, there is no art forgotten, nor other thing, without a lie, but here they are written. C.W. 160. W. *gau*. Arm. *gaó, gaou, †gou*. Ir. *go, †gai, †gaoi, †gau, †gao, †goo*. Gael. *go, gaoi*.

GOW, adj. Lying, false. *Kepar del ve dhe'n Justis dún leveryn war anow, a y védh del yw drehevys, na leveryn un gér gow*, how it was to the Justice let us come and tell by mouth, from his grave how he is risen, let us not say a false word. M.C. 247. *Rén dhodho boxsusow gans dornow ha guelynnny war an scovornow bysy, rák ef dhe cows whetlow gow*, let us give him blows with hands and rods on the ears diligently, because that he hath spoken lying tales. P.C. 1392. W. *gau*. Arm. *gaó*. Ir. *†gau*. W. (W. *gau a gwir*, false and true. Ir. *†gau as fir*.)

GOWAL, adj. Complete, full. A mutation of *cowal*, qd. v.

GOWAS, v. a. To have, to obtain. *Dho gowas, Llwyd, 64, 125*. A mutation of *cowas*, qd. v.

GOWEA, v. a. To falsify, to make false, to lie hid. *Llwyd, 76*. From *gow*. Written also *gova*. *Meyr attomma tayr sprusan a dhéth mës an aval-ma; kemer y, ha gor y yn ban yn neb tellar dha gova*, see, here are three kernels that came out of this apple; take thou them, and lay them up in some place to hide. C.W. 134. W. *geuaw*.

GOWEC, s. m. A liar, a tale-teller. Pl. *gowygyon*. *A fals harlot, gowek púr, ty á yn pryson yn súr na wyllly deydh*, O false knave, very liar, thou shalt go to prison surely, nor shalt see day. R.D. 55. *Adres pow palmoryon, y a fydh mûr gowygyon, hag a lever dhe tús gow*, across the country palmers are great story-tellers, and tell people lies. R.D. 1478. *Nyns ouch lemmyn gowygyon, ow mós dres pow flatturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars, going through the country chattering, telling the news? R.D. 1510. This is written *gouhoc*, in the Cornish Vocabulary. † *Hwedhel gúac*, a false story; pl. *hwidhlow gowigion*. *Llwyd, 243*. W. *geuog*.

GOWEGNETH, s. m. Falsehood, lying, deceit, guile. Abstract substantive from *gowec*. *Na wast na moy lavarow, rág gowegneth ny garaf, agan arluth yw marow*, waste thou no more words, for I do not love falsehood; our Lord is dead. R.D. 906.

GOWES, s. f. A shower. A mutation of *cowes*, qd. v.

GOWETHE, s. m. Companions. A mutation of *cowethé*, pl. of *coweth*, qd. v. *Pertheuch cóf ol a'n tokyn a leverys kyns lemyñ dhywy why, a gowethé*, bear ye all remem-

- brance of the token (that) I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1083.
- GOWLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil, to replenish. A mutation of *cowlenwel*, qd. v. *Saw ma na ġl bós nahen, dhe vódh prest yn púp hehen, y goulenwel yw ow whans*, but if it cannot be otherwise, thy will always in every thing to fulfil is my wish. P.C. 1092.
- GOWLEVERIAT, s. m. A teller of lies, a liar. Corn. Vocab. *falsidicus*. Comp. of *gow*, lying, and *leveriat*, a speaker, from *leverel*, to speak.
- GOWHELES, v. a. To lie to, to deceive. *Mar a talleth perthehes, ny a wra y wowheles, rák púp ol a gár bewé*, if he begin to be angry, we will lie to him, for all love to live. R.D. 599.
- GOWR, s. m. Goats. *Devas ha'n gowr*, sheep and the goats. *Llwyd*, 240. This is a late plural of *gavar*, qd. v.
- GOWS, v. a. Talk, speech. A mutation of *cows*, qd. v. *Rák dhe gows a bréf neffré dhe vós dén a Galilé*, for thy speech proves ever that thou art a man of Galilee. P.C. 1408. *Dhe gows nyns yw vás*, thy speech is not good. R.D. 613.
- GOWS, s. m. To speak. A mutation of *cows*, qd. v. *Worthyf na gows na moy gér*, speak thou not another word to me. O.M. 170. *Awos me dhe cows dhedhé*, notwithstanding that I spoke to them. O.M. 1437. *Benen, na gows muscogneth*, woman speak not folly. P.C. 1282.
- GOWSE, v. a. He may speak. A mutation of *cowsé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cows*. *Ny a'n conclud an iaudyn, a lever y vós Dew dhyn, na gousé moy ys march dall*, we will silence him, the wilful man, (who) says that he is a God to us, that he may not speak more than a blind horse. P.C. 1658. Written also *gowso*. *Yn certan kyn na gowso, dre laha y cōth dodho drók dywedhé*, certainly though he may not speak, by law there is due to him an evil ending. P.C. 1828.
- GOWSESOW, s. m. Speeches. A mutation of *cowsesow*, pl. of *cowses*, qd. v.
- GOWYTH, s. m. A companion, a comrade. A mutation of *cowyth*, or *coweth*, qd. v. *Reys yw dhe onan golyas, war y torn púp y dhyffras y gowyth, pyw a dhallet*, need is for one to watch, in his turn every one relieving his companion; who will begin? R.D. 410.
- GOY, interj. Woe to them. *Ef yw Arluth a allōs, hag a prynnas gans y wós pobel an beys, Ihesus Cryst dhe dhas-serchy, un deydū ūs ow tōs, goy kemmys na'n crjys*, he is the Lord of power, and he has purchased with his blood the people of the world; that Jesus is risen again, a day is coming, woe to them as many as believe it not. R.D. 1187. Comp. of *go*, id. qd. W. *gwae*, woe, and *y*, them. In the same way are compounded *govy*, woe to me, and *goef*, woe to him, qd. v.
- GOYDH, s. f. A goose. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yár, a sensaf edhyn hep pár dhe vygyens dén war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I consider birds without equal for food of man on the earth. O.M. 129. Written also *gódh*, qd. v., and in the older orthography of the Cornish Vocabulary, *guil*. W. *gwydh*. Arm. *gwaz*, + *guaz*. Ir. *geadh*, *gedh*, + *geidh*, *ge*. Gael. *geadh*. Manx, *guiy*. Gr. *χῆν* (*χάω*, *χάινω*, *χάσκω*.) Lat. *anser*, (*hio*, *hisco*.) Germ. *gans*. Ang. Sax. *gos*. Eng. *goose*. Sw. *gås*. Dan. *gaas*. Arm. *goas*. Russ. *gus*. Lith. *zasis*. Sansc. *hanas*, *hansī*, (*has*, to gape.)

- GOYF, s. m. Winter. Corn. Voc. *hiems*. In later Cornish it was *guav*, or *gwáv*, qd. v. W. *gauav*, + *gayam*, + *gaem*, *gaev*. Arm. *goaf*, *goanv*, + *gouaff*. Ir. *geimhreach*, + *geimrith*, + *gaim*, + *gamh*. Gael. *geamhradh*, *gamh*. Manx, *geurey*. Gr. *χεῖμα*. Lat. *hiems*. Lith. *ziema*. Sansc. *himān*, (*hi*, to pour. Gr. *χέω*, *χέλω*.)
- GOYL, s. f. A sail, the sail of a ship. *Otté aperfedh gorrys, euch tenneuch a dhysempys y goyl yn ban, may hallo mós gans an guyns, ha ganso mollath an sýns, ha Dew aban*, see him placed within; go ye, draw immediately her sail up, that he may go with the wind, and with him the curse of the saints, and God above. R.D. 2291. *Goyl ha gwern dhodho ordnys, may 'th ellé yn mēs a'n wlás; dhe un carn y fue tewlys, par may codhas yn ow bras*, sail and mast (were) for him ordained, that he might go out of the country; to a rock he was cast, so that he might fall into my judgment. R.D. 2331. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guil*, qd. v.
- GOYN, s. f. A sheath, a scabbard. *Gor dhe gledhé yn y goyn, dhe Pedyr Crist a yrchys, rág dre gledhé a veuché, dre gledhé y fydh ledhys*, put thy sword in its sheath, Christ commanded Peter, for he that lives by the sword, by the sword shall be slain. M.C. 72. Written also *gón*, both forms being later than *guain*, qd. v.
- GOYS, s. m. Blood. *Cryst kymmys payn y'n gevé angustyn ha galarow, ma tēth an goys ha dropyé war y fās, an caradow*, Christ so much pain had, anguish sharp, and pangs, that the blood came and dropped on his face, the beloved. M.C. 59. *Dewugans dýdh ow penys y speynas y gýk hay woys*, forty days in fasting he wasted his flesh and his blood. M.C. 10. *Garlont sperrn war y ben a ve gorris, may'th o squardys adrō ol, a y ben y oys o scollyys*, a garland of thorns on his head was placed, so that was torn all about, from his head his blood was spilled. M.C. 133. *Rág galsé glán dheworto y woys, bewé ny ylly*, for his blood had gone quite from him, he could not live. M.C. 207. *Yma kén dhym dhe olé dag-grow goys yn gwýr hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep tears of blood really without doubt. O.M. 631. This is a later form of *guil*, qd. v.
- GRABEL, s. m. A grappling-iron. *Teulyn grabel war-nodho scherp, ha dalgenné ynno býth na schapyé*, let us cast a grappling-iron on him sharp, and lay hold on him, that he may never escape. R.D. 2268. *Me re teulys dew grabel; yn mēs a'n dour an tebel corf a dhue, kyn fō mar pōs avel mén*, I have thrown two grappling-irons; out of the water the wicked body shall come, though it be heavy as stone. R.D. 2271. From the English. W. *crap*. Arm. *crap*.
- GRACHEL, s. m. A heap. *Llwyd*, 53.
- GRAMBLA, v. a. To climb. *Dho grambla*. *Llwyd*, 43, 145.
- GRAPHY, v. a. To print, to impress. *Pryce*. See *Ar-graphy*.
- GRAS, s. m. Grace, thanks. Pl. *grasow*, *grassys*. *Gordhyans ha grās dhys, a Dás, dysechys yw an nōr veys*, glory and thanks to thee, O Father, dried is the earth of the world. O.M. 1149. *Māb Marea, leun a rās, ol y vódh a ve clewys*, the Son of Mary, full of grace, all his will was heard. M.C. 9. *Rág y anow a ammas dhe Ihesu leun a rasow*, for his mouth had kissed Jesus, full of graces. M.C. 106. *Benegas yw neb a wodhaffo yn whār dhodho kymmys ūs ordnys, ol en da ha'n drók kepar;*

- dhe Ihesu bedhens grassys*, blessed is he that endures patiently every thing that is decreed to him, all the good and evil alike; to Jesus be thanks. M.C. 24. See the secondary forms, *rás rasow*. Borrowed from English.
- GRASSE, v. a. To give thanks, to thank. *Bós séch ha ték an awel dhe Dew y cōth dhyn grassé*, that the weather is dry and fair, it behoveth us to thank God. O.M. 1148. *Dhén Tás huhel yn y tron y grassaf lemmyn an cās, ty dhe vynes dhym danfon dhym confortyé dhe vāp rās*, to the Father high on his throne, I give thanks for the case, that thou wast willing to send to me, to comfort me, thy son of grace. R.D. 508.
- GRAT, s. m. A step, a stair. Corn. Vocab. *gradus*. W. *grádh*. Ir. † *grat*. Gael. † *gradh*. All from the Latin *gradus*.
- GRATH, s. m. Grace, favour. *War an Tás Dew ny a bȳs y gráth dhyn may tanvonno*, to the Father God we pray that he may send his grace to us. O.M. 669. *Noé, dre dhe dhadder brás, ty a bew ow gráth nefré*, Noah, for thy great goodness, thou shalt ever possess my favour. O.M. 974. *Gwȳth an welen-ma yn ta, ha dén vȳth drōg dhys ny wra, ha'm gráth y rôf lemmyn dhys*, keep this rod well, and no one shall do thee harm, and my grace now I give to thee. O.M. 1463. Written also *grayth*. *Ha'y holon whék a ranné, me a lever, rāg trystans, rāg an grayth yn hy esé, na's gwethé an Sperry's Sans*, and her sweet heart would have broken, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost protected her, for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. W. *rhād*. Lat. *gratia*.
- GRAVAR, s. m. A barrow. *Llwyd*, 21. *Gravar dhula*, a hand-barrow. 170. (W. *berva dhwyvraich*, *berva dhwy-law*. Arm. *gravaz doubennek*.) *Gravar rôz*, a wheel-barrow. 240. (Arm. *gravaz rodellek*.) W. *berva*. Arm. *gravaz*. Gael. *bara*, *bara laimhe*, *bara roth*. Manx, *barrey*. Eng. *barrow*.
- GRAVIO, v. a. To cut, to carve, to engrave. *Collel gravio*, Corn. Vocab. *scalprum vel scalbellum*, a graving knife. *Llwyd*, 146, writes it *gravia*; the participle is *gravys*. *Ef a vydh ancledhys yn le na fue dén bythqueth, yn alabaster gravys; ragof y fue ordynys, maga whȳn avel an léth*, he shall be buried in a place where never man was, cut in alabaster; for me it was intended, as white as the milk. P.C. 3136. This word is probably borrowed more immediately from the English *grave*. The W. is *cravu*. Arm. *crava*. Ir. *sgrabam*. Gael. *grabhail*. Manx, *grainnee*.
- GRAVIOR, s. m. A carver, an engraver. Corn. Vocab. *sculptor*. W. *crawwr*.
- GRE, s. m. Regard, liking. *Nép a vo yn mochia gre a vȳdh an brassa henwys, herwydh nép a vo yn le, del wōr pȳp dén ol yn beys*, he that is in the highest regard shall be called the greatest, according as any is in place, as every man in the world knows. P.C. 777. *Arluth why yw a dhy gre an bous, ha my dhyguysk e? yn sūr ragouch hy ny wra*, Lord, to your liking is the robe, and that I should take it off? surely for you it will not do. R.D. 1923. Fr. *gre*.
- GREAB, s. f. The comb of a bird; the ridge of a hill. Another form of *grīb*, a mutation of *crīb*, qd. v.
- GREAN, s. m. Gravel. *Polgrean*, in St. Michael Carhays, the gravel pits. Another form of *grouan*, qd. v.
- GREF, s. m. Grief, complaint. *Ytho prág na lenes ef, kafus y dhegé hep gréf, hag aban vyn y lesky*, now, why not leave him to take his tenth without complaint, and burn it, since he will. O.M. 497. From the English.
- GREF, v. n. He will grieve. 3 pers. s. fut. of *grevyé*, qd. v. *Dhynny ny travyth ny gréf, aban yw y vōdh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 482.
- GREFNYE, adj. Greedy, covetous, grasping. *Ny vannaf bós mar grefnye, dha welha oll ow honyn; Adam dres pȳb hunyth, me a'n cār, po Dew deffan, dhe welha heb y shara*, I will not be so greedy to keep all myself; Adam above every thing I love, or God forbid, to keep without his share. C.W. 50. This is a mutation of *crefnýé*. W. *crafaín*, *mor grafaín*.
- GREG, s. f. A wife, a woman. *Greg gans gūr*, Cornish Vocabulary, *uxor*, lit. a man with a wife. An old form of *gwréc*, qd. v.
- GREGOR, s. f. A partridge. *Pryce*. Another form of *grugyer*, qd. v.
- GREGY, v. a. To hang, to suspend, to be hanging, to be hanged. A mutation of *cregy*, qd. v. *Gebal dhe conna a grég, Gebal, thy neck be hanged!* O.M. 2813. *Dhe vantel gās yn gage; my a'n bȳdh rāg ow wage, ha ty a grék, renothas*, leave thou thy cloak in pledge, I will have it for my wages, and thou shalt be hanged, by my father. P.O. 1188.
- GREGY, v. a. To believe. A mutation of *cregy*, qd. v.
- GREGYANS, s. m. Belief. A mutation of *cregyans*, qd. v. *Mar tregou' why yn gregyans-na, moreth why as bȳdh ragdha*, if ye abide in that belief, sorrow ye shall have for it. C.W. 14.
- GREHAN, s. m. Skin. A mutation of *crehan*, qd. v. *'Sgelli grehan*, a bat. *Llwyd*, 173.
- GREIA, v. a. To cry for, to ask for. A mutation of *creia*, id. qd. *cria*, qd. v. † *Dho greiah rāg*, to ask for. *Llwyd*, 124.
- GREIAS, v. a. He cried. A mutation of *creias*, id. qd. *crias*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *cria*, qd. v. † *Dzhúan a greias auet, leddarn, leddarn*, John also cried out, thieves, thieves. *Llwyd*, 252.
- GRELIN, s. m. A lake. Corn. Voc. *lacus*. It properly means a pond for beasts, a horse-pond; being compounded of *gre*, a flock, and *lin*, a lake, as in *pisclin*. W. *grelyn*. (Welsh, *gre*, a flock. Arm. *gre*. Ir. *graidh*, † *groigh*. Gael. *greigh*. Manx, *griaght*. Latin, *grex*. Sansc. *hrag*, to gather together.)
- GRENS, v. a. Let them do. A contracted form of *gwréns*, 3 p. pl. imp. of *gwrey*. *Ot an Iustys ow tōs dhyn; anodho ef gréns del vyn, pan glewfo y lavarow*, see the Justice is coming to us; with him let him do as he will, when he hears his words. P.C. 371. *Gréns ena bós golow*, let there be light. C.W. 190.
- GRES, s. f. Belief, faith. A mutation of *crés*, qd. v. *A Iudé, gās dhe grés, y golon squyrdys a lés me a welas*, O Judah, leave thy belief, his heart torn in pieces I saw. R.D. 1031.
- GRES, v. a. He will believe. A mutation of *crés*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Gallas an glaw dhe vēs gulán, ha'n dour, my a grés, basseys*, the rain is clean gone away, and the water, I believe, abated. O.M. 1098. Written also *greys*, qd. v.
- GRESAF, v. a. I will believe. A mutation of *cresaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Ty a fȳdh pȳr tormont sad yn gulás yffarn, del gresaf*, thou shalt have very sad tor-

ment in the region of hell, as I believe. O.M. 492. *A taw, cowyth, my a'd pŷs, ny gresaf awos an beys*, O be silent, comrade, I will not believe for the world. O.M. 2752. *Dhys ny gressaf, ha me a'th peys, gās dhe wow*, I will not believe thee, and I pray thee, leave thy falsehood. R.D. 1353.

GRESOUCH, v. a. Ye will believe. A mutation of *cresouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *A bŷr fals dys-crygggyon, tebel agas manerow, na gresouch a luen golon, bŷs an Tās Dew hep parow*, O very false disbelievers, evil (are) your ways; that ye will not believe with full heart, that the Father is God without equals. O.M. 1857. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gresouch, ottengy a wêl ol dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, just as I said. P.C. 2688. Written also *greseuch*; the 2 pers. pl. of the fut. and imperative are always the same. *Na greseuch bŷs treyson gures*, do not think that treason is committed. R.D. 640.

GRESSO, v. a. He may believe. A mutation of *cresso*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Dên na gresso dyougel, an kêth dên-na dhe selwel, cammen vŷth na ŷl wharfos*, the man that may not believe really, that man to save not any way can exist. R.D. 2478.

GRESYN, v. a. I did believe. A mutation of *cresyn*, 1 pers. s. imp. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Me a'th pŷs dhym a gafé, ny gresyn ty dhe vewé whêth bŷs hydheuw*, I pray thee to forgive me, I did not believe thee to live yet until this day. R.D. 1549.

GRESYTH, v. a. Thou wilt believe. A mutation of *cresyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *A venen, assos goky, na gresyth dhum lavarow*, O woman, thou art foolish, that thou wilt not believe my words. O.M. 174.

GREUCH, v. a. Make ye. An abbreviated form of *gwreuch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *gwrey*. *Honna yw y bous nessa, ha whêth greuch y dhry omma arté dhwyhy, ha dys-cow y dheworto*, that is his nearest garment, and do ye yet bring him here again to you, and strip it from him. R.D. 1868. *Awos côst arhans nag our, greuch y tenné mēs a'n dour, gorreuch ef yn schath dhē'n môr*, for cost of silver or gold, do ye drag him out of the water, place him in a boat to the sea. R.D. 2232. The final aspirate was often softened into *h*, or omitted altogether, especially in late Cornish. (*Llwyd*, 252.) *Hag yn wêdh why, dew ha dew, a pregoth yn aweyl grew yn ol an beys*, and do ye also, two and two, preach the Gospel in all the world. R.D. 2464.

GREVYA, v. a. To grieve, to afflict. Part. *grevyys*. Fut. *gréf*. *Mar possé an neyll tenewen rāg y scôdh hy a'n grevyé*, if he leaned on the one side for his shoulder it grieved him. M.C. 205. *Māb Du o kymmys grevyys, rāg tomder ef a wesé dour ha goys yn kemeskis*, the Son of God was so much grieved, for heat he sweated blood and water mixed. M.C. 58. *Dhynny ny travyth ny gréf, aban yw y vōdh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 482. Borrowed from the English.

GREYS, s. m. Strength, vigour. A mutation of *creys*, qd. v.

GREYS, s. m. The middle, centre. *Yn ewn greys an scarf trōh e*, in the just middle of the joint cut thou it. O.M. 2530. A mutation of *greys*, qd. v.

GREYS, v. a. He will believe. A mutation of *creys*,

id. qd. *crēs*, 3 pers. sing. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Mar kŷf tŷr sŷch, my a greys, dynny ny dhewhel arté*, if it finds dry ground, I believe it will not return to us again. O.M. 1131. *Kemmys na greysa, goef, yn peynys yfarn y sêf bŷs gorfen bŷs*, whoever will not believe, woe to him, in the pains of hell he shall stay until the end of the world. R.D. 176.

GRIG, s. m. Heath, or ling. *Griglan* according to Pol-whele is used at the present day for "heath" in Cornwall. W. *grŷg*. Arm. *brŷk, brŷg*. Ir. *fraoch, † fraech*. Gael. *fraoch*. Manx, *freoagh*. Gr. *ἐρίκη*. Lat. *erica*. Fr. *bruyere*.

GRIGIS, s. m. A girdle, a belt. *Llwyd*, 15, 48. Written also *grugis*, qd. v.

GRILL, s. m. A crab fish. *Llwyd*, 46, who gives as a synonym, Arm. *grill*. A crab in Welsh is called *cranc*, which is also the name given by Legonidec, in Armoric; and W. *grill* is a chirp, or sharp noise, whence *grillied-ydh*, a cricket, which is also called *gril*, in Armoric. *Gril-vôr*, or sea cricket, from its form is the Armoric term for a shrimp. Ir. *grullan*. Gael. *greollan*. Lat. *grillus*. Fr. *grillon*, a cricket.

GRISLA, v. n. To grin like a dog. *Dho grisla*. *Llwyd*, 141. *A grisla*, grinning. 248.

GRISYL, adj. Sharp. *Aban na fyn dewedhé, me a vyn y curuné avel mychtern Yedhewon; otté spern grisyl gyné, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynné, a grup bŷs yn empynyon*, since he will not end, I will crown him as king of the Jews; see sharp thorns with me, and spines rough and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to the brains. P.C. 2188. Eng. *gristly*.

GROCHEN, s. m. A skin. A mutation of *crochen*, qd. v. *Y a wŷth y vody na potré bŷs vynary, kyn fe yn bédh mŷl vlydhen, na'y grochen un wŷth terry*, they shall preserve his body, that it never decay, though it be in the grave a thousand years, nor shall his skin be once broken. P.C. 3202.

GROGAS, v. a. He hanged. A mutation of *crogas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *crogy*, qd. v. *Ha'n Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Crist a barth clêdh*, and the Jews hung a thief to Christ on the left side. M.C. 186.

GROGEN, s. f. A skull. A mutation of *crogen*, qd. v. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth, may'th entré an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen*, I will pull it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin to his skull. P.C. 2141. *Dre an grogen*, through the skull. R.D. 2558.

GRONCYE, v. a. To beat, to strike. A mutation of *croncyé*, qd. v. *May fōns hyblyth dhe groncyé*, that they might be pliant to beat. M.C. 131.

GRONEN, s. f. A grain. Corn. Vocab. *granum*. W. pl. *grawn*, sing. *gronyn*. Arm. pl. *greún*, sing. *greúnen*. Ir. *grain*, † *grainne*. Gael. *gràn, gràinne*. Manx, *grine*. Lat. *granum*.

GRONTE, v. a. To grant. Part. *grontys*. *Tays ha Māb ha Speris Sans why a bŷs a leun golon, re wronté dheuch grās ha whans dhe wolsowas y basconn*, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with full heart, to grant you grace and desire to hear his passion. M.C. 1. *Ha kymmys a dheseryas dhodho ef a ve grontys*, and as much as he desired to him was granted. M.C. 9. *My a wront dhys*, I will grant to thee. O.M. 329. Written also *grontyé*. *Bŷs gwythyas a wrontyaf dhys*, to be a keeper I

grant to thee. O.M. 74. *Ha'y grás dheuchwhy re wrontyo*, and his grace may he grant to you. O.M. 1726. *Yn ér-na yn wédh kemeas dhe Iosep y a rontyas*, in that hour also leave to Joseph they granted. M.C. 230. Borrowed from the English.

GROW, s. m. Gravel, sand. Corn. Vocab. *grou harena*. *Nefré kyns mós alemma, ry whaf dhedhy my a wra gans myyn grow yn brás garow*, ever before going hence, give a blow to her I will, with gravel stones very roughly. O.M. 2756. "Hence the *grouan* stone, which is a sort of moorstone of a finer grain, composed of sand, fine gravel, clay and talk." Pryce. W. *gro, graian*. Arm. *grouan, groan, grozol, grozel*. Ir. *grothal*. Gael. *grothal*.

GROWEDHE, v. a. To lie down, to recline. *My ny vennaf growedhé vynytha gans corf Eva*, I will never lie down with the body of Eve. O.M. 625. *My a kyrch an gwás wharré, bynytha rág growedhé genen ny yn tewol-gow*, I will bring the fellow soon ever to lie with us in darkness. O.M. 888. *Ke yn ban war an kunys, hag ena growedh a heys, may hylly bones leskys*, go thou up on the fuel, and there lie down at length, that thou mayest be burned. O.M. 1334. *Euch, growedheuch, ow Arluth, may haller agas cudhé gans dylles rych*, go, lie down, my lord, that you may be covered with rich clothes. O.M. 1923. *Nans yw an voren marow, a hys yma a'y growedh*, now is the jade dead, at length she is lying. O.M. 2759. *Na cláff vjth ow crowedhé, mar pesy a leun golon*, nor any sick lying down, if he prayed with true heart. M.C. 25. *Corff Ihesus Crist yntredhé dhe'n logell a ve degys, hag a heys dhe wrowedhé yno eff a ve gesys*, the body of Jesus Christ between them to the coffin was brought, and at length to lie down in it, it was left. M.C. 233. This form is etymologically less correct than the later form *gorwedha*, qd. v., being compounded of the prefix *gor*, upon, and *gwédh*, position. W. *gorwedh*. Arm. *gourvez*.

GROWS, s. f. A cross. A mutation of *crows*, qd. v. *Ow corf yw, ré'n offeren, kepar del leverys dheuch, gwyrthys, lydhys yn grows pren*, my body it is, by the mass, like as I have said to you, sold, killed on the cross tree. P.C. 766. *Gweres, ty harlot iaudyn, ha dôk an grows war dhe geyn*, help, thou obstinate knave, and carry the cross on thy back. P.C. 2616. *Drehevouch an grows yn ban*, lift ye the cross up. P.C. 2812.

GRUAH, s. f. An old woman. Corn. Vocab. *anus*. W. *gwrách*. Arm. *grach*.

GRUD, s. m. The jaw. Corn. Vocab. *maxilla*. In the cognate dialects it means the cheek. W. *grúdh*, † *grud*. Ir. *gruadh*, † *gruad*. Gael. *gruaidh*.

GRUEG, s. f. A wife, a woman. Corn. Vocab. *mulier*; *peus gurec*, a woman's coat. *Neffré yn dour hedré vo, ny dhue dresto na varwo gour gruek na bést*, ever in the water while he is, no one goes over it that does not die, man, woman, or beast. R.D. 2227. The more common form is *gwréc*, qd. v.

GRUEITEN, s. f. A root. Corn. Vocab. *radix*. This is an old form of *gwrydhen*, from *gwrýdh*, whence plural *gwrydhyow*, qd. v.

GRUGE, v. a. To do, to make. The 3 pers. s. of the pret. is *gruc*, a *wruc*, or a *ryc*, a *rug*, which is often used as an auxiliary verb. *Ow formyé tēk ha dyblans, ty rum grúk pūr havel dhys*, me create fair and bright thou hast done me, very like to thee. O.M. 88. *Néb a'm grúk*

vy ha'm gorty, ef a rúk dyfen, aval na wrellen dybbry, na mós oges dhe'n wedhen, he who made me and my husband, he did forbid us, that we should not eat the apple, nor go near to the tree. O.M. 181. *Ellas gweles an termyn ow arluth pan wrúk serry, pan rúk drys y worhemmyñ*, alas, to see the time when I made my lord angry, when I acted against his command. O.M. 352. *An Tás a néf a'n grúk ef dhodho haval*, the Father of heaven made him like to himself. O.M. 878. *Ellas pýth yw dhym cusyl orth an dra-ma dhe wruthyl, tru govy pan y'n gruga*, alas, what counsel is there to me, to do respecting this thing? Oh, sad, when I did it. P.C. 1434. W. *gorugo*, a *orug*. Arm. *gra*. Ir. *rug*, † *ric*, † *rig*. Gael. *rug*. Scotch, *gar*.

GRUGIS, s. m. A girdle, a belt, a zone, a sash. Cornish Vocabulary, *cingulum vel zona vel cinctorium*. Llwyd, 4, 179, reads it *grygis*, and gives *grigiz* as the late form. W. *gwregys*, † *gregys*. Arm. *gouriz*. Ir. *creas, crios*, † *cris*. Gael. *crios*. Manx, *cryss*. Sansc. *garh*, to enclose.

GRUGYER, s. f. A partridge. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr, dhe vygyens dén war an beys; hós, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vjdh hynwys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I consider birds without equal for food of man on the earth; duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle, further by me shall be named. O.M. 132. *Dhe'n Tás Dew yn mûr enor, war y alter my a wor grugyer tēk ha hag awhesyth*, to the Father God in and honour, upon his altar, I will put a partridge fair great tender. O.M. 1203. Comp. of *grug* or *grig*, heath, and *yâr*, a hen; the name would be more strictly applicable, as in Welsh, to the grouse or heath-fowl. W. *grugiar*, pl. *grugieir*.

GRUPYE, v. a. To pierce. *Otté spern grisyl gyné, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynné a grup bjs yn empynyon*, see sharp thorns with me, and spines rough and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to the brains. P.C. 2120.

GRUSSE, v. a. He had done, or would have done. 3 pers. s. plup. of *gwréy*. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhané*, one thing I know, if thou knewest it, would amuse thee. O.M. 152.

GRUSSEN, v. a. I had done, or would have done. 1 pers. sing. plup. of *gwrey*. *An pýth a wrén, my ny wodhyen, rág ny wyllyn; hag a quellen, my ny'n grussen, kyn fēn ledhys*, the thing I did I knew not, for I did not see; and if I had seen, I would not have done it, though I had been killed. P.C. 3023. *Awos travyth ny wrussen vennytha dhe guhudhas*, for the sake of any thing I would never have accused thee. O.M. 163.

GRUSSENS, v. a. They had done, or would have done. 3 pers. pl. plup. of *gwrey*. *A Tás whék, gáf dhedhé y, rág ny wodhons yn leffry, py nyl a wróns, drók py da, hag a codhfons yredy, ny wrussens ow dystrewy*, O sweet Father, forgive them, for they know not really, whether they do evil or good; and if they knew in truth, they would not have destroyed me. P.C. 2777. *Lemyn an toll re wrussens y a vynné dhe servyé*, now the hole they had made they would that it should serve. M.C. 180.

GRUSSES, v. a. Thou hadst done, or wouldst have done. 2 pers. s. plup. of *gwrey*. *Beys vynytha y wharthes rág lowené, kepar yn beys ha dues dhe'n néf grusses yskynné*, for ever thou wouldst laugh for joy; as thou camest into the world, to heaven thou wouldst ascend. O.M. 156.

GRUSSONS, v. a. They made. 3 pers. pl. preter. of *gwrey*. *Grussions cusyl nag o vâs, râg may fo Ihesus dys-wrîs*, they took counsel (that) was not good, that Jesus should be undone. M.C. 31. *May whrussions cam dre-mené y vyllyk an prîs*, that they did the evil transgression, they will curse the time. O.M. 337.

GRUSSOUCH, v. a. Ye made. 2 pers. pl. preter. of *gwrey*. *A's wrussouch cam tremené, cûth gweles y dhewedh fe*, ye did an evil transgression, a grief it was to see his end. R.D. 40. *Why a vîdh aquytlys da râk an onor yn torma a wrussouch dhymmo pûr wîr*, ye shall be well requited, for the honour at this time (that) ye have done to me very truly. P.C. 312. *An pyl a wryssyuch*, the pit ye have made. O.M. 2792.

GRUSSYN, v. a. We had made. 1 pers. pl. pluperf. of *gwrey*. *Mâp dên my re wrûk prenné, gans gôs ow colon, na fe nêp a wrussyn ny kyllys*, mankind I have redeemed with the blood of my heart, that there may be no one (that) we have made lost. R.D. 2624.

GRUSSYS, v. a. Thou madest. 2 pers. s. pret. of *gwrey*. *A out warnes drôk venen, wortô pan wrussys colé*, Oh, out upon thee wicked woman, when thou listenedst to him. O.M. 222. *Arluth pregoth ny a wra, kepar del wrussys pûp tra, nag ûs kên Dew agesos*, Lord, we will preach, like as thou hast done everything, that there is not another God than thou. R.D. 2476.

GRUTHYL, v. a. To do, to make, to act. *Aban golsté worty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen*, because thou didst listen to her, and act against my prohibition. O.M. 270. *Dhe parathys seon ydh âf, râg gruthyl ol bôdh dhe vrîs*, to Paradise soon I will go, to do all the will of thy judgment. O.M. 340. *Reys yw dhym agy dhe lyst em-lodh worth an antecryst, hag ef dhum gruthyl marow*, need is to me within the lists to fight against the antichrist, and he to put me to death. R.D. 225.

GRUYTH, s. m. Office, duty, service. *Pryce. A vynyryth, na tuche vy nês, na na wra gruyth na fo dhe lês, ny dhueth an prîs, er na gyllyf dhe'n nêf dhum Tâs*, O woeful woman, touch me not nearer, nor do not make a greeting that is not for advantage; the time is not come, until I go to heaven to my Father. R.D. 876.

GRY, s. m. A cry, a call. A mutation of *cry*, qd. v.

GRYCHONEN, s. f. A spark. A contracted form of *gwrychonen*, of which the plural is *gwrychon*, qd. v. *Ty a whîth avel cauch guâs; whîth war gam vyngeans y'th glas, ny dryk grychonen yn fôk*, thou blowest like a dirty fellow; blow athwart, vengeance in thy maw, there remains not a spark in the forge. P.C. 2717. *W. gwreichionen*.

GRYES, v. a. He cried. A mutation of *cryes*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cryé*, qd. v. *Me a gryes warnodho, râk paynys pan na'n gfo tyller dh'y pen*, I cried into him, for pains when he had not a place for his head. R.D. 268.

GRYGY, v. a. To believe. A mutation of *crygy*, qd. v. *Neffré ef dhe dhasserchy, me ny fynnaf y grygy, bew hedré vên*, that he ever rose again, I will not believe it, as long as I may be alive. R.D. 1047. *Dhe grygy Thomas a dhué*, to believe Thomas will come. R.D. 1219.

GRYGYANS, s. m. Belief, faith. A mutation of *crygyans*, qd. v. *Ha fasta sy dhe vreder yn luen grygyans*, and strengthen thou thy brethren in full belief. R.D. 1164. *Y grygyans pûp ol gwythes, puppenagol a wharfo*,

his belief let every one keep, whatever may happen. R.D. 1537.

GRYS, s. m. Strength, force, vehemency. A mutation of *crîs*, id. qd. *creys*, qd. v. *Dûn ganso a dysympys, ha poynyn gans mûr a grîs*, let us come with it immediately, and let us run with great strength. O.M. 2789. *Tynnouch ol gans mûr a grîs*, pull ye all with great force. P.C. 2136.

GRYS, v. a. He will believe. A mutation of *crîs*, 3 pers. s. fut., and 2 pers. s. imp. of *crysy*, qd. v. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wêdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fâs; ha my a grîs yn pyrfelh aga vos gweel a vûr râs*, to me also the maimed, give thou strength to walk well; and I will believe perfectly that they are rods of great grace. O.M. 2011. *Nêp na grîs ynnos goef, ny fîdh sylwys*, who will not believe in thee, woe to him, he will not be saved. R.D. 757. *Cot yw dhe dhydhyow dhe gy, nahen na grîs*, short are thy days to thee, think not otherwise. R.D. 2038.

GRYS, v. a. To shake, to quake. A mutation of *crîs*, qd. v. *An houl ny golsé y lyw, awos mâp dên dhe verwel, na corf dasserhy dhe vew, na dôr grîs yn tyougel*, the sun would not have lost its hue, on account of a son of man dying; nor a body rise to life, nor the earthquake undoubtedly. P.C. 3086.

GRYSAF, v. a. I will believe. A mutation of *crysaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *crysy*, qd. v. *Awos lavarow trufyl, ny grysaf dhys; ty a fîl gûl dhum crygy*, for the sake of vain words, I will not believe thee; thou wilt fail to make me believe. R.D. 1056.

GRYSSO, v. a. He may believe. A mutation of *cryssô*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *crysy*, qd. v. *Ha kekymmys a'n gwello, hag yno ef a gryssô, bôs yaches dhodho yw reys*, and as many as may see it, and in him believe, need is that there be health to him. R.D. 1707.

GU, s. m. A lance, a spear, a javelin. *Yw saw ol dhe wolyow a wyllys vy dhe squerdyé, a wrûk an gu ha'n kentrow, dhe kîc precîus dafolé*, are all thy wounds healed which I saw tearing thee? which the spear and the nails made, deforming thy precious flesh. R.D. 491. *Gans gu lym y a'n gwanas dre an golon*, with a sharp spear they pierced him through the heart. R.D. 1117. *Gans gu gwenys me a fue*, with a spear I was pierced. R.D. 2603. The same as *gew*, qd. v.

GU, s. m. Woe, grief, misery. Pl. *guow*. *Euch alemma, tormentors, dhe gerhas an gwâs muscok; pûr wîr ef an gevyth gu, pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, go hence, executioners, to fetch the crazy fellow; truly he shall have woe, when he comes into my sight. P.C. 963. *Sylytough dalhennow yn cam, ha dûn ny tôth brâs bîs yn epscop Syr Caifas yn gwêth a prîs er y gu*, lay hold on the rogue, and let us come with him in great haste, even to bishop Sir Caiaphas, in a turn of time for his woe. P.C. 1130. *Why pryncys an dewolow, scon egeruch an porthow; py mar ny wreuch y fîdh guow kyns tremené*, ye princes of the devils, immediately open the gates; if ye do not, there shall be woes before passing. R.D. 99. Written also *gew*, qd. v. It enters into composition with pronouns, as *goef*, woe to him; *govy*, woe to me; *goy*, woe to them. W. *gwae*. Arm. *gwa*, † *goa*. Ir. † *fe*. Gr. *oûai*, γόος. Lat. *væ*. Sansc. *ghus*, fr. *ghu*, to cry.

GUAC, adj. Lying, false. † *Hwedhel guac*, a false story; pl. *huidhlow gowigion*. Llwyd, 243. *Gûac*, a liar. 240. A late orthography of *gowec*, qd. v.

GUAF, adj. Chaste. Corn. Voc. *castus*. Unknown elsewhere.

GUAHALECH, s. m. A peer, a satrap. Corn. Vocab. *satrapa*. This may be related either to W. *gwalch*, a hero; or *gwledig*, a prince.

GUAILEN, s. f. A rod. *Guailen ruifanaid*, Cornish Vocabulary, *sceptrum*, a sceptre. An old form of *gwelen*, qd. v. Written also *guaylen*.

GUAINTOIN, s. m. The spring. Cornish Vocabulary, *ver*. Llwyd, 170, gives *guainten*, as a later form. W. *gwanwyn*, † *guiannuin*, † *guahanwyn*, † *guayanuhin*, † *guaiannun*; the root being *gwaint*, smart, vigorous. (Cf. Eng. *quaint*, *wanton*.) In Armoric the spring is called *nevez-amzer*, lit. new time. In Irish and Gaelic, *earrach*, which may be compared with Gr. *εἶς*. Lat. *ver*.

GUAN, adj. Weak. Cornish Vocabulary, *debilis*. *Guan a scient*, energuminus, possessed with a devil; lit. weak of mind or knowledge. See *Gwan*.

GUAR, s. m. The neck. Cornish Vocabulary, *collum*. See *Gwar*.

GUARAC, s. m. A charter, a patent. Cornish Vocabulary *diploma*, derived from *gwara*, to bend; and it is a literal translation of *diploma*, a doubled, or bent document. For the same reason a bow was called *guarac*. See *Gwarac*.

GUAS, s. m. A servant. Corn. Vocab. *guas bathor fur*, sollers. The Latin gives the equivalent only of *fur*, it should have been *nummularius servus sollers*, a clever coiner's servant. See *Gwás*.

GWAV, s. m. Winter. A late form of *goyf*, qd. v., and is written by Llwyd, *gwáv*.

GUAYLEN, s. A rod. Cornish Vocabulary, *virga*. Written also *guailen*, being the older form of *gwelen*, qd. v.

GUBER, s. m. A reward, recompense, salary. † *Mír Dzhuán*, *medh e vester*, *ybma de gúber*, see John, said his master, here thy wages. Llwyd, 251. A later form of *gobyr*, qd. v.

GUBMAN, s. m. Sea tang, or wrack. Llwyd, 9, 42. A corrupt form of *gumman*, qd. v.

GUDRA, v. a. To milk. Llwyd, 17. † *Buket gudra*, a milk pail. 95. † *Dhort gudra an deves ha'n gowr*, from milking the sheep and the goats. 240. W. *godro*. Arm. *gozro*, *góró*. Ir. *crúdh*. Cf. Sansc. *gotra*, a hurdle, or enclosure for kine; *gotrá*, a herd of kine.

GUCCY, adj. Foolish. † *Henna ythew trewath brás*, *ny dhe vones mar gucky*, *may 'thew kellys dhyn an plas*, that is a great pity, that we should be so foolish, that the place is lost to us. C.W. 74. *Me a'n to war ow ena*, *gucky ythos*, I will swear it on my soul, thou art foolish. C.W. 166. This is a late form of *gocy*, qd. v.

GUDZH, s. m. Blood. Llwyd, 10, 54. † *Dylla gudzh*, to let blood. 120. A late corruption of *goys*, qd. v.

GUDZHYGAN, s. f. A black pudding, a blood pudding. From the Welsh *gwaedogen*. Llwyd, 10. Arm. *gwad-egen*.

GUDH, s. f. A mole. *Gúdh dhár*, *gúdh dhaor*. Llwyd, 160, 241. *Pil gudhar*, a mole hill. 64. A later form of *gódh*, qd. v.

GUDH, s. f. A goose. Llwyd, 43. A later form of *gódh*, or *gúydh*, qd. v.

GUDHO, v. a. He may hide. A mutation of *cudho*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cudhé*, qd. v. *Rág lýf brás my a dhoró*, a *gudho ol an nôr beys*, *mýns dên ús yn beys may fo*, *kyns*

ós due an lýf, *budhes*, for I will bring a great flood, (that) may cover all the earth of the world, that all men that are in the world may be drowned before the end of the flood. O.M. 982.

GUEDEU, s. f. A widow. Corn. Voc. *vidua*. The later form is *gwedho*, qd. v.

GUEID, s. m. Work. Corn. Voc. *opus*. The old form of *gwýth*, qd. v.

GUEIDVUR, s. m. A workman. *Gueidvur argans*, argentarius, a workman in silver. *Gueidvur cober*, erarius, a workman in copper. *Veidvur ti*, architectus, a builder. Corn. Vocab. Compounded of *gueid*, work, and *gour*, a man. This is the old form of *gwythor*, qd. v.

GUEIN, s. f. A sheath, a scabbard. Corn. Voc. *vagina*. The old form of *gón*, qd. v. W. *gwain*. Arm. *gouin*, *gouhin*. Ir. *faigin*. Gael. *faigean*. Manx, *fine*. Lat. *vagina*. Fr. *gaine*. It. *guaina*.

GUELI, s. m. A bed. Corn. Vocab. *lectum vel lectulum*. Written also *gwely*, qd. v.

GUEN, s. f. A plain, a field. Corn. Voc. *campus*. The old form of *gwón*, qd. v.

GUENENEN, s. f. A bee. Corn. Vocab. *apis*. Plural *guenen*. † *Ma leias gwrég lacka vel zeag*, *gwell gerres vel kommeres*; *ha ma leias bennen pokar an guenen*, *y vedn gweras degé tees dendle péth an bés*, there are many wives worse than grains, better left than taken; and there are many women like the bees, they will help men to get the wealth of the world. Pryce. Derived from *gwané*, to sting, or pierce. W. *gwenynen*, plural, *gwenyn*. Arm. *gvenan*, *gvenanen*.

GUENNOL, s. f. A swallow. Corn. Voc. *hirundo*. Llwyd, 65, derives *gwenbol*, as if *gwenbol*, white-belly, but *b* never changes into *n* in composition; I am more inclined to derive it from *gwen*, white, and *ol*, the rump. In late Cornish it was called † *tshycuc*, i. e. house cuckoo. W. *gwenbol*. Arm. *guenneli*. Ir. *ainleog*, † *fainleag*, † *fannall*. Gael. *ainleag*. Manx, *gollan-geayee*.

GUENOIN, s. m. Poison. *Guenoin reiat*, veneficus, a giver of poison, a poisoner. Corn. Voc. Llwyd, 171, writes the word *gwenwyn*. W. *gwenwyn*. Arm. *contamm*. Lat. *venenum*.

GUENUUIT, adj. Sagacious, skilful. Corn. Voc. *sagar vel gnarus*. Llwyd, 143, writes it *gwenwit*. Perhaps compounded of *gwen*, desirable, and *gwýdh*, knowledge.

GUERET, s. m. The ground. Corn. Voc. *humus*. Llwyd, 66, *gweret*. The later form was *gwyrras*, qd. v. W. *gweryd*.

GUERN, s. m. A mast. Corn. Voc. *malus*. See *Gwern*.

GUERNEN, s. f. An alder tree. Corn. Voc. *alnus*. See *Gwernen*.

GUESBEUIN, s. m. A primate. Corn. Vocab. *primas*. Llwyd, 128, reads the word *gueshevin*.

GUEUS, s. f. The lips. Corn. Vocab. *labia*. Llwyd, 75, *gweus*. It is properly a lip. W. *gweus*, *gwerus*. Arm. *gweüz*, *gwez*, *geüz*. Ir. *pus*.

GUHIEN, s. f. A wasp. Corn. Vocab. *vespa*. This word is unknown elsewhere. The equivalent in Welsh being *cacynen*. Arm. *gwezpeden*.

GUHIT, s. f. A daughter-in-law. Corn. Vocab. *nurus*. This in later orthography would be as written by Llwyd, 101, *gwhidh*. W. *gwaudh*. Arm. *gouhez*, † *guhedh*. Sansc. *vadhu*.

- GUHUDHAS, v. a. To accuse. A mutation of *cuhudhas*, qd. v. *Awos travyth ny wrussen venytha dhe guhudhas*, because of any thing I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 164.
- GUIAT, s. m. A web, cloth woven. Corn. Vocab. *tela*. The old form of *gwiad*, qd. v.
- GUIBEDEN, s. f. A gnat. Corn. Vocab. *scinifes*. To be read *gwibeden*, Llwyd, 96. The latest form was *gwiban*, qd. v. W. *gwibedyn*, *gwiban*, † *groydbedyn*, pl. *gwibed*.
- GUICGUR, s. m. A merchant. Corn. Vocab. *mercator* vel *negotiator*. This is written in the Ordinalia, *gwicor*, qd. v.
- GUID, s. m. A vein. Corn. Vocab. *vena*. This in later orthography was written *gwyth*, qd. v.
- GUIDEN, s. f. A collar. Corn. Voc. *cutulus*. As this is an unknown Latin term, I propose reading *catulus*, a collar, which are often made of twigs. The word would therefore be cognate with W. *guden*. Ir. *gad*, *gada*, *feith*. Gael. *gad*. Eng. *a with*. Sansc. *vêsta*, a reed.
- GUIDEN, s. f. A tree. Corn. Vocab. *arbor*. The old form of *gwedhen*, qd. v.
- GUIDTHIAT, s. m. A keeper. Corn. Voc. *custos*. The old form of *gwithias*, qd. v.
- GUIL, s. f. A sail. Corn. Voc. *velum*. The older form of *goyl*, qd. v. W. *hâyl*, † *huil*. Arm. *gwêl*, *gwîl*. Ir. *seol*, † *sool*, † *fial*. Gael. *seol*. Manx, *shiaull*. Lat. *velum*. Germ. *segel*. Eng. *sail*.
- GUIL, v. a. To do, to make. A later form of *gûl*, qd. v. Written by Llwyd, 41, 251, *gwîl*.
- GUILAN, s. f. A kingfisher. Corn. Voc. *alcedo*. This is a wrong interpretation, as it properly means a *gull*. See *Gwilan*.
- GUILLUA, s. f. A watch station. Corn. Vocab. *vigilia*. Comp. of *guilia*, the old form of *golyas*, to watch, and *va*, a place. W. *gwylva*.
- GUILSCHIN, s. m. A frog. Corn. Voc. *rana*. Written by Llwyd, 136, *gwilskin*, who also gives *kwilken*, as a late form. Borrowed probably from the old English *welkin*. *Wilky*, a toad or frog, is also found as an obsolete term.
- GUILTER, s. m. A mastiff. Corn. Voc. *molossus*. This is probably the W. *gwylltiwr*, one who frightens.
- GUIN, s. m. Wine. Corn. Vocab. *vinum*. *Guinfellet*, acetum, vinegar. See *Gwin*.
- GUINBREN, s. m. A vine. Corn. Vocab. *vitis*. See *Gwinbren*.
- GUINS, s. m. Wind. Corn. Vocab. *ventus*. The old form of *gwyns*, qd. v.
- GUIRION, adj. True. Corn. Vocab. *verax*. See *Gwirion*.
- GUIRLEVERIAT, s. m. A speaker of truth. Cornish Vocabulary, *veridicus*. Comp. of *guir*, or *gwir*, true, and † *leveriat*, a speaker. So † *gouleveriat*, a teller of lies, qd. v.
- GUIRT, adj. Green, flourishing. Corn. Vocab. *viridis*. This must be read *gwirdh*, as written by Llwyd, 174. The late form was *gwêr*, qd. v. W. *gwyrdh*, m., *gwerdh*, f. Arm. *gwer*. Ir. *fear*, *feur*, *fer*, † *urde*. Gael. *feur*. Lat. *viridis*. Sansc. *harit*, *hari*.
- GUIS, s. f. An old sow that has had many pigs. Pryce. Corn. Voc. *scroffa*. W. *banwes*. Arm. *gwîz*, *gwêz*. Ir. *ceis*.
- GUISC, s. f. Vesture, clothing, raiment. Corn. Vocab.

- vestis* vel *vestimentum* vel *indumentum*. W. *gwisg*, † *guisc*. Arm. *gwisc*. Ir. *cosc*. Gr. *ἔσθος*, *ἑσθης*. Lat. *vestis*. Goth. *wasti*. Germ. † *wad*. Eng. *weed*. Sansc. *vastis*, fr. *vas*, to cover, to clothe. See *Gwisc*.
- GUISCTI, s. m. A wardrobe. Corn. Vocab. *vestiarium*. Comp. of *guisc*, clothes, and *ti*, a house.
- GUISTEL, s. m. A hostage, a pledge, surety. Cornish Vocabulary, *obses*. W. *gwystyl*. Arm. *gwestl*, † *goestl*. Ir. *gustal*, *giall*, *geal*. Gael. *gustal*, *geall*. Manx, *gioal*. Old Germ. *gisal*. Sansc. *visti*.
- GUIT, s. m. Blood. Corn. Vocab. *sanguis*. This word read by Llwyd, 144, *gûyd*, is the oldest form of *goys*, qd. v. W. *gwaed*, † *guaet*. Arm. *gwâd*, *goad*, † *gwed*, † *goed*. Sansc. *vasis* tr.
- GUIT, s. f. A goose. Corn. Vocab. *auca*. *Chelioc* *guit*, anser, a gander. The old form of *goydh*, qd. v.
- GUIT, adj. Wild, savage. In *guitfil*. W. *gwydh*, † *guid*. Arm. *gwez*, *goez*. Ir. *fiadh*. Gael. *fiadhaich*. Manx, *feie*.
- GUITFIL, s. m. A wild beast. Cornish Vocab. *fera*. Comp. of *guit*, wild, and *mil*, a beast. W. *gwýdhvil*.
- GUL, v. a. To do, to make. *Arluth nêf, roy dhym gûl da yn pûp ober a wrellyn*, Lord of heaven give me to do well in every work that I do. O.M. 444. *My re bred-yrys gûl prat, râg y wythé erbyn hâf*, I have thought of doing a thing, to keep it against summer. O.M. 487. *Gwyn y vîs pan vè gynys a allo gûl dhys servys*, happy is he that is born that may do thee service. O.M. 1477. *Pan vynnouch agis honon, wy a ýll gûll da dhedhé*, when ye will yourselves, ye may do good to them. M.C. 37. In construction it changes into *wûl*, and *cûl*. *Ny scon-nyaf yn nêp maner a wûl ol dhe voluneth*, I will not refuse in any manner to do all thy will. O.M. 1292. *Ha'y vôs gans spern curunys, ha pêb dhodho ow cûll geyll*, and that he was with thorns crowned, and every one at him scoffing. M.C. 165.
- GULAN, adj. Clean, pure. *Tan, resyf dheworthyf ve, ow degé ha'm offryn gulân*, take, receive from me my tithe and my offering pure. O.M. 504. *Râg colé orth un venen, gulân ef re gollas an plas*, by listening to a woman, clean he has lost the place. O.M. 920. *Ha gans towal ha lîn gulan my a's séch ketteb onan*, and with a towel and clean linen I will dry them every one. P.C. 836. The same word as *glân*, qd. v.
- GULAT, s. f. A region, a country, one's country. Corn. Vocab. *patria*. The old form of *gwîlâs*, qd. v. W. *gwîlâd*. Arm. *glâd*, an estate.
- GULEIT, s. m. Roast meat. Corn. Vocab. *arsura*. W. *golwyth*.
- GULEN, v. a. To demand, to require. Llwyd, 124.
- GULHY, v. a. To wash. Llwyd, 245. Generally written *golhy*, qd. v.
- GULI, s. m. A wound. Pl. *gullyow*. Pryce. Generally written *goly*, qd. v.
- GULLAN, s. f. A gull. Llwyd, 240. Pl. *gullas*. † *Mi rig gwelaz an karnow idzha an gullez ha'n idnen môr aral kîl y ge neitho*, I saw the rocks where the gulls and other sea birds make their nests. 245. See *Gwylan*.
- GULLAS, s. m. The bottom. Pryce. Another form of *golas*, qd. v. *Tregullas*, the lower town.
- GULOW, s. m. Light. † *Ha po thera Dzhûan en gwilli, thera tol en tâl an tshei; ha ev a welaz gulow*, and when John was in bed, there was a hole in the top of the

- house; and he saw a light. *Llwyd*, 252. A later form of *golow*, qd. v.
- GUMMAN, s. m. Sea weed, or wrack. W. *gwyman*. Arm. *goemon*. Ir. *feamuin*. Gael. *feamain*. Manx, *famlagh*. Fr. *goemon*.
- GUMMYAS, s. m. Leave, permission. A mutation of *cummyas*, qd. v. *War an beys meystry, luen gummyas yma dhymmo*, power over the world, full permission there is to me. O.M. 410.
- GUN, s. m. A gown. ‡ *Ha genz hedna Dzhuan genz e golhan trohaz, der an tol, mēz a kein gūn an manah pīs pŷr round*, and with that John with his knife cut, through the hole, out of the back of the monk's gown, a piece very round. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *gūn*. Ir. *gunna*, ‡ *fuān*. Gael. *gūn*. Manx, *goon*. Celtic, *guanacum*. Varro.
- GUN, s. f. A down, or common. Pl. *guniow*. *Llwyd*, 15. ‡ *Keow tshoy uūn*, hedges of the field in the Down. 242. Written also *gōn*, qd. v.
- GUN, s. f. A scabbard. *Llwyd*, 15, 169. Another form of *gōn*, id. qd. *guein*, qd. v.
- GUNDE, v. a. To crucify. *Pryce*. *Y fēdh othom annedhé dhe gundé mab dēn defry, may fō rŷs un deydh a due guthyl crows annedhé y*, there will be need of them to crucify the Son of Man, truly; that it may be necessary (on) a day that will come to make a cross out of them. O.M. 1950. This is not a Celtic word, and not to be found in the other dialects, but is borrowed from the obsolete English *gunde*, to break to pieces. (See Wright's Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English.)
- GUNITHIAT, s. m. A labourer. *Gunithiat ereu, agricola*. Corn. Vocab. This is an old word derived from a verb, identical with W. *gwneyd*, *gwneuthur*, to make. Ir. *gnithim*, ‡ *gniū*, ‡ *dogniu*. Gael. *gnathach*. Manx, *jān-noo*.
- GUR, s. m. A man, a male, a husband. Corn. Vocab. *vir*. *Gur gans grueg vel freg*, maritus, a husband; lit. a man with a wife. *Greg cans gur*, uxor, a wife; lit. a woman with a husband. *Gur priot*, sponsus, a bridegroom. *Gur iovenc*, adolescens, a young man. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *gour*, qd. v.
- GUR, s. m. An end, extremity. A mutation of *cur*, qd. v.
- GURBULLOG, adj. Mad, insane. Corn. Vocab. *insanus*. Comp. of *gur*, or *guor*, over, and *pullog*, *bullog*, the adjective of *pull*, = Welsh, *pŷyll*, reason, sense. W. *gor-phwyllog*.
- GURCATH, s. m. A he cat, a tom cat. *Llwyd*, 241. Comp. of *gūr*, male, and *cāth*, a cat. W. *gwrcath*. Arm. *targaz*.
- GURCHMENNIS, s. m. A bidding, a charge, or command. *Llwyd*, 85. The same word as *gorhemynnad*, in a later form, qd. v. W. *gorchymyniad*.
- GURCHUER, s. m. The evening. *Llwyd*, 172. One of the various forms of *gurthuwer*, qd. v.
- GURHAL, s. m. A ship. *Lew gurhal*, a ship's rudder, *Llwyd*, 48, 97. Generally written in the Ordinalia, *gorhel*, qd. v.
- GURHEMIN, s. m. A command. *Gurhemmin ruif*, edictum, a king's decree. Cornish Vocabulary. Another form of *gorhemmin*, qd. v.
- GURHHOG, s. m. A great grandfather's father. Corn. Vocab. *attavus*. This word, like *hengog* and *dipog*, ap-

- pears to be compounded with *cog*. The Welsh has *caw*, m., *cawes*, f., in a line of affinity descending: son or daughter of the fourth degree; *gorchaw*, *gorchawes*, of the fifth. (Zeuss.) The Welsh equivalent of *gurhog* is *gorhendad*, and his father, *hengaw*, a great grandfather's grandfather.
- GURIS, s. m. A girdle, a belt, a sash. *Pryce*. Another form of *grugis*, qd. v.
- GUROW, adj. Male, of the male kind. ‡ *Della Dew a wrēs dēn en havalder e honnen, en havalder Dew e gwres ef, gurow ha benow ef a wrēs an gy*, so God made man in his own likeness, in the likeness of God created he them; male and female created he them. C.W. p. 192. This is a late form of *gurruid*, qd. v.
- GURRA, v. a. To place, to put, to set. *Llwyd*, 68. *War an fordh dyllas a lēs a ve gurris dhe ragdho*, on the road clothes abroad were placed before him. M.C. 29. *Gurris ve yn y golon yn delma gūl*, it was put in his heart to do thus. M.C. 89. Another form of *gorré*, or *gora*, qd. v.
- GURRIA, v. a. To worship, to adore. ‡ *An bobl rig urria*, the people did worship. *Llwyd*, 49. A late corruption of *gordhyé*, qd. v.
- GURRUID, s. m. A male. Cornish Vocabulary, *mas vel masculum*. This is the old form of *gorryth*, qd. v. W. *gurryw*, from *gwr*, male, and *rhyw*, kind. Ir. *firean*. Gael. *firionn*. Manx, *fyrryn*.
- GURTHUER, s. m. Evening. Corn. Vocab. *vespera*. This word variously written *gorthewar*, *gathewer*, *gothuar*, *godhihuar*, occurs in the two versions of the first chapter of Genesis. It is written by *Llwyd*, 172, *gŷrchŷuer*. It seems to be compounded of *gurth*, id. qd. W. *gor*, *gordh*, intense, and W. *hŷyr* or *ucher*, evening. The Welsh has also *echwydh*, and *godechwydh*.
- GURTHID, s. m. A spindle. Cornish Vocab. *gurrthit*, *fusus*. *Llwyd*, 62, writes the word *gurthyd*. W. *gwerthyd*. Arm. *gwerzid*. Ir. *fearsad*, ‡ *fersaid*. Gael. *fearsaid*. Cf. Lat. *verto*, *verticillus*, *versatilis*. Med. Lat. *vertebrum*, *verteolus*.
- GURWEDHA, v. n. To lie down. *Llwyd*. Written also *gorwedha*, qd. v.
- GURYN, s. f. A crown. A mutation of *curyn*, qd. v.
- GURYN, v. a. To wring, to squeeze. *Me a'n dalhen fest yn tyn, ha gans ow dornow a'n gurnyn na sowenno*, I will hold him very tightly, and with my hands will squeeze him that he thrive not. P.C. 1132. Borrowed from the English.
- GURYS, s. m. Glass. *Pryce*. *Ottensy parys, a's guyskens a dhesempys adro dhodho ef mar myn; maga gwyn avel an guryys, dyeth vyé bones reys queth a'n par-ma dhe iaudyn*, behold it ready; let him put it on immediately about him, if he will; as white as the glass, it were a pity to be given a cloth of this sort to the wilful man. P.C. 1790. *Llwyd*, 18, gives *gweder*, qd. v., as the Cornish for *glass*.
- GURYS, part. Made. To be read *gurrŷs*, qd. v.
- GUS, s. m. A wood. A mutation of *cūs*, qd. v.
- GUS, pr. adj. Your. An abbreviated form of *agus*, qd. v. ‡ *En metten pan a why sevel, why rez cawse dha guz tâz, ha guz damma wor aguz pedndowlin,—Bednath Dew, ha'n bednath war a vee, me a pidge dhu Dew*, in the morning when you rise, you must say to your father, and

your mother, on your knees,—The blessing of God, and a blessing upon me, I pray to God. *Pryce*.

GUSCAS, s. m. Fellows. *Pryce*. Used in late Cornish as an irregular plural of *gwás*.

GUSCENS, v. a. They slept. A mutation of *cuscons*, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *cuscy*. *Pylat a yrchys dhedhé monas dhe'n corf, ha gwythé tam na guskens*, Pilate charged them to go to the body, and be careful that they slept not a bit. M.C. 241.

GUSCYS, s. m. A covert, a shelter. *Ny won vñth pe 'dh af lemyñ, nymbus gwesc guskys na chy, ow holan ol dhe dymmyñ rág moreth a wra terry*, I know not where I shall go now, there is not for me clothes, shelter, nor house; my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 356. W. *gwascawd*, *cysgod*. Arm. *gwascod*. Ir. *fosgadh*, *†fasgad*. Gael. *fásgad*. Manx, *fastee*.

GUSEL, v. a. To speak. A mutation of *cusel*, id. qd. *ceusel*, qd. v. *Pylat yn ta a wodhyé y dhe gusel dre envy*, Pilate well knew that they spoke through envy. M.C. 127.

GUSIGAN, s. f. A bladder. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *chwysigen*. Arm. *chouezigel*. Lat. *vesica*.

GUSTLE, v. a. To associate, to confederate. *Ena Pylat pan glewas yn delma y dhe gewsell, prederow a'n kemeras rák own y dhe leverell, ha dh'y notyé drys an wlás a ogas hag a bell, may teffé tús gans nerth brás er y byn rag gustlé bell*, then Pilate when he heard them speak in this manner, thoughts seized him for fear they should tell, and publish it through the country near and far off, so that men should come with great strength against him to confederate long. M.C. 249. W. *gwystlo*, to pledge: *cyssylltu*, to join.

GUSTYTH, adj. Obedient, subject. *Y rôf hynwyn dhe'n puskas, porpos, sowmens, syllyes, ol dhym gustyth y a vñdh*, I give names to the fishes, porpoises, salmon, congers, all to me obedient they shall be. O.M. 137. *Rag ty dhe gola worty, ha tollé dhe bryes len, nefré gustyth dh'y gorty me a orden bós benen*, because thou hast hearkened to her, and deceived thy faithful spouse, ever obedient to her husband I ordain woman to be. O.M. 295. Written also *gostyth*, qd. v.

GUSYL, s. f. Counsel, advice. A mutation of *cusyl*, qd. v. *A vroder ow banneth dhys, rág dhe gusyl yw púr dha*, O brother, my blessing on thee, for thy counsel is very good. O.M. 1828. *Un gusyl da ha perfeyth dhym ty a rós*, a counsel good and perfect to me thou hast given. R.D. 2142.

GUTHEL, s. m. Furniture. Corn. Voc. *supellex*. Read by *Llwyd*, 151, *gwadhel*. This is the Welsh *gwadhol*, a dower, or portion given with a wife upon marriage, and of which household furniture was an important part. Arm. *argoulou*.

GUTHOT, s. m. Corn. Corn. Vocab. *fer*, i. e. *far*. The last syllable is probably the same as *yd*, corn, qd. v.

GUTHYL, v. a. To do, to make. *Yn medhens, mar omwreyth cláff, gordhewyth te a'n prenyth, awos guthyl wheyl mar scaff yn ethom dhyn mar fyllyth; y worthebys ne vannaff aga guthyl, war ow fñdh*, say they if thou feignest thyself ill, assuredly thou shalt catch it, in respect of doing a work so light in need to us if thou wilt fail; he answered, I will not make them on my faith. M.C. 155. *Dús yn rák, yma dhym toul guthyl may fe dhe wós yeyn*, come forth, I have a tool that will

make thy blood cool. P.C. 1622. In construction it changes into *cuthyl* and *wuthyl*. *Dhe Ihesus Cryst betegyns ow cuthyl drók ha belyny*, to Jesus Christ nevertheless doing hurt and villainy. M.C. 96. *An Edhewon ny wodhyé an prenyer py fñs keffis dhe wuthyl crows anedhé*, the Jews knew not the sticks where they would be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151.

GUUER, s. m. A brook. Corn. Voc. *rivus*. An old form of *gover*, qd. v.

GUW, s. m. A spear, a lance, a javelin. *Kerchyn Longys, an gwás dal, gans guw dhe wané an gal yn y golon*, let us fetch Longius, the blind fellow, to pierce the villain with a spear in his heart. P.C. 2917. *Pan fo guw yn y dhulé*, when there is a spear in his hands. P.C. 2922. *Pan wyls vy y wané dre an golon gans an guw*, when I saw him pierced through the heart with the spear. R.D. 432. The same word as *gew*, qd. v.

GUYDH, s. f. A goose. *Llwyd*, 43, 241. This is the sound of the old form *guit*, as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, qd. v. *Celiog gñydh*, a gander. See *Goydh*.

GUYLYS, s. m. Liquorice. Corn. Voc. *libestica*. Written also *gouiles*, qd. v.

GUYN, adj. White. Corn. Voc. *albus*. See *Gwyn*.

GUYRAF, s. m. Corn. Vocab. *fenum*. The old form of *gorra*, qd. v., which is found in the Ordinalia. W. *gwair*. Ir. *feur*, *†fēr*. Gael. *feur*. Manx, *faiyr*. Gr. *φopβñ*. Lat. *herba*. Sansc. *harit*, verdure.

GUYS, s. f. An old sow that has had pigs, more than once. *Llwyd*, 146, 241. See *Guis*.

GWADN, adj. Weak. *Llwyd*, 76. A late corruption of *gwan*, qd. v.

GWADNGYRTI, s. f. A concubine. *Llwyd*, 252.

GWADHEL, s. m. Furniture, household stuff. *Llwyd*, 158. See *Guthel*.

GWAE, s. m. Woe, grief, misery. *Pryce*. The form found in the Ordinalia is *gu*, qd. v. W. *gwae*.

GWAETH, adj. Worse. *Llwyd*, 243. More generally written *gwéth*, qd. v.

GWAG, adj. Empty, hungry, vain, void, vacant, at leisure. *Ny wodhen rág ponvotter, py 'dh een yn gweel py yn cós; ow holon gwák dyvotter, rum kymmer hag avel bós*, we know not, for trouble, whether we shall go into a field, or into a wood; my heart is become empty, and desire of food has seized me. O.M. 365. *Lemyn dyfreth ôf, ha gwák, púr wñr dres ol tús an beys*, now wretched I am, and empty, very truly above all men of the world. O.M. 593. *†Ha 'thera an noar heb roath ha gwág*, and the earth was without form and void. C.W. p. 189. *†Rag an Arleth na vedn sindzhy e dipeh, nêb es komeres e hanno en gwág*, for the Lord will not hold him sinless, who taketh his name in vain. *Pryce*. *Gwág*, at leisure, having nothing to do. *Llwyd*, 19. W. *gwág*. Arm. *gwág*. Ir. *†guag*, *†cuacca*, *†coca*. Gael. *caoch*, *fas*. Lat. *vacuus*.

GWAG, s. m. A void, a vacuum; hunger. *Llwyd*, 57. Pl. *gwagion*, caves, cells, graves. "When the tinnors hole into a piece of ground, which has been wrought before, though filled up again, they call it *holing in gwág*." *Pryce*. W. *gwág*.

GWAIL, s. m. Stalks. *Awos kenna ny wraf vry, na anothans y bñs voy me ny settyaf gwail gala*, of that I will make no account, nor of them ever more will I set the

- stalks of straw. C.W. 98. This is the plural of *gwailen*, which is generally written *gwelen*, qd. v.
- GWAITH, s. m. A work, a deed. *Llwyd*, 108. Written also *gwjth*, qd. v.
- GWAL, s. m. A wall. It is preserved in *Tregwal*, in Sennan, the walled Town. *Pryce*. W. *gwal*, *gwarwl*. Ir. *fal*, *bala*. Gael. *bala*. Manx, *balla*, *boal*, *boalley*, *vawl*, *voalley*. Gr. *εἰλαρ*. Lat. *vallum*, *vallus*. Lith. *wolus*. Germ. *wall*. Russ. *wal*. Eng. *wall*. Fr. *val*. Sansc. *valan*, *vallas*, fr. *val*, to cover, to maintain.
- GWALHT, s. m. The hair of the head, a bush of hair. *Pryce*. This is rather a Welsh word, but the old form *gols*, qd. v. is preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. *Blew* was generally used in Cornwall, as *blew an pen*, the hair of the head.
- GWAN, adj. Weak, feeble, infirm, poor. *Arté Iudas ow trylé gwan wecor ny'n gevé pâr, ny ýl dén vjth amontyé mýns a gollas yn chyffar*, again Judas turning, a weak trader, obtained not an equivalent; not any man can compute all (that) he lost in the bargain. M.C. 40. *Galsof coyth ha marthys gwan, dynythys ew ow deweydh*, I am become old, and wondrous weak; my end is arrived. O.M. 855. *Yn crês an chy rês vyé kafus gyst crêf na vo gwan*, in the midst of the house it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it be not weak. O.M. 2482. *Why a'n gwyllyth yn yer worth agas yuggé, ol tús an beys, crêf ha gwan*, ye shall see him in the sky judging you, all the men of the world, strong and weak, P.C. 1334. *Pan welaf ow mab mar wan, ow town kemys velyny*, when I see my son so weak, bearing so much abuse. M.C. 166. W. *gwan*. Arm. *gwan*. Ir. *fann*. Gael. *fann*. Lat. *vanus*. Gr. *εἰvis*. Goth. *wans*. Germ. *wahn*. Lith. *wienas*. Eng. *wan*. Sansc. *vanda*.
- GWAN, s. f. A going through, or penetrating, a thrust, a stab, a prick; a sting. *Llwyd*, 41, 154, *gwán*. W. *gwán*.
- GWANAN, s. f. A bee. Pl. *gwenyn*. *Llwyd*, 13, 15, 53. *Cawal gwanan*, a bee hive. A later form of *gwenenen*, or *guenenen*, qd. v.
- GWANDER, s. m. Weakness, infirmity, debility. *Râg gwander war ben dowlyn hy a'n gwelas ow codhé*, for weakness on his knees she saw him falling. M.C. 171. *Râg dhodho ef na ylly dôn an grows râg gwander*, for he could not bear the cross on him for weakness. M.C. 173. *Râg gwander ef re codhas*, for weakness he has fallen. P.C. 2618. W. *gwander*. Arm. *gwander*.
- GWANDRE, v. a. To wander, to walk about. *Dên yonk whêk, gwandrê a wrêth, me a'th pýs, pyw a whylyth, dhymmo lavar*, sweet young man, thou art walking about, I pray thee, whom seekest thou, tell me. R.D. 1639. *Me a'th pýs, ke aberth yn pow dhe wandré un pols byan*, I pray thee, go within the country, to walk a little while. R.D. 1634. *Sterran gwandrê*, a planet, lit. a wandering star. *Llwyd*, 121. Borrowed from the English.
- GWANE, v. a. To thrust, to penetrate, to pierce, to stab, to stick. Imp. *gwán*. Part. *gwaney*s, *gwenys*, *gwynys*. *Gew a ve yn y dhewlé gans an Edhewon gorris, ha pen lym râg y wané dhe golon Ihesus hynwys*, a spear was placed in his hands by the Jews, and a sharp end to pierce him to the heart of the mild Jesus. M.C. 217. *Dhe'n marreg worth y hanow y a yrchys may whané*, to the soldier by his name they commanded that he should pierce. M.C. 218. *Yn pren crows bedhens gorris, ha*

- dyulef kelmys, ha gwenys dre an golon*, on the cross tree let him be put, and feet and hands bound, and pierced through his heart. P.C. 2376. *Kerchyn Longys an gwás dal gans guw dhe wané an gal yn y golon*, let us fetch Longius, the blind fellow, to pierce the villain with a spear in his heart. P.C. 2917. *Gans gu lym y a'n gwanas, dre an golon may resas*, with a sharp spear they pierced him, so that it passed through the heart. R.D. 1117. *Gans nader ythof guanheys*, I am stung by a snake. O.M. 1756. *Doro dhe luef yn woly guynys may fuef dre an golon*, put thy hand in the wound where I was pierced through the heart. R.D. 1540. In later Cornish the infinitive was written *gwana*. *Dho gwana tardha*, to bore through. *Llwyd*, 117. W. *gwanu*. Arm. *gwana*. Ir. *guin*. Gael. *guin*. Sansc. *vána*.
- GWANETH, s. m. Wheat. *Cayn, dhe chardge ge a vjdh war kerch, barlys, ha gwaneth, dhe wethyll an dega leal*, Cain, thy charge shall be over oats, barley, and wheat, to make the true tithe. C.W. 78. *Bara gwaneth*, wheaten bread. W. *gwenith*; compounded of *gwen*, white, and *ith*, id. qd. *ýd*, corn. Arm. *gwiniz*. (Ir. *cruithneachd*. Gael. *cruineachd*. Manx, *cornacht*.) The colour has given the name in other languages. White is in Sansc. *sveta*. Goth. *hveit*. O. H. Germ. *huiz*, *wiz*. Ang. Sax. *hwit*. Lith. *kwetys*. Hence we find *wheat* called in Goth. *hwaitei*. Lith. *kwecio*. Cf. also Slav. *shito*, and Gr. *σίτος*.
- GWAR, s. f. The neck. Corn. Voc. *collum*. In Welsh *gwar* is the nape of the neck, which was called in Cornish *pol kíl*, and in Armoric, *choug ar chíl*.
- GWARA, s. m. Wares, merchandize. *Yn chy Dew mars ues marchas, me a's chas yn mës púp gwás, hag a tevyl aga gwara*, if there is a market in God's house, I will drive them out, every fellow, and overturn their wares. P.C. 318. Borrowed from the English.
- GWARAC, s. m. That which is bent, a bow. *My ny dorraf býs vycken an acord ús lemyñ gureys yntré my ha lynneth dén, býs vynytha ef a veys: yn record yw token len, ow gwarak a fýdh settyys yn ban yn creys an ebren, na allo bones terrys*, I will not break for ever the agreement that is now made between me and the race of man; for ever it shall be: in record my bow is a faithful sign, that shall be set up in the midst of the sky, that it may not be broken. O.M. 1244. This is the same word as *guarac*. (The root is *gwar*, generally written in Welsh *gŵyr*, bending. Arm. *gwâr*, *gour*.) W. *gwarog*, *gwarwy*, *guary*. Arm. *gwarek*, *goarek*.
- GWARDY, s. m. A playhouse, a theatre, a scene. *Llwyd*, 163. Comp. of *gwaré*, a play, and *ty*, a house. W. *chwareudy*.
- GWARE, s. m. A play, a dramatic exhibition, a comedy; sport, pastime, game. Written also *guary*. Pl. *gwar-iow*. *Ef a wra ow shyndyé, mar clew vjth agan gwary*, he will hurt me, if he shall hear of our sport. O.M. 2134. *An gwary yw dúe lymmyñ*, the play is now ended. O.M. 2839. *Rum fay henna yw gwary da*, on my faith that is good game. P.C. 1375. *Dún yn rák gans an gwary*, let us come on with the play. P.C. 1388. *Ens póp ol war tuhé tre, an gwary yw dywydhys*, let all go home, the play is ended. P.C. 3238. *Kettel dhueth er agan pyn, ny gen bo whans gwariow*, when he came to meet us, we had no want of pastimes. R.D. 1330. "Gwary-meers signify "great plays;" by this name the rounds, or amphitheatres, wherein these Interludes

were represented, are called *Westward*; but the right name of these Interludes is *Gwaré-mirkl*, a miracle play." *Pryce*. W. *gware*, *chwareu*. Arm. *choari*. Ir. *gair*, *gaire*, joy, laughter. Gael. *gaire*.

GWARE, v. a. To play, to act in a play, to perform a comedy. Written also *guary*. Part. *guaryes*. *Dho gwaré*, to play. *Llwyd*, 82. *An keth jorna-ma ew dedh, dhe'n Tás Dew re bo grassyes, why a wellas leas matters gwarries, ha Creation oll an bŷs*, this same day is a day, to God the Father be thanks, (that) ye have seen many matters acted, and the Creation of the whole world. C.W. 184. *Gwaré peliow*, to play at bowls. *Pryce*. W. *gware*, *chwareu*. Arm. *choari*.

GWARNYA, v. a. To warn, to give notice to, to caution. Part. *gwarnyys*, *gwarnys*. *Del rebechsé, ow nacha Du leun a rás, hag ef gwarnyys del vyé*, so he had sinned in denying God, full of grace, as he had been warned. M.C. 86. *Cryst worth an goyn a warnyas, dre onan bós treson guris*, Christ at the supper gave notice that treachery was done by one. M.C. 42. *Te a wodhyé dhe honon, pe dre gen ré vés gwarnys*, thou knewest thyself, or by some others thou wast warned. M.C. 101. *Me a dhue dh'agas gwarnyé*, I will come to warn you. P.C. 606. *Me a's gwarnyas*, I have warned you. P.C. 757. *Mar ny'n guarnyaf scon wharré*, if I will not warn him soon. P.C. 1968. *Me a's gwarn, yowynk ha hén*, I warn ye, young and old. P.C. 2031. *My a wra dhe worhem-myn, hag a warn dhe vysterdens*, I will do thy command, and will warn the architects. O.M. 2416. From the English.

GWARHAS, s. m. The top or summit. *Guarhas ganow*, the palate, lit. the top of the mouth. *Llwyd*, 111. A late form of *gwartha*, qd. v.

GWARRA, adj. Higher. *Gueal Gwarra*, the higher field, in Lambourne. *Pryce*.

GWARRHOG, s. m. Cattle of all kinds. *Llwyd*, 115. A corrupt form of *gwarthec*, qd. v.

GWARROE, v. a. To cover. *Pryce*. W. *gwarthu*.

GWARTH, adj. High. Comp. *gwarthah*. Sup. *gwartha*. *Pryce*. W. *gwarth*.

GWARTHA, s. m. The top, or summit. *My a vyn lem-yn tyldyé gwartha an gorhyl gans queth, ha henna a ra gwythé na dheffo glaw abervedh*, I will now cover the top of the ark with a cloth, and this will keep that the rain may not come in. O.M. 1074. *A vyne gwarthé y ben war y gorf bŷs yn y droys, squardyys oll o y grohen, hag ef cudhys yn y woys*, from the very top of his head on his body to his feet, torn was all his skin, and he hidden in his blood. M.C. 135. *A wartha*, from above, qd. v. W. *gwarthav*, † *gwartha*. Arm. *gorré*.

GWARTHEC, s. m. Cattle of all kinds, horned cattle. *Dún abervedh desempys; agan gorhyl a wartha gans glaw ef a vŷdh cudhys; merch, guarthec, môch ha deves, dreuch abervedh desempys*, let us come in immediately; our ark from above, with rain it will be covered; horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep, bring ye within forthwith. O.M. 1063. W. *gwartheg*. Ir. *ceathra*. Gael. † *ceathra*. Dr. Owen Pughe, in his Dictionary, derives it from *gwarth*, high, and defines it to be "what serves to cover, to make equivalent; a medium of exchange or traffic; and cattle being that medium amongst the Britons, the term came to imply the animals themselves in the aggregate."

GWAS, s. m. A youth, a servant, one of the common people, a mean person, a fellow, a rogue, a rascal. Pl. *gwesyon*, or *gvesion*. *Llwyd*, 242. *Kyrchouch dhe dré an guás, may hallo cané ellas, nefré yn tewolgow tew*, bring ye home the fellow, that he may sing 'alas' ever in thick darkness. O.M. 544. *Venytha ny dhóf a'n plen er na'n prenné an guás-na*, never will I come from the place until that fellow catches it. O.M. 2152. *Deuch yn rág yn kettep guás*, come forward, every fellow. P.C. 1350. *Máp an guás góf*, son of the smith fellow. P.C. 2479. *Efo harlot, tebel wás, woteweth lader vyé*, he was a vile man, a wicked fellow, at last a thief he was. M.C. 38. *Arvow lour dhynny yma, ha gvesyon stout yn torma, a'n caché uskys*, arms enough to us there are, and stout fellows at this time, that will catch him quickly. P.C. 616. W. *gwás*, † *guas*; pl. *gvesion*, † *gweisson*. Arm. *gwaz*, † *goas*. Ir. *gas*. Med. Lat. *vassus*, *vassalus*, *vassallus*.

GWASANAETH, s. m. Attendance, service, bondage, slavery. *Ythové an Arluth de Dew, néb a's drós dhe vés a'n tŷr Mizraim, dhe vés a'n chy gwasanaeth*, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. *Pryce*. W. *gwasanaeth*. Arm. *gwazoniez*, † *goasonies*.

GWAYAH, v. a. To move, to crawl, to creep. *Ha'thera an noar hep composter, ha gwág, ha tewlder war bedgeth an downder, ha Sperry's Dew rig gwayah war bedgeth an down-ow*, and the earth was without form and void, and darkness on the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God did move on the face of the waters. C.W. p. 189. *Ha Dew lavarar, gwréns an dowrow, dry rág por mear an tacklow gwayah és tón bevnas*, and God said let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that bear life. 191. *Ha Dew rig gwrey an puskas brás, ha kenefra tra bew és a gwayah*, and God made great fishes, and every thing living that moveth. 191. W. *chwyvo*, *chwymio*. Arm. *finva*.

GWAYN, s. m. Gain, advantage. *May caffons y aga gwayn war Ihesus Cryst dh'y ladhé*, that they might find their advantage over Jesus Christ to kill him. M.C. 114. Borrowed from the Old French, *guain*. It. *guadagno*.

GWAYNIA, v. a. To gain, to procure. *Gwra, O mateyrn, an tacklow-na gen an gwella krevder el bós prederys an marthusyon aga termen, ha'n tacklow a vyn gwaynia klós dhys rág nevra*, do, O king, those things which with the best strength may be thought the wonders of their time, and the things will gain glory to thee for ever. *Pryce*.

GWAYTHE, v. a. To work, to labour. Another form of *gwethel*, or *guthyl*, qd. v. W. *gweithio*.

GWAYTHY, v. a. To make worse, to worst, to damage, to break, to destroy. Derived from *gwayth*, id. qd. *gwéth*, worse. The verbal form is *felthy*, qd. v. W. *gwaethu*.

GWAYW, s. m. A spear, a lance, a javelin. *Hoch-wayu*, venabulum, a hog-spear. Corn. Voc. This is the old form of *gêw*, or *gu*, qd. v. W. *gwaew*.

GWEADER, s. m. A weaver. *Llwyd*, 13, 240. † *Why lader gweader, lavarro' gús pader, ha ro man do higa an cáth*, you thief of a weaver, say your prayer, and give up to play the cat. *Pryce*. From *gwia*, to weave, qd. v. W. *gweadur*, *gweawdyr*. Arm. *gweer*. Ir. *figheadoir*. Gael. *figheadair*. Manx, *fiddier*.

GWEAL, s. m. A field. *An bestes, ha'n ohan, ha'n devid-gyow oll yn gweall*, the beasts and the oxen, and all the

sheep in the field. C.W. 78. The same word as *gwél*, qd. v.

GWEAL, v. a. He shall see. *Dew vâb yma dhym genys, tovys ydhyns dha denes; why oll a's gweall*, two sons there are to me born, and they are grown to men; you all see them. C.W. 78. *Gans dhe lagasow a lês, ty a weall pûb tra omma*, with thy eyes abroad thou wilt see every thing here. C.W. 52. A later mode of writing *gwél*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

GWEDEN, adj. Weak. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *gwan*.

GWEDER, s. m. Glass. *Llwyd*, 18, 175. W. *gwydyr*. Arm. *gwezr*, *gwer*. Lat. *vitrum*.

GWEDNHOGIAN, s. f. A wart. *Llwyd*, 172. A corrupt form of *gwennohen*. Arm. *gwennaen*, *gwenanen*. W. *gwenan*, a blister under the skin.

GWEDRAN, s. m. A glass to drink with. *Gwedran a win*, a glass of wine. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *gwydryn*. Arm. *gweren*.

GWEDH, s. m. Trees. This is a plural aggregate, and is written also *gweydh*, and *gwydh*. *A lena y'n hombronk-yas uchel war ben un menedh, ha dhodho y tysquedhas our, hag archans, gwels, ha gwêdh*, from thence he led him high on top of a mountain, and to him he shewed gold, and silver, grass and trees. M.C. 16. *Hag yn tîr gorhemmennaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, and in the land I command that trees and plants grow. O.M. 28. (W. *gwydh*, †*guid*. Arm. *gwez*.) Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guit*, (see *Luworch-guit*), which is the old form of *gwydh*, qd. v.

GWEDH, s. f. A form, shape, fashion. It is only found in the compound *ynwedh*, also, (qd. v.) which is the same as the W. *un wêdh*, of the same form. W. *gwêdh*. Arm. *giz*, *kiz*. Ir. *caidh*, *aidhe*, †*fuad*. Manx, *kiadd*. Gr. *éidos*. Lat. *visus*. Lith. *weidas*. Russ. *wid*. Sansc. *vidhas*, fr. *vidh*, to distinguish.

GWEDHEN, s. f. A tree. Plural *gwêdh*, *gweydh*. *Pûp gwedhen tefyns a'y sâf, ow tôn hy frût, ha'y delyow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 29. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nôth ol îns hep dylyow*, on it there is a tree, high with many boughs, but they are all bare without leaves. O.M. 775. *Mîr gwell orth an wedhen; mîr pandra wylly ynny, kefrys gwrydhyow, ha scoren*, look better at the tree; look, what thou canst see in it, besides roots and branches. O.M. 800. In *Llwyd*'s time it was written *gwedhan*. †*Gwedhan lavalow*, an apple tree. 10. †*Gwedhan cnyfan*, a hazel tree. 51. W. *gwydhen*. Arm. *gwezen*.

GWEDHO, adj. Deprived, destitute, widowed, solitary. *Gûr gwedho*, a widower. *Gwrêg wedho*, a widow. *Llwyd*, 174, 241. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *guedeu*, qd. v. W. *gwedhw*. Arm. *goullô*. Ir. *feab*, †*fedhb*. Slav. *wedowa*. Gr. *ēdios*. Lat. *viduus*. Sansc. *vidhas*, fr. *vidh*, to separate. Cf. also Sansc. *vidhavâ*, a widow, fr. *vi*, without, and *dhava*, a husband.

GWEDHRA, v. n. To wither. Part. *gwedrys*. *Llwyd*, 43, 60. This form is borrowed from the English. W. *gwidh*, withered.

GWEEL, s. m. Rods. A plural aggregate. Written also *gwél*, whence s. *gwelen*, a single rod. *Ef a yrhys dhym kyrhas a mount Tabor gweel a rás*, he ordered me to fetch from mount Tabor the rods of grace. O.M. 1957.

Arluth kêr, dhymmo gweres gans dhe weel yn nêp maner, dear Lord, help me with thy rods in some way.

O.M. 2006. *My a grîs yn pyrfeth aga vos gweel a vûr rás*, I will believe perfectly that the yare rods of great grace. O.M. 2012. W. *gwiall*. Arm. *gwial*. Gael. *faill*.

GWEFF, interj. Woe to him. *Ha Ihesus a worthebys, a'm scudel dibbry a wra, gwef vîth pan veva genys a dor y vam dh'en bîs-ma*, and Jesus answered, he that eats from my dish, woe to him that ever he was born from his mother's womb to this world. M.C. 43. Another form of *goef*, qd. v. In later times we find it used for *govy*. †*Eithlays, gwef pan vevé genys, ow terry gormenadow Dew*, alas, woe to me that I was born, breaking the commandments of God. C.W. 76.

GWEFF, adj. Worthy, deserving. *A ow cows why a'n clewas, leverouch mar pîth sawys; ol warbarth y a armas, gwefff yw dhe vonas ledhys*, ye heard him speaking, say if he shall be saved; altogether they cried out, he is deserving to be killed. M.C. 95. A various form of *gwyw*, qd. v.

GWEITHIUR, s. m. A workman. This is *Llwyd*'s reading, 41, of *gueiduur*, qd. v.

GWEL, s. m. A sight, a vision. *Arluth Ihesu, ro dhym an grâs par may feyf gwyw, dhe gafos spas gynes hydheuw yn nêp plâs, may bomé vu, ha gwél a'th fâs*, Lord Jesus, give me the grace, as I may be worthy to find occasion, with thee to-day, in some place, that I may have a view and sight of thy face. R.D. 842. *Ny berraf gwél ahanas*, I will not bear the sight of thee. C.W. 88. *Me a wolch scon ow dulé, a wél dheuch kettep onan*, I will wash immediately my hands in the sight of every one of you. P.C. 2500. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gressouch, otten-gy a wél ol dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, just as I said. P.C. 2689. W. *gwél*. Arm. *gwél*.

GWEL, s. m. Rods. Plural aggregate, whence *gwelen*, a rod. Written also *gweel*, qd. v. *Oulé an gwél dheragon, glâs ow tevy*, see the rods before us, growing green. O.M. 1984. *An rê-ma yw gwél a rás*, these are rods of grace. O.M. 1985.

GWEL, s. m. A field. *Tîr sêch yn gwél nag yn prâs mar kefyth yn gwîr hep gow, yno gweet in-ta wheelas bôs dhe'th ly ha dhe'th kynyow*, dry land in field or meadow if truly thou wilt find without deceit, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1137. *Nyns ús yn gwél nag yn prâs tús vev, saw ny, my a greys*, there are not in field nor in meadow men living, except us, I believe. O.M. 1151. *Râg may feuchwhy sostoneys, euh dhe wonys gwél ha tôn*, that ye may be maintained, go to till field and plain. O.M. 1164.

GWELAS, s. m. A sight, a vision, or seeing. *Llwyd*, 175. W. *gwelad*, *gweled*.

GWELDZHOW, s. m. A pair of shears. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *gwellaiv*, †*guillihim*. (Oxf. Gloss.) Arm. *gweltré*, *gventlé*, †*gwellt*. Sansc. *vil*, to cut, to divide. Gr. *ὀλλύω*, †*ἐλω*. Lat. *vello*. Goth. *wilwa*.

GWELEN, s. f. A rod, a yard, a man's yard. Written also *gwelan*, pl. *gwél* or *gweel*, and *gwelynnny*. *Yn y lêff dhychow yn wêdh gwelen wyn a ve gorris*, in his right hand also a white rod was put. M.C. 136. *Onon, gans an kêth welen yn leyff Cryst a ve gorris, a'n gwyskys lasche war an pen*, one with the same rod in the hand of Christ (that) was put, struck him a lash on the head.

M.C. 138. *Gwelen a pren a wráf synsy*, a rod of wood I will hold. O.M. 1444. *Yn hanow Dew, ty môr glân, me a'th wŷsk gans ow gwelan*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1676. *My a wêl tyrr gwelen*, I see three rods. O.M. 1729. *Beneges re bo an Tâs a vynnas dysquedhes dhyn gwelynnny a gemmys rās*, blessed be the Father (that) would shew to us rods of so much grace. O.M. 1747. *Am lemyndhê'n gwell-ynnny, a barth an Tâs veneges*, kiss now the rods, on the part of the blessed Father. O.M. 1791. *Gwelan* means also a yard measure. (So Welsh *llath*, a rod, a yard.) *Gwelan gôl*, the sail yard. *Llwyd*, 3. W. *gwialen*. Arm. *gwalen*.

GWELES, v. a. To see, to behold, to look upon. Written also *gwelas*. 3 pers. sing. fut. *gwêl*. Part. *gwelys*. *Ellas gweles an termyn, ow Arluth pan wrûk serry*, alas, to see the time, when my Lord was offended. O.M. 351. *My â dhê'n yet desempys, may callaf gweles ken ta*, I will go to the gate immediately, that I may see further good. O.M. 794. *Cannas ôs, hep danger, nyns ûs foul ynnos gwelys*, thou art a messenger, without delay, there is not a fault in thee seen. O.M. 2293. *Na nŷl oges nag yn pel, ny's gwelaf ow trenygê*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over. O.M. 1142. *Pan welaf ow mab mar wan*, when I see my son so weak. M.C. 166. *Ny fûf dên dhodho bythqueth, na ny wyllys kyns lymman y lyw*, I was never a man to him, nor have I seen before now his form. P.C. 1239. *Mar a's gwêl, ef a ura môs dhe cudhê*, if he sees you, he will go to hide. P.C. 1003. *Mar ethuk yw dhe weles, may tyglyn an tebeles, pan y'n gwellons kettep pen*, so horrid it is to see, that the devils will wince, when they see it every head. P.C. 3046. *Vynnytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth artê*, ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 244. *A'n gwelesta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him. R.D. 861. *Warbarth ol del y'n gwelsyn dhyragon ow cows worthyn*, all together as we have seen him before us speaking to us. R.D. 1210. *Hydhew, a tryckes yn trê, dhyragos ty a'n gwelsê*, to-day, if thou hadst staid at home, before thee thou wouldst have seen him. R.D. 1382. *Ha kekemmys a'n gwello, hag ynno ef a gryssso, bôs yaches dhodho yw reys*, and whoever sees it, and believes in him, need is to him that he be healed. R.D. 1706. *Ef pan welas tam na ylly y dolla*, when he saw that he could not deceive him a jot. M.C. 13. *Y hwalsons oll a dro mar caffons gôf yredy, onan y welsons eno*, they searched all about if they could find a smith readily, one they saw there. M.C. 154. *Pu yw nêb a wel-euch wy*, who is he whom ye see? M.C. 69. *Dh'y gour hy a dhanvonas a Cryst kepar del welsê*, to her husband she sent of Christ as she had seen. M.C. 123. *A na wylta ol mŷns ês orth dhe vlamyê*, seest thou not all that are blaming thee? M.C. 120. *Ow tevones wy a'm gwylvyth heb nêb mar*, ye shall see me coming without any doubt. M.C. 93. *Yn aga herwydh ydh esê un marreg, Longis hyn-wys, dall o, ny wely banna*, in their company there was a soldier, named Longius, blind he was, he saw not a glimpse. M.C. 217. *Dall ên, ny welyn yn fâs, ow bôs mar veyl ow pewê*, I was blind, I saw not well, that I was living so vile. M.C. 220. *Ihesus Cryst, del welsouch, a ve ledhys*, Jesus Christ, as ye saw, was killed. M.C. 255. *Own mûr a's kemeras râg an marthus re welsens*,

great fear seized them for the miracle they saw. M.C. 254. *Me a lever dheuch deffry, pyw penag a'm gwellha vy, ef a wylfyth ow Thâs*, I tell you truly, whoever shall see me, he will see my Father. R.D. 2385. *Pûr wŷr y tue vyngeans tyn warnouch, man gweller a ver termyn*, very truly sharp vengeance will come upon you, as will be seen in a short time. P.C. 1940, 1963, 2200. Welsh, *gweled*. Arm. *gwelet*. Sansc. *vlêks*. Old Irish, *† fell*, whence *† fili*, a seer, a prophet, a poet. Mod. Ir. *file*. Gael. *file*, *filidh*. W. *gweledydh*.

GWELHE, v. a. To shew. *Pandra yw henna dhyso; gwelhe ny yllyth dhymmo pûr wŷr hep mar*, what is that to thee? thou art not able to shew him to me very truly without doubt. R.D. 1643. W. *gwylchu*, to appear.

GWELL, adj. Better. The irregular comparative of *da*, or *mâs*. Superl. *gwella*. *Bedhens gwerthys, ha bôs den râg y ranê dhe vohosogyon yn bŷs, gwell vya ys y scolŷê*, let it be sold, and be for us to distribute it to the poor in the world, it would be better than to spill it. M.C. 36. *Râg gwell dewes vytteth wŷn nyns â yn agas ganow; yn pow-ma nyns ûs gwell gwŷn*, for any better drink of wine will not go into your mouth; in this country there is no better wine. O.M. 1912. *Dên yn bŷs-ma ny'n musyr gwell*, no man in this world will measure it better. O.M. 2514. *Gwel yw dhyn dôn*, it is better for us to bring. P.C. 2298. W. *gwell*. Arm. *gwell*. Cf. also Gr. *οὔλων*. Lat. *valens*, *validus*. Goth. *waila*. Russ. *welu*. Germ. *wohl*. Eng. *well*. Sansc. *valitas*, from *val*, to uphold.

GWELLA, adj. The irregular superlative of *da*, or *mâs*. *Dre weres agan Dew ny, a nêf an Arluth gwella*, by the help of our God, the best Lord of heaven. O.M. 536. *Doro dhym an gwŷn gwella*, bring me the best wine. O.M. 1094. *Urry ow marrek gwella, my a vynsa dhe pysy*, Uriah, my best soldier, I would pray thee. O.M. 2139. Arm. *gwella*. In Welsh it is not used, *gorau* being the term employed.

GWELLA, v. a. To make better, to mend, to improve. *Gordhyans dhys ha lowenê! dhe Dâs kêr a erchys gwella dhe chêr*, worship to thee and joy! thy dear Father has commanded to better thy condition. P.C. 1050. *Duech dhym scon; par-ma allo ow colon gwella ow chêr*, come ye to me forthwith; so that my heart may better my condition. R.D. 2242. W. *gwella*. Arm. *gwellaat*.

GWELLS, s. m. Grass, herbs of all sorts; straw, litter. *A lena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh, ha dhodho y tysquedhas owr, hag archans, gwels, ha gwêdh*, from thence he led him high on top of a mountain, and to him shewed gold and silver, grass, and trees. M.C. 16. *Sew olow ow thryys, lyskys, ny dŷf gwels na flour yn bŷs yn kêth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, follow thou the prints of my feet, burnt; no grass nor flower in the world will grow in that same road that I walked. O.M. 713. *Gwrêns an noar dry râg gwells, ha losow, toan hâs*, let the earth bring forth grass, and herbs, yielding seed. M.C. p. 93. *† Ky guêr vel an guelz*, as green as grass. *Llwyd*, 248. *Gwelz*, straw, id. 27. W. *gwellt*.

GWELV, s. f. A lip. Pl. *gwelvans*. *Llwyd*, 7, 75. W. *gweryl*, *gwevl*. Arm. *† gweol*. Ir. *giall*. Gael. *gial*. Fr. *gueule*. Eng. *gill*.

GWELVAN, v. n. To weep. *Llwyd*, 14. The common form in the Ordinalia is *olê*, qd. v. W. *gwyllo*, *wylo*.

- Arm. *gwela*. Ir. *guil*. Gael. *guil*. Manx, *gull*. Gr. *κλάω*. Lat. *fleo*.
- GWELY, s. m. A bed, a couch. Pl. *gwelyow*. (Llwyd, 242, writes it *gweliaw*.) *Growedh yn gwely a hys, may hyllyf genes coské*, lie down in the bed at length, that I may sleep with thee. O.M. 2127. *Yn del-ma ef a'n dythgyas, may eyn o y wely*, in this manner he treated him, that healthy was his bed. M.C. 235. It is written in the Cornish Vocab. *gueli*. W. *gwely*, † *gueli*. Arm. *gwelê*.
- GWEN, s. m. The anus. *Ellas na dhelleys a'm gwên dh'y lesky un luhesen ha crak taran*, alas that I did not discharge to burn him a flash of lightning, and a clap of thunder. R.D. 292. *Rum gwên*. R.D. 2084. *Tol ow gwên*. R.D. 2355.
- GWEN, adj. White. This is the feminine form of *gwyn*, which was used with nouns feminine, as *Trewen*, the white town. The rule was not always observed in Cornish, (see *Llwyd*, 243,) but in Welsh it continues indispensable. W. *gwen*, f. In Armoric, *gwenn* is the only form for masculines and feminines.
- GWENAN, s. f. A blister, a small pock; a wen. *Llwyd*, 78, 132. W. *gwenan*. Arm. *gwenan*. Ir. *faine*. Gael. *foinne*.
- GWENAR, s. f. Venus, the goddess of love. *De gwenar*, dies Veneris, Friday. *Llwyd*, 54. (W. *dydh gwener*. Arm. *digwener*.) W. *gwener*. Arm. *gwener*. From the Latin, *Venere*.
- GWENGALA, s. m. September. *Mis gwen-gala*, the month of September. *Llwyd*, 148. In late Cornish it was corruptly sounded *miz-gwedn-gala*. Comp. of *gwen*, white, and *cala*, straw. Arm. *gwen gôlô*. The month is called in Welsh *medi*, which means also a reaping.
- GWENS, s. m. Wind. *Ll*. 153. *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, rew, gwens, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunders, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. Generally written *gwyns*, qd. v.
- GWENYN, s. m. Bees. *Llwyd*, 43. A plural aggregate, from which is formed the singular *gwenynen*, or as it is written in the Corn. Vocab. *guenenen*, qd. v. W. *gwenyn*. Arm. *gwenan*. The root is *gwané*, to sting.
- GWENYS, part. Pierced, stabbed, stung. *Yn pren crows bedhens gorrys, ha treys ha dyulef kelmys, ha gwenys dre an golon*, on the cross tree let him be put, hands and feet bound, and pierced through the heart. P.C. 2376. *Gans gu gwenys ha marow dre an golon me a fue*, with a spear pierced and killed through the heart I was. R.D. 2603. *Gwenys ôv der an asow, ha'n sêth gallas dredhof*, pierced I am through the ribs, and the arrow is gone through me. C.W. 114. *Gwenys* is the part. pass. of *gwané*, qd. v., and is also written *gwynys*, qd. v.
- GWER, adj. Green, verdant. † *Delkio gwêr*, green leaves. *Llwyd*, 18, 61. A late form of *gwyrdh*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guirt*, qd. v.
- GWERAS, s. m. The ground, the earth. Written also *gwyrras*. *Ow thâs pan ew e marow, me a vyn y anclydhyas; dîn alemma heb falladow, goryn an corf yn gweras, gans solemnyty ha cân: mës an dôr ew a ve gwrîs, hag arta dhê'n kêth gwyrras y fýdh trylys*, since my father is dead, I will bury him; let us come from hence without fail; let us put the body in the ground with solemnity and song: out of the earth he was made, and again to the same earth he shall be turned. C.W.
150. A later form of *gweret*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gueret*, qd. v.
- GWERCHES, s. f. A virgin. *Venytha me a grîs dhe vôs a werches genys, Mâp Dew, agan dysprynnyas*, for ever I believe thee to be born of a Virgin, Son of God, our Redeemer. P.C. 403. *Nêb vyé a humthan der an Sperys Sans, denethys a'n gwerches Vary*, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary. *Pryce*. It is also written in the Ordinalia, *gwyrches*, qd. v.
- GWERDHOOR, s. m. A channel of water. *Warbarth ol gweel Behethlen, ha coys Penryn yn tyen, my a's re lemyn dheuch why, hag ol guerdhour*, together all the field of Bohellan, and the wood of Penryn, wholly, I give them now to you, and all the water courses. O.M. 2591. Comp. of *gover*, a rivulet, and *dour*, water.
- GWERDHYA, v. a. To worship. *Râg henna y côth dhymo gans colon pûr aga guerdhya*, therefore it behooveth me with pure heart to worship them. C.W. 142. A later form of *gordhya*, qd. v.
- GWERDHYANS, s. m. Worship, glory. *Ha râg henna gwrên ny cana, yn guerdhyans dhê'n Tâs omma*, and therefore let us sing, in worship to the Father here. C.W. 180. A late form of *gordhyans*, qd. v.
- GWEREN, s. f. A tankard. Arm. *gweren*. *Llwyd*, 5, derives the word from W. *gwirod*, liquor. It may however be formed like the Armoric, from *gwer*, glass.
- GWERES, s. m. A guarding against, assistance, help. Written also *gweras*. *May whello an debeles ow gweres menouch dhedhé*, that the wicked ones may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1850. *Reys yw dhych dry gweres gynef vy dh'y gemeres*, need is to you to bring help with me to take him. P.C. 596. *Gwyn vîs ynno nêp a grîs, râk dhe weres yw parys dhe'th servygy yn bîsma*, happy he that believes in him, for thy help is prepared for thy servants in this world. P.C. 2707. *An emprour reu danfonas a whylas yn pow gweras*, the emperor has sent me to seek help in the country. R.D. 1646. *Râg pûp tra ol a fýdh da, dre weres agan Dew ny*, for every thing will be good, by the help of our God. O.M. 535. W. *gwared*. Arm. *gwarez*.
- GWERES, v. a. To assist, to help, to heal. *A Dhew a nêf, dhe pysy a luen colon, gweres ny*, O God of heaven, I pray thee with full heart, help us. O.M. 1608. *Gweres dywhans, my a'd bîs, ow fysadow dres pûp tra*, help thou quickly, I pray thee my prayers above every thing. O.M. 1829. *Dew an nêf, dre y versy, me a bîs d'agan gweres*, the God of heaven, through his mercy, I pray to help us. O.M. 732. *My a's gweres, pûp huny, mar mynnyuch perfydh cressy*, I will help you, every one, if ye will believe perfectly. O.M. 2017. *H'ow gwereseuch, cowethé, ow corré tumbyr yn ban*, and help me comrades, putting the timber up. O.M. 2478. *Tyr Maria, me a grîs, pûr yllys a'n gweresas*, dear Mary, I believe very fortunately helped him. M.C. 230. It changes in construction into *weres*, qd. v. *My a wra dhyso parow pûp ûr ol râg dhe weres*, I will make to thee an equal always to keep thee. O.M. 101. *A ow mâp kêr, na portha wher, Dew a'th weres*, O my dear son, do not complain, God will help thee. O.M. 1358. *Dûs a lena, ty Gebal, gor an pren yn mës gans mal, ha'th wereses Amalek*, come from thence, thou Gebal, put the tree outside with a will, and let Amalek help thee. O.M. 2781. W. *gwared*.

GWERES, s. m. A horse covering. *Pryce*. Perhaps connected with W. *gwerchyr*, a covering. Arm. *goulcher*.

GWERTHY, v. a. To sell. ‡ *Gwerhav an marh-na*, I will sell that horse. ‡ *Gwer an den an marh-na*, the man will sell that horse. ‡ *E ma'n den a gwerhy an marh*, the man is selling the horse. ‡ *E ryg gwerhy*, he did sell. *Mi ven gwerhy*, I will sell. ‡ *Mi a'i gwerha*, I will sell it. *Llwyd*, 246. ‡ *Gwerhez*, sold. A late form of *gwerthy*, qd. v.

GWERTHAS, s. f. A virgin. *Gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Cryst a ve mevyys, may fynnas dyyskynna yn gwerhas ha bôs genys*, with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved, that he would descend into a virgin and be born. M.C. 4. *Du dre vertu an Tâs dhyunny a dhytthas gweras, en mab dre y skyans brâs, pan gemert kÿc a werhas*, God by the virtue of the Father for us provided help, the Son by his great knowledge, when he took flesh of the virgin. M.C. 3. This is another form of *gwerches*, or *gwyrches*, qd. v.

GWERN, s. f. An alder, an alder tree, a mast of a ship. Pl. *gwernew*. *Goyl ha gwernew dhodho ordnys, may 'th ellé yn mës a'n wlâs, dhe un carn y fue tewlys, par may codhas yn ow brâs*, sail and mast (were) ordained for him, that he might go out of the country, to a rock he was cast, so that he fell into my judgment. R.D. 2311. *Yma peyk dhym proveyes, ha lovanow pûb ehan; deffrans sortow a wernow, yma parys pûr effan*, there is pitch provided by me, and ropes of every kind; different sorts of masts are ready very plainly. C.W. 166. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guern*. W. *gwernew*. Ir. *fearn*, ‡ *fern*. Gael. *fearn*. Manx, *farney*. Anc. Gaul *vern*. Cf. *Vernodubrum*, the name of a river in Gaul, mentioned by Pliny, iij. 4. (W. *gwerndhwyvyr*.)

GWERNEN, s. f. An alder tree. *Llwyd*, 42, 241. Corn. Voc. *guernen*, alnus. W. *gwernew*. Arm. *gwernew*.

GWERNIC, adj. Marshy, swampy, moorish. Derived from *gwernew*, which, as in Welsh, signified also a swamp, or boggy ground, and gave the name to *alder trees*, as being properly *swamp trees*. Hence the names of places, *Guarnick*, and *Gwarnick*. W. *gwernew*.

GWERRA, v. a. To sell. ‡ *Gorah ow thees dha'n fear, dha gwerra ludnow*, put my men to the fair to sell bullocks. *Pryce*. A late form of *gwerthé*.

GWERTHE, v. a. To sell, to vend. Part. pass. *gwerthys*. *Dhe'n Edhewon y ponyas y Arluth râg gwerthé*, to the Jews he ran to sell his Lord. M.C. 38. *Dremas yw ef leun a râs, nêb re werthys, yn mêdh e*, exceedingly good is he, full of grace, whom I have sold, sayeth he. M.C. 103. *Fest yn créf me re bechas, Ihesus dhe wy ow querthé*, very greatly I have sinned, selling Jesus to you. M.C. 104. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom ys-kerens*, one of you this night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 737. *Lavar dhymmo, oma vy nêp a'th werthas dhe'n Hudhewon dhe ladhé*, tell me, am I he who hath sold thee to the Jews to kill thee? P.C. 755. *Gwerthens y hugk, dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, let him sell his cloak, to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 922. *Yma goon vrâs dhymmo vy, me a's gwerth dheuch yredy, a dhek-warnugans sterlyn*, there is a large down to me, I will sell it to you now for thirty sterling. P.C. 1533. *Iudas fals a leverys, trehans dynar a voné, en box oll bedhens gwerthys, ha vôs den rag y ranné*, the false Judas said, three hundred pence of money! let the box all

be sold, and be for us to share it. M.C. 36. Welsh, *gwerthu*. Arm. *gwerza*. Lat. *verto*. Compare also the substantives; W. *gwerth*. Arm. *gwerz*. Ir. *feart*, ‡ *fert*. Gr. ἀπερτή. Lat. *virtus*. Goth. *wairthi*. Germ. *werth*. Eng. *worth*. Sansc. *vartis*; from *var*, to prefer.

GWERWELS, s. m. Feeding ground, or pasture. *Llwyd*, 113. Comp. of *gwer*, green, and *gwels*, straw. It properly means *grass*, which in Welsh is *glaswellt*, and *gwellt glâs*.

GWERYBY, v. a. To answer. *Cayn, dhymo, py ma Abel, ow gweryby uskys gwra*, Cain, where is Abel, do thou quickly answer me. C.W. 84. A late corruption of *gorthyby*, qd. v.

GWERYSON, s. m. Guerdon, reward. *Mar a kÿl bones yacheyes, ty a fÿdh dhe lyfreson, hag an our dhe weryson, neffré dhe vōdh a vÿdh gwrys*, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty, and the gold thy reward; ever shall thy will be done. R.D. 1677. Formed from the word *guerdon*, according to the sense, but the form approaches near the French *guerison*, a cure.

GWESC, s. f. A covering, a garment, dress, a husk, a pod. Pl. *gwescas*. *Ny won vÿth pe 'dh âf lemyr, nymbus gwesc, guskys, na chy, ow holan ol dhe dymmyn râg moreth a wra terry*, I know not where I shall go now, I have not clothes, shelter, nor house; my heart all in pieces for grief will break. O.M. 356. *Râg fout gwesc ha gos-cotter, namna vyrywyn râg anwos*, for want of clothes and shelter, I am almost dying with cold. O.M. 361. Written also *gwisc*, and in Cornish Vocabulary, *guisc*, qd. v.

GWESCA, v. a. To dress, to put on, to clothe, to wear. Part. *gwescys*. *An Princis esa yn pow gans Iudas a dhanvonas tûs ven gweskis yn arvow kepar ha del êns dhe'n gâs*, the princes that were in the country with Judas sent bold men, clothed in armour, just as if they were going to the battle. M.C. 64. *Adam, attoma dyllas, hag Eva, dh'ages quethé; fystenouch, bedhans gweskes*, Adam, behold here clothes, and Eve, to clothe you; make ye haste, let them be worn. C.W. 72. In *Llwyd's* time it was written *gwesga*. ‡ *Gwesgas*, worn. 248. See *Gwiscy*.

GWESCEL, v. a. To strike, to beat, to knock, to drive. *Râg henna war an chal hy gwescel genef yw mal, ha brewy hy esely*, therefore on the jaw to smite her the will is with me, and bruise her limbs. O.M. 2734. *Mês mara kewsys yn ta, ha'n gwirioneth y synsy, prâg omgweskyth yn delma, nyng yw mernas belyny*, but if I have spoken well, and hold the truth, why dost thou strike me thus, it is not but abuse. M.C. 82. *Y a wiskis Cryst gans gwyn, avel fōl y a'n scornýé, hag a'n gweska fest yn tyn, betegyns gér ny gewsy*, they clothed Christ with white, like a fool they scorned him, and struck him very sharply, nevertheless he spoke not a word. M.C. 114. *Râg an spykis o garow, pan vōns gweskis dh'y sensy*, for the spikes were rough, when they were driven to hold him. M.C. 159. ‡ *Bedhes gwescys dhiueth, ken gweskal enweth, râg hedna yw an gwella point a skians oll*, be struck twice, before striking once, for that is the best of all knowledge. *Llwyd*, 251. See *Gwyscy*.

GWESION, s. m. Fellows, mean fellows. *Llwyd*, 242. *Saw nyns o torn da, danvon gwesyon a'n par-ma gans arvow dhum kemeres*, but it was not a good turn, to send fellows like these with arms to take me. P.C. 1299. Plural of *gwâs*, qd. v.

- GWESPER**, s. m. Vespers, evening service, evening
Erbyn bonas henna guriis nans o prŷs gwesper yn wlās, against this was done, it was now the time of evening service in the country. M.C. 230. W. *gospes*. Arm. *gousper*, † *guesper*. Ir. *feascor*, † *fescor*. Gael. *feasgar*. Manx, *fastyr*, *asbyrt*. All from the Latin *vesperus*. Gr. *ἑσπερος*.
- GWESYS**, v. a. To speak, to say. *Ylho miglern otesé, yn mēdh Pilat yn erna; gwyr re gwesys yredy, yn mēdh Cryst, miglern oma*, now art thou a king? says Pilate then; truth thou hast spoken truly, says Christ, a king I am. M.C. 102. If not a misprint for *gewsys*, it is the same as W. *gwedyd*.
- GWET**, v. a. Take thou care. *A bŷp kyndé edhen vās, y'th worhel guet dew gorre*, of every kind of good birds, take care to put two in thy ark. O.M. 980. *Oll an edhyn ow nygē, guet copel may kemery*, of all the birds flying, be careful that thou take a couple. O.M. 1024. This is written also *gweyt*, and is to be read *gwŷth*, being the 2 pers. s. imp. of *gwythé*, qd. v.
- GWETH**, s. f. A course, a turn, or time. *Dŷn ny ganso toth brās bŷs yn epscop syr Caiphas yn gueth a prŷs er y gu*, let us come with him in great haste even to bishop Caiaphas, in a turn of time for his woe. P.C. 1130. *Teir gwēth*, thrice; *milgweth*, *milweth*, a thousand times; *deweth*, twice; *sylgweth*, on a Sunday; *bisgweth*, ever. *Llwyd*, 162, 132. Written also *gwŷth*, qd. v.
- GWETH**, s. m. A cloth, a garment. Generally written *gueth*, qd. v.
- GWETH**, adj. Worse. Used as the comparative of *drōc*. *An ioul ynno re drece, may' dh o gwēth agis cronek*, the devil in him had dwelt, so that he was worse than a toad. M.C. 47. *Mar possé a'n neyll tenewen, rāg y scōdh hy a'n grevyé, ha whāth a wre an pren, war dhel-larch mar a'n gorre*, if he leaned on the one side, for his shoulder it grieved him, and yet worse did the wood, if he laid it backwards. M.C. 205. *Ty a vŷdh mernans cales; gwēth ōs ys ky*, thou shalt have a hard death; thou art worse than a dog. R.D. 2026. It changes in construction to *wēth*. *Saw kyn fēns y morthelek, dhe wēth vydhons dhe'n cronek*, but though they be hammered, they shall be worse for the toad. P.C. 2732. W. *gwaeth*. Arm. *gwaz*. (Ir. *measa*, † *messa*.)
- GWETHA**, adj. Worst. Used as the superlative of *drōc*. *Llwyd*, 243. *Dŷn ny ganso toth brās bŷs yn epscop syr Caiphas yn gwetha prŷs er y gu*, let us come with him in great haste, even to bishop sir Caiaphas, in the worse time to his woe. P.C. 1130. It is doubtful whether this is the correct rendering, as *yn gwēth a prŷs*, might mean in a turn of time. W. *gwaethav*. Arm. *gwasa*.
- GWETHE**, v. a. To make worse, to impair, to damage. *Duon agas lavarow, ha hyreth bōs Cryst marow, pŷr wŷr a ŷl ow gwethé*, grief of your speeches, and sorrow that Christ is dead, very truly may hurt me. R.D. 1416. W. *gwaethu*.
- GWETHE**, v. a. To keep, to preserve. *Bōst a wrēns tyn ha deveth y'n gwethens worth y chen*, a boast they made firm and shameless, that they would keep him against his efforts. M.C. 242. *Oynment o a gymmys rās, may wethé corf heb pedry*, the ointment was of so much virtue, that it kept a body without rotting. M.C. 235. Another form of *gwythé*, qd. v.
- GWETHE**, v. a. To work, to labour, to make, to do. *Gwethé godhyans aga meyn orth Ihesus a omgammé*, doing

- worship they made wry their faces towards Jesus. M.C. 196. *Krēf yw gurydhyow an spedhes, may' dhyw ow dyw-vrech terrys, worté menouch ow quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 689. *Gwethé* is formed from *gwēth*, id. qd. *gwŷth*, qd. v., a work or deed. W. *gweithio*.
- GWETHYL**, v. a. To do, to make. *Gans péch pŷr wŷr an bŷs ew hagrys, ny allaf sparya na moy heb gwethyl mernans, a ver spys, war pobel oll menas ty*, with sin very truly the world is deformed, I can spare no more, without bringing death, in a short time, on all the people but thee. C.W. 164. *Mara kŷll dheworth an da dhe wethyl drōk agan dry*, if he can bring us from the good to do wrong. M.C. 21. Another form of *guthyl*, qd. v.
- GWETHYN**, adj. Weaved. *Yn scorgijs prenner esé yn dewlé an dew Edhow, hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn gwethyn yn mesk cronow, may fōns hyblyth dhe gronkyé*, scourges of rods were in the hands of the two Jews, and fast bound to them cords weaved among thongs, that they might be pliant to beat him. M.C. 131. *Gwethyn* is a plural form, and the singular would be *gweth*, derived from *gwea*, id. qd. *gwia*, to weave.
- GWeyl**, s. m. A vision, a sight. *A weyl ol dhē'n arlythy, my a's pe dhyso wharé*, in the sight of all the lords, I will pay to thee forthwith. P.C. 1558. Another form of *gwēl*, qd. v.
- GWeyl**, v. a. To do, to make. † *Hy oar gweyl padn dah gen hy glawn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool. † *Na dāl dēn gweyl treven war an treath*, men ought not to make houses on the sand. *Pryce*. *Cayn hag Abel, te a wōr, ornys ŷns dha Vownt Tabor dha weyl offren dehogall*, Cain and Abel, thou knowest, are ordered to Mount Tabor to make an offering truly. C.W. 90. Another form of *gŷl*, qd. v.
- GWeyTYENS**, v. a. Let them take care. *Saw gweyt-yens pŷp may tocko ganso lorch py cledhé da*, but let every one take care that he bring with him a staff or good sword. P.C. 942. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *gwythé*, qd. v.
- GWeyTYEUCH**, v. a. Take ye care. *Me a dhue dh'agas gwarnyé, ha gweytyeuch bōs tŷs parys gans bathys ha clydhydhow*, I will come to warn you, and take ye care that men are ready with staves and sword. P.C. 607. *Gweyteuch ol er agas fŷdh*, be ye all careful on your faith. R.D. 373. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *gwythé*, qd. v.
- GWeyTH**, v. a. Take thou care, be careful. *Lymmyn gor-guyth y garé, ha gweyth denater na vy*, now be thou careful to love him, and take care that thou art not unnatural. M.C. 139. *Gueyt bōs a rāg yn voward, ma na vy synsys coward*, take care to be forward in advance, that thou be not held a coward. O.M. 2156. *Fystyn, ow duf whék avy, gweyt an harlot na scapyo*, hasten my sweet captain mine, take care that the knave escape not. P.C. 990. This is the 2 pers. s. imp. of *gwythé*, qd. v., *ey* being used to express the long vowel.
- GWIA**, v. a. To weave, to knit. *Llwyd*, 163. W. *gweu*. Arm. *gwea*. Ir. *figh*. Gael. *figh*. Manx, *fee*. Lat. *vico*. Eng. *weave*. Sansc. *ve*. (Gr. *ῥ-πιον*. Lith. *udis*, a texture.)
- GWIAID**, s. m. A weaving, a knitting; a thing woven, or knitted. Corn. Voc. *guiat*, tela. W. *gweuad*. Arm. *gwiad*.
- GWIAIDER**, s. m. A weaver. Written also *gweiader*, *Llwyd*, 163, and *gweader*, qd. v.

GWIBAN, s. f. A fly, an insect. *Llwyd*, 71, 240. W. *gwiban*.

GWIC, s. f. A village; a cave, a bay, or creek of the sea. It is preserved in the names of *Gweek*, in *Wendron*, and the two *Gweegs*, in *Mawgan*. W. *gwīg*. Arm. *gwic*. Ir. *fích*. Gr. *oikos*. Lat. *vicus*. Germ. *wik*, *wih*. Sansc. *vaikas*, from *vic*, to occupy.

GWICGUR, s. m. A merchant, a dealer, or trader. Corn. Vocab. *guicgur*, mercator *vel* negotiator. Written also *gwiccor*, pl. *gwiccorion*. *Gwickur hên*, an old merchant. C.W. p. 193. *Arté Iudas ow trylé gwan wecor nyn gevê par, ny yl dên vîth amontyé mîjns a gollas yn chyffar*, again Judas turning a poor trader did not get an equivalent, nor can any man reckon all he lost in the bargain. M.C. 40. *Why gwyccoryon, eueh yn mës ydh esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos*, ye traders go out, ye are making a jest of God, and of his holy church. P.C. 331. *Keuseuch lemman gwyccoryon, del ouch why synsys gveryon, pendra geusys an dên-ma*, speak now, traders, as ye are esteemed true men, what did this man say. P.C. 1304. Comp. of *gwic*, and *gûr*, a man. W. *gwic-awr*, *gwicor*, a hawker, a pedlar; pl. *gwicorion*.

GWIDN, adj. White, pale. ‡ *Codna gwidn*, a weasel, lit. white neck. (It is called *bronwen*, white breast, in Welsh.) ‡ *Hernan gwidn*, a white herring. *Llwyd*, 65, 111, 241. A late corruption of *gwyn*, qd. v.

GWIDNAC, s. m. A whiting fish. *Llwyd*, 43. A late corruption of *gwynac*, qd. v.

GWIDRAN, s. m. A drinking glass. *Gwidran a win*, a glass of wine. *Pryce*. Written also *gwedran*, qd. v.

GWIDHAL, s. m. An Irishman. Pl. *gwidhili*. *Llwyd*, 242. A later form was *godhal*, qd. v. W. *gwydhel*. Ir. *gaoidheal*, † *gaedel*. Gael. *gaidheal*.

GWIDHEN, s. f. A tree. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *guiden*. It is generally written in the Ordinalia, *gwedhen*, qd. v.

GWIDHENIC, adj. Abounding in wood, woody.

GWIHAN, s. f. A periwinkle. *Llwyd*, 13, 240. W. *gwichiad*. Ir. *faechog*, *faochog*. Gael. *faoch*, *faochag*. Manx, *feochaig*.

GWILAN, s. f. A gull. *Llwyd*, 241. It is wrongly rendered in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guilan* alcedo, a kingfisher. W. *gwyllan*. Arm. *gvelan*. Ir. *faoillean*, † *foilenn*. Gael. *faoillean*, *aoillean*. Manx, *foillan*. Fr. *goelan*.

GWILI, s. m. A bed. ‡ *Môs dho wili*, go to bed. *Llwyd*, 15, 231. ‡ *Lian gwili*, a sheet. 81. ‡ *Ha po'thera Jowan yn gwili*, and when John was in bed. 242. Written in *Pryce's Vocabulary*, *gwille*. *Gwille plêv*, a feather bed; *gwille cala*, a straw bed. Both are late forms of *gwely*, qd. v.

GWILLEIW, s. m. A beggar. *Llwyd*, 88. W. *gwiliad*, a vagrant.

GWIN, s. m. Wine. Corn. Vocab. *guin*, vinum; *guin fellet*, acetum. *Botler, fystyn hep lettyé, doro dhym an gwîn gwella*, butler, hasten without stopping, give me the best wine. O.M. 1904. *Râg gwell dewes vytteth wîyn nuns á yn agas ganow; yn pow-ma nuns ús gwel gwîn*, for no better drink of wine will go into your mouth; in this country there is no better wine. O.M. drink thou a draught of spiced wine. O.M. 2294. *Mar ny gevryth mēdh py gwîn, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, if thou

shalt not find mead or wine, go to the fountain to drink. O.M. 2435. *Gwedran a win*, a glass of wine. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *gwîn*, † *guin*. Arm. *gwîn*. Ir. *fion*, † *fin*. Gael. *fion*. Manx, *feeyn*. Gr. *oivov*. Lat. *vinum*.

GWINBREN, s. m. A vine. Corn. Vocab. *guinbren*, vitis, lit. a wine tree, being compounded of *gwîn*, and *pren*, a tree. W. *gwinwydhen*, *gwinien*. Arm. *gwinien*. Ir. *fineamhain*, † *finnain*, † *fine*. Gael. *fionain*, † *fionan*. Manx, *feeyney*.

GWINIC, adj. Boggy, swampy, fenry, marshy. From *gwên*, a meadow.

GWYNYS, part. Stung. *Llwyd*, 248. Written generally *gwynys*, qd. v.

GWINZAL, s. m. A fan for winnowing. *Llwyd*, 60. Derived fr. *gwyns*, wind. W. *gwyntyll*. Ir. *geideal*, *geothrean*, from *geoth*, wind. Gael. *beantag*. Lat. *ventilo*, to fan, or winnow.

GWIR, adj. True. Corn. Vocab. *guir*, verus. Pl. *gwirion*, *gveryon*. *Hen yw gwîr ef a galsé pûp tra y dhyscul arté moy ys na fe*, this is true, he could destroy every thing, more than it was. R.D. 977. *Keuseuch lemman guyk-coryon, del ouch why synsys gueryon, pendra geusys an dên-ma*, speak now, traders, as ye are accounted true (men,) what said this man. P.C. 1305. *Yn mēdh Cryst, an kueff colon, pûr wîr te re leveryys*, says Christ, the dear heart, very truly thou hast spoken. M.C. 100. *Gwîr vrês yw honna*, that is true decision. P.C. 515. *Rum fay, gwîr yw agas cows by my faith*, your speech is true. P.C. 1345. *Yw gwîr dhym a leveryth*, is it true (which) thou sayest to me? P.C. 1941. *ÿtho bedhyth mylyges, pûr wîr drîys ol an bestes*, now thou shalt be cursed very truly above all the beasts. O.M. 312. *Ty a drîg nefré, awos ol dhe wîr dhegé, yn tewolgow brás*, thou shalt dwell ever, notwithstanding all thy true tithe, in great darkness. O.M. 557. W. *gwîr*, † *guir*. Arm. *gwîr*, † *guir*. Ir. *fior*, † *fîr*. Gael. *fior*. Manx, *feer*. Gr. † *îpos*. Lat. *verus*. Germ. *wahr*. Eng. *very*. Lith. *wiernas*. Russ. *wiernyi*. Sansc. *varyas*, excellent, from *var*, to prefer.

GWIR, s. m. That which is true, truth. *Arluth, gwîr a leversouch, y a gowsys yntredhé*, Lord, you have spoken the truth, they said amongst them. M.C. 50. *Osé mab Du, leun a rás, lemyñ gwîr lavar dhyn*, art thou the son of God, full of grace? now tell us the truth. M.C. 100. *Onan ha try ôñ yn gwîr, en Tás, ha'n Map, ha'n Spyrys*, one and three we are in truth, the Father, the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 3. *Godhfos gwîr ol yredy, my a vyn môs dhyworihys*, knowing all the truth plainly, I will go from thee. O.M. 821. W. *gwîr*. Arm. *gwîr*.

GWIRAS, s. f. Liquor, wassail, drink. *Nyns yw Ely a gylwa; seches dhodho yma, ef a'n gevê drôk wyras; ottensé gynef parys, bystel, eysel kymyskys, wassel mars ús seches brás*, it is not Elias (that) he called; he is thirsty, he has had bad liquor; behold it with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed; wassail, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2975. W. *gwirawd*.

GWIRDER, s. m. Truth, verity, veracity. *My a wêl tyrr gwelen, ny welys tekké rum fay, bythqueth aban vêf genys; yn gwyrder an thyr gwelen yw dysquydhians ha token a'n try person yn drynsys*, I see three rods, I never saw fairer, on my faith, since I was born; in truth, the three rods are a declaration and a token of the three persons in Trinity. O.M. 1752.

GWIRION, adj. Truly right, true, truth-telling, just, innocent. Corn. Voc. *guirion*, verax. *Nynsus den orth ow servyé, len a gwyrion, me a greys, yn ol an beys saw Noe, ha'y wrék, ha'y flehes kefrys*, there is no man serving me, faithful and true, I believe, in all the world, but Noah, and his wife, and his children likewise. O.M. 930. *Púr wýr y tue vyngsans tyn, mar pýdh an gwyrion dyswrys, warnouch, war agas flechys*, very truly, sharp vengeance will come, if the innocent he destroyed, upon you, upon your children. P.C. 1938. *A Dhu, aso why bylen, ow ladhé gwyrion hep kên*, O God, ye are wretches, killing the innocent without cause. P.C. 2625. *My a'n pýs a luen golon, yeches dhymmo a dhanfon, kepar del ós Dew gwyrion, ha mûr dhe rás*, I pray him with full heart, to send health to me, like as thou art true God, and great thy grace. R.D. 1717. W. *gwirion*. Arm. *gwirion*. Ir. *firinneach*, † *firian*, † *firion*. Gael. *firinneach*. Manx, *firrinach*.

GWIRIONETH, s. m. Truth, veracity. *Mar keus ken es gwyrioneth*, if he speak other than truth. P.C. 1461. *Lavar dhynny gwyrioneth, hep feyntys na falsury*, tell thou the truth to us, without deceit or falsehood. P.C. 1477. *Púr wryroneth re geusys ahanaf, re'n gédh hedhew*, very truth thou hast spoken of me, by this day. P.C. 1587. *Me a worthyp dhys warré an gwyrioneth yredy*, I will answer thee presently the truth surely. P.C. 1974. Written also *gwyroneth*. *Lavar my dh'y bysy a leverel gwyroneth*, say that I beseech him to tell the truth. O.M. 702, 740. *My a lever gwyrioneth*, I tell the truth. P.C. 735. W. *gwirioneth*. Arm. *gwirionez*. Ir. *firinne*. Gael. *firinn*. Manx, *firrinys*.

GWISC, s. f. A covering, a garment, dress; husk, pod. Corn. Vocab. *guisc*, vestis vel vestimentum vel indumentum. W. *gwisg*, † *guisc*. See *Guisc*.

GWISCE, v. a. To put on, to clothe, to dress; to wear. Part. *gwisys*. *Y a wiskis Cryst gans gwyn, avel fól y a'n scornýe*, they clad Christ with white, like a fool they scorned him. M.C. 114. *Kyng ys y vós alemna, yn gwyn ef a výdh gwyskys*, before going hence, in white he shall be clothed. P.C. 1780. *Ottensy parys, a's gwyskens a dhesempys adro dhodho ef mar myn*, behold it ready, let him wear it immediately about him, if he will. P.C. 1788. *Hag yn gwyn ef re'n gwyscas*, and in white he has clothed him. P.C. 1844. *Aban yw y queth gwyskys*, since his cloth is put on. P.C. 2133. *Yn y dhyllas arté an harlot a výdh gwyskys*, in his clothes again the knave shall be dressed. P.C. 2533. *Pilat, gynef nys yw médh, awos gwyské an queth, a fue yn kerchyn Ihesu*, Pilate, I am not ashamed, because of of wearing the cloth, (that) was about Jesus. R.D. 1936. *Dyllas rúdh yn an codhfos, prák y's gwyskyth*, red clothes in our knowledge, why wearest thou them? R.D. 2549. W. *gwisgaw*. Arm. *gwiska*.

GWISCCEL, v. a. To strike, to knock. † *Gwisco' an genter-ma ed eskaz vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. *Llwyd*, 230. See *Gwyskel*.

GWITH, s. m. A keeping, protection, care, caution. *A syre na blamyouch ny, a nyngesé alwheow warbarth yn ages gúyth why ha dyen an darasow*, O sir, blame us not, were not the keys together in your keeping, and the doors secure. R.D. 651? † *Kemer wíth na rey gara an vor góth rag an vor nowedh*, take thou care that thou lovest

not the old way for the new way. *Llwyd*, 251. W. *cadw*.

GWITHE, v. a. To keep, to preserve, to guard. *Henna a ra gwythé, na dheffo glaw abervedh*, that will keep, that the rain may not come in. O.M. 1075. *My re brederys gúl prat, rág y wythé erbyn háf*, I have thought of doing a thing, to keep it against summer. O.M. 488. *Gwýth an gwelen-ma yn ta*, keep thou this rod well. O.M. 1461. *Banneth an Tás ragas bo, hag ef prest ragas gwytho venytha yn cosoleth*, the blessing of the Father be on thee, and may it always preserve thee for ever at rest. O.M. 1724. *Arluth an nêf, gwýth ow enef, rák púp drók tra*, Lord of heaven, guard my soul, from every evil thing. P.C. 263. *Cryst, mychtern an Yedhewon, na'n laddro an Cristenyon, gwytheuch war peyn*, Christ, King of the Jews, that the Christians steal him not, guard ye, under penalty. R.D. 366. *Me a'n gwýth, kyn tassorcho*, I will keep him, though he should rise again. R.D. 379. *Gwythens púp y tenewen*, let every one keep his side. R.D. 417. *Y grygyans púp ol gwythes, puppenagol a wharfo*, his belief let every one keep, whatever may happen. R.D. 1537. *Dho gwitha*, to keep. *Llwyd*, 149. † *An dzhyi a kymeras an vor noweth, ha Dzhúan a gwithas an vor góth*, they took the new way, and John kept the old way. 252. W. *cadw*. Ir. *coimhead*. Gael. *coimhead*. Manx, *caddey*. Sansc. *kad*.

GWITHES, s. m. A keeper, a guardian. Pl. *gwithysy*. *Nêp ma'n ressys dhe wethé, dheworth henna govynné, (govyn e,) py úr fýf vy y wythes*, he to whom thou gavest him to keep, ask him of that one, what time was I his keeper? O.M. 576. *Hag ordeyneuch gwithysy dh'aga aspyé vysy, war peyn brás, d'agé gwythé*, and appoint ye guards to watch them diligently, under great penalty, to keep them. O.M. 2038. *Mara pewaf, why a védh ow chyf privé gwithysy*, if I live, ye shall be my chief private guards. O.M. 2397. W. *ceidwad*. Ir. *coimheadaidhe*, *coimheuduigh*. Gael. *coimheadaiche*.

GWITHIAS, s. m. A keeper, a guardian. A later form of *gwithiad*, which in Corn. Voc. is written *guidthiat*, qd. v. *Adam del óf Dew a rás, bós gwythyas a wrontyaf dhys war paradys*, as I am a God of grace, to be a keeper I grant to thee over Paradise. O.M. 75. *Anodho mar 'dh és preder, worth y wythyas govynné (govyn e,) of him if there is anxiety, ask him of his keeper. O.M. 609. Seth, ow máp, my a dhanfon dhe yet parathys yn scon, dhe Cherubyn, an gwythyas*, Seth, my son, I will send to the gate of Paradise forthwith, to the Cherub, the guardian. O.M. 692.

GWLAS, s. f. A country, a region, a kingdom. *Tás a wrúk púp gwlás, ha den a pry*, Father, (that) hath made every country, and man of earth. R.D. 309. *Adam, ke yn més a'n wlás, troha ken pow dhe vevé*, Adam, go out of the country, towards another land to live. O.M. 343. *Ty a fýdh púr tormot sad yn gwlás yffurn, del gresaf*, thou shalt have very sad torment in the region of hell, as I believe. O.M. 492. *Nys yw ow gwlás a'n býs-ma, hag a pe hy, ow servons býth ny'm gassé, dhe'n Yedhewon ow gwerthé; na'm bues gwlás ynno deffry*, my kingdom is not of this world, and if it were, my servants would never leave me, selling me to the Jews; my kingdom is not in it really. P.C. 2010. *Gwlás* is a later form of *gwlád*, which in the Cornish Vocabulary is written *gulat*, qd. v. W. *gwlád*. Arm. *glád*.

GWLASCOR, s. f. A kingdom. *Dhe'n Crystynnyon ol adro, yntredhé gasaf ow rás, yn ow gwlasor may teffo bewnans neffré*, to the Christians all around, among them I leave my grace, in my kingdom that they may ever find life. R.D. 1585. *Pyw a ylta gy bones, pan yw mar rúdh dhe dhylls, yn gwlasor néf*, who canst thou be, when thy clothes are so red, in the kingdom of heaven? R.D. 2513. *Yma ow trylé deffry ol an wlasor a Iudi*, he is turning really all the country of Judæa. P.C. 1594. *Arluth Cryst me a'th pyssé a prydry ahané, pan vysé yn dhe wlasor*, Lord Christ, I would pray thee to think of me, when thou shalt be in thy kingdom. P.C. 2908.

GWLEZOW, s. m. Gads, wedges, such as tinnerns use. *Pryce*.

GWODHAS, v. a. To know. *Gwodhav, or me a vyn gwodhas*, I will know. *Gwidhi, or ti a wydhy*, thou shalt know. *Ev a wjr*, he will know. *May gwothfo ev*, that he may know. *Gwon, mi a won, or wi a wór*, I know. *Ti a wór*, thou knowest. *Ev a úr, ev a wyr*, he knoweth. *Ni a wydhen, or wodhen*, we know. *Gwedhoh, or hwi a wedhoh*, ye know. *Gwedhans*, they know. *Gwedhun, or my a wydhun*, I knew. *Ti a wydhys*, thou knewest. *Ev a wydhys*, he knew. *Ni a wedhyn*, we did know. *Gwydheh, or hwi a wydheh*, ye did know. *Gwydhans*, and *gweians*, they did know. *Llwyd*, 247. This is the late form with its inflexions of the irr. verb *godhfos*, qd. v.

GWON, s. f. A field. *Me a gesul bós gansé prennys da gwon yn nép le rág an cladhva Crystunyon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place, for the burial-place of Christians. P.C. 1544. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guen*. Gón, goon, and gun, are also various forms, pl. *guniow*. W. *gwaen*, † *gwaun*, † *guoun*. Arm. *geun*, † *gueun*. Ir. *fonn*. Gael. *fonn*. Manx, *feayn*, *foain*. Lat. *fundus*. Germ. *fani*, *veen*. Gr. *πεδῖον*. Sansc. *pattan*, fr. *pat*, to extend. Gr. *πετάω*, *πινάω*. Lat. *pateo*, *pando*.

GWORHEMMEN, v. a. To command. Part. *gworhemminys*. *Llwyd*, 248. A late form of *gorhemminyn*, qd. v.

GWORHEMMYNIAS, s. m. A command. Pl. *gworhemmynadow*. This is formed from *gworhemmynad*, of which *gworhemmynias* is a later corruption. *Llwyd*, 242. See *Gorhemmynad*.

GWORRIA, v. a. To worship, to glorify. A later corruption of *gordhyé*, qd. v.

GWORYANS, s. m. Glory, renown. *Llwyd*, 63. A late corruption of *gordhyans*, qd. v.

GWOSE, prep. After. *Gwosé-ma*, henceforth, hereafter; corrupted in *Llwyd*'s time into † *udzhema*. *Gwosé-na*, after that: † *udzhena*. *Gwosé* was also corrupted into *gwodzhi*. *Llwyd*, 249. The general form in construction is *wosé*, qd. v. W. *gwedi*, † *guetig*, † *gueti*. Arm. *goudé*. Ir. *feasda*. Gael. *feasd*. Sansc. *pas'c'at*.

GWRA, v. a. Do thou; he will do. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. future of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Dysemypys gwra y dhybry*, do thou eat it immediately. O.M. 208. *Ty dyowl, gwra ow gorthyby*, thou devil, do answer me. O.M. 301. *Na wra na moy pecha*, do thou sin no more. M.C. 34. *Del won, yn un fystyné, me a's gwra*, as I know, in a hurry, I will make them. M.C. 158. It changes in construction into *gura*, and *wra*. *Rág dhe ladhé dén mar gura, ef a'n gevyth seyth kemmys*, for if a

man will kill thee, he shall get it seven times as much. O.M. 598. *Ow holan ol dhe dymmyn rág moreth a wra terry*, my heart all in pieces for grief will break. O.M. 358.

GWADNAN, s. f. A wren. A corrupt form of *gwrannan*, which is formed from the English. *Llwyd*, 9, 167, 240.

GWAGEDH, s. m. Wives, women. *Kemer dhe wrék, ha'th flehas, h'aga gwagedh gor gansé*, take thy wife, and thy children, and put their wives with them. O.M. 976. *Deuch abervedh, ow flehys, h'ages gwagedh maga ta*, come in, my children, and your wives as well. C.W. 176. Plural of *gwréc*, or *grég*. *Gwagedh vohosugion*, poor women. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *gwagedh*, sing. *gwraig*. Arm. *gragez*, sing. *gréc*, or *gréc*.

GURAH, s. f. An old woman. *Llwyd*, 4, 43, 173, *gwráh*. W. *gwrách*. Arm. *grách*.

GWREANS, s. m. Work, workmanship, creation. *Me a wór, hag a leall grýs, gwreans Dew y vós hemma*, I know, and truly believe, the work of God to be this. C.W. 154. *Praga na wreta predery, y festa formys devery, der y wreans év omma*, why dost thou not consider, that thou wast formed by his workmanship here. C.W. 16. *Yn býs-ma, rág dhe wreans, ty a berth gossyth-yans, ken na brodar*, in this world, for thy deed thou shalt bear punishment, though thou art a brother. C.W. 82. Written also *gwryans*.

GWREAR, s. m. A maker, a creator. *Mear wordhyans dhys ow formys, ha gwréar a oll an býs*, much glory to thee my former, and maker of all the world. C.W. 102. *Unpossyble nyng ew tra dha wréar oll an býs-ma*, impossible is not a thing to the Creator of all this world. C.W. 172. *Mars ew bódh Dew y honyn, néb ew gwréar noer ha néf*, if it is the will of God himself, who is the maker of earth and heaven. C.W. 178. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tás ollgallusec, gwréar an néf, ha an noar*, I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. *Pryce*.

GWREC, s. f. A wife, woman. Written also *gwrég*; pl. *gwagedh*, qd. v. *Mýns a déf ynno un geydh, my ha'm gwrék a wra dybry*, all that will grow in it, in one day I and my wife will eat. O.M. 386. *Ma yma lyes gwrék ha gour ow treylé dhodho touth da*, there are many a woman and man turning to him in good haste. P.C. 559. *Ty dhe honan dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, thou thyself to dig, thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 346. *En debell wrék casadow*, the wicked wife of evil countenance. M.C. 159. *Gwrég wedhow*, a widow. *Llwyd*, 174. *Gwrég brederys*, a careful woman. *Prederys ew an wrég-na*, careful is that woman. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *grueg*, *greg*, and *freg*. W. *gwraig*, † *gurehic*, in Oxford Glosses, † *greyc*. Arm. *grég*. Ir. † *gruag*, † *frag*, † *fracc*. Gael. † *gruag*. Lat. *virago*, *virgo*.

GWREDH, s. m. A root. Pl. *gwredhiow*. Written also *gwreydh*, qd. v.

GWREDHAN, s. f. A single root, a root. *Llwyd*, 9, 136.

GWREDHAV, v. a. I will do. *Gwreháv vi, or mi wreháv*, *Llwyd*, 246. A late form of *gwráf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.

GWREGE, v. a. To do, to make. *Dewsull-blegyow, pan esé yn mýsk y abestely, y wrég dhe ré anedhé mós dhe'n dré*, Palm Sunday, when he was among his apostles, he

caused some of them to go to the town. M.C. 27. Written also *gwrugé*, qd. v.

GWRELLE, v. a. To do, to make, to create. *A ban nag és a wodhfé dheuch parys a's gurellé gwell*, since there is not (that) knows for you ready to make them better. M.C. 158. *Deuch genef, ha holyouch ve, godhvedhouch na wrellouch tros*, come with me, and follow me, see ye that ye make not a noise. M.C. 63. *An Edhewon yntredhé a rûg may wrellons terry aga mordhosow*, the Jews among them caused that they should break their thighs. M.C. 229. *Pûp ûr ol oberedh da, gwyn bÿs kymmys a'n gwrello*, always good works, happy they as many as do them. O.M. 605. See also *Wrello*, &c.

GWREIDHEN, s. f. A root. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *grueiten*, radix. Plural, *gwreidhow*. The form met with in the Ordinalia, is *gwrydhyow*, qd. v. The late form of *gwreidhen* was *gwredhan*.

GWRES, s. m. Heat. W. *gwrés*, *grés*. Arm. *grouez*. Ir. *gris*, *gres*. Gael. *gris*. Sansc. *gris'ma*.

GWREY, v. a. To do, to make, to create. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *gwra*, qd. v. Part. pass. *gwrÿs*. *Avel Du y fedhyth gurÿs*, like to God thou shalt be made. M.C. 6. *Me a'd wra arluth brás*, I will make thee a great lord. M.C. 16. *Te ny wodhas pandra 'ráf dhys*, thou knowest not what I shall do to thee. M.C. 46. *Oll mÿns ùs ef a 'ra*, all that is he will do. M.C. 60. *Pyth yw an drók re wrussys*, what is the evil (that) thou hast done? M.C. 101. *Moycha dhodho drók a wre, hena vedha an gwella gwás*, he that did most hurt to him was the best fellow. M.C. 112. *Hag ol drók suel a wressé*, and all was wrong that he had done. M.C. 119. *Me ny wráf kentrow dhevy*, I will not make nails for you. M.C. 155. *Lemyn an toll re wrussens*, but the hole they had made. M.C. 180. *Gonys oll a wréns yn fast*, they all did labour fast. M.C. 202. *Hag a dhychow lader brás cregy a 'russons yn wédh*, and on the right a great thief they did hang also. M.C. 186. *An gorhel gwrén dyscudhé*, the ark let us uncover. O.M. 1146. *Arluth, hen yw re nebes, mar qurén flóch vÿth denythy*, Lord, this is too little, if we do any children produce. O.M. 390. *Gwréns Dew y vódh, ha'y vynnas*, let God do his will and his pleasure. O.M. 1153. *Gwreuch why trestyé yn y grás*, do ye trust in his grace. O.M. 1659. *Yn delma pan wressé*, in this manner when he had done. M.C. 48. *Pandra wréth*, what art thou doing? C.W. 64. *Prág y wresta yn della*, why didst thou so? C.W. 64. *Omma ny wreuch trega*, here ye shall not dwell. C.W. 72. *Ow negysyow ydhew gurÿs, par dell wrussouch dhym orna*, my errands are performed as you did command me. C.W. 136. *Na wreuch terry an deffan*, do not ye break the prohibition. C.W. 156. *Pan wressouch gwyll an lester*, when ye did make the vessel. C.W. 176. *Ges a wressans anodho*, a jest they made of it. C.W. 176. *Néb na whytho, gréns fannyé gans y lappa*, he that does not blow, let him fan with his lap. P.C. 1243. See also *Wren*, *Wressen*, *Wrúk*, &c. The Cornish and Armoric have substituted *r* for *n*. W. *gwneud*, *guru*. Arm. *groaff*, *grèat*, (part.) Ir. *gnidh*, *gniu*, *dogniu*. Gael. *gnathaich*. Manx, *jan-noo*.

GWRIDNIAS, part. Pressed, squeezed. *Llwyd*, 138. A late corruption of the part. of *guryñ*, qd. v.

GWRUGE, v. a. To do, to make. Preterite *gwrûg*, or *gwrúk*, a *wrúk*, a *wrûg*, and by contraction *rúk*, or *rûg*.

Ef a wrúk ow husullyé, frût annedhy may torren, he did advise me that I should break off fruit from it. O.M. 217. *Pan wrugé dres ow dyfen, fest yn tyn ef ru'm sorras*, when he acted against my prohibition, very grievously he provoked me. O.M. 423. *Er na veys arta treyles a'n kéth doer kyns a wrugaf*, until thou art again turned to the same earth (from which) I first made thee. C.W. 70. *Ow fryas kêr, ty a wrûg pûr dhroog ober*, my dear husband, thou hast done a very wicked act. C.W. 94. *Pan rûg dheuch ow holyé*, when I caused you to follow me. M.C. 50. *Néb a'm grúk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rûk agan dyfen, aval na wrellen dybbry*, he (that) made me and my husband, he did forbid us, that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 182. *Ef a rûk agan dyfen*, he did forbid us. O.M. 182. See also *Wrûg*, and *Rûg*. W. *gorugo*; preterite, *gorug*, a *orug*. Arm. *gra*, make thou; *ra*, he made. Ir. *rug*, *ric*, *rig*. Gael. *rug*. Scotch, *gar*.

GWŖUTHYL, v. a. To do, to make. *A meys ôf, ow pre-dyry pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, I am puzzled, thinking what I may do. O.M. 194. *Reys yw y wruthyl porrys*, very necessary it is to do it. O.M. 649. *Me a vyn môs alema, dhe wruthyl ow nygyssow*, I will go hence, to do my errands. O.M. 1004. Written by Llwyd 245, 250, *gwrythyl*, *gwrithil*, *g'rithil*.

GWRY, s. m. A seam. *Lemmyn Pilat, jévody, cafus an bows-na hép gwry ùs y'th kerchyn me a vyn*, now Pilate, I tell you, have that robe without seam, (that) is about thee, I will. R.D. 1921. W. *gwniad*; (*gwnio*, to sew; *ggruam*, in Oxford Glosses.) Arm. *gri*, *groui*, a seam; *gria*, to sew.

GWRYANS, s. m. Work, creation. *Deuch yn scon, may huth-thaho ow colon, agan gwryans na'm bo médh*, come ye forthwith, that my heart may be exalted, that our work may not be a shame to me. R.D. 1877. Written also *gwreans*, qd. v., and derived from *gwrey*.

GWRYCHON, s. m. Sparks. *Hag a'th whyp war an wolok, may whylly gwrychon ha mók, dhe dhew-lagas a dre dro*, and whip thee on the face, that thou wilt see sparks and smoke, round about thy eyes. P.C. 2101. A plural aggregate, of which the singular is *gwrychonen*, or by contraction *grychonen*, qd. v. W. *gwireichion*.

GWRYDHYE, v. a. To take root, to be rooted. Part. *gwrydhyys*. *Yn gordhyans dhe'n Tás a néf, my a wra agas plansé, ha tregouch dh'y ordenanns ef, gwrÿdhyouch, ha tyvouch arté*, in worship to the Father of heaven, I do plant ye; and dwell ye in his ordinance; take ye root, and grow again. O.M. 1894. *Yma tra varth wharvedhys haneth, an kéth gwél-ma yn dôr y môns ol gwrydhyys, ha'n thÿr dhe onan yw unyys*, there is a wondrous thing happened to night; these same rods in the earth they are all rooted, and the three joined in one. O.M. 2084. W. *gwreidhio*. Arm. *grisienna*, *grouienna*, *grienna*.

GWRYDHYOW, s. m. Roots. *Kréf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may 'thyw ow dywvrech terrys, worlé menouch ow quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 687. *Ha war woles pan vyrys, my a welas hy gwrydhyow bÿs yn yffarn dywenys*, and on the bottom when I looked, I saw its roots even into hell descending. O.M. 782. *Mÿr gwel orth an wedhen, mÿr pandra wyllly ynny, kefrys gwrydhyow ha scoren*, look better at the tree, look, what dost thou

see in it, also at the roots and branches. O.M. 802. *Gwrydhyow* is formed from a sing. *gwrjdh*, whence also *gwrydhen*, a single root. W. *gwraidh*, pl. *gwreidhion*; *wreidhyn*, a single root. Arm. *grisien*, *gourien*, *grouien*, *grien*; pl. *grisiou*, *grisiennou*. Irish, *freamh*. Gael. *freumh*. Manx, *fraue*. Gr. *ρίζα*. Lat. *radix*. Germ. *kraut*, *reute*. Eng. root. Sansc. *radas*, a point; from *rad*, to penetrate.

GWRYTH, s. m. Service. *Rák henna dhe'n blys y tuyth*, *rág dôn dustiny ha gwryth dhe'n lendury yn púp prys*, for that I came to this world, to bear testimony and service to the truth at all times. P.C. 2024.

GWYDN, adj. White. *Llwyd*, 10. A late corruption of *gwyn*, qd. v.

GWYDNAC, s. m. A whiting fish. *Llwyd*, 10. A later form of *gwynnec*, qd. v.

GWYDH, s. m. Trees, shrubs. † *Ha an noar a drôs rág gwels*, *ha'n losow rûg dascor hâs warler e cunda*, *ha an gwjdh tón avalow*, *ha go hâs etta go honnen*, *warler go hunda*, and the earth brought forth grass, and the herb did yield seed after its kind, and trees bearing fruits, whose seed is in themselves, after their kind. C.W. p. 199. This in the old orthography would be *guit*, and thus we find it written in the Cornish Vocabulary. See *Guitfil*, and *Luworch-guit*, which *Llwyd*, 174, writes *lyworch gwjdh*. W. *gwjdh*, † *guit*. Arm. *gwez*. See *Gwédh*.

GWYDH, adj. High, conspicuous. Pryce gives this as a Cornish word, but I believe without authority.

GWYDHEN, s. f. A tree, a single tree. Generally written *gwedhen*, qd. v.

GWYLFYM, v. a. I shall see. *Llwyd*, 246, gives this form as the 2 fut. of *gweles*. *Mar gwylfym*, if I shall see. *Mar gwylfydh*, if thou shalt see. *Mar gwylfyf e*, if he shall see. *Mar gwylfon*, if we shall see. *Mar gwelfo*, if ye shall see. *Mar gwylfyns*, if they shall see.

GWYLL, v. a. To do, to make. *Rág dha garenga lem-yn me a vyn gwyl Paradys*, for thy love now I will make Paradise. C.W. 28. *Ahanas tenaf asan*, *hag a honna me a vyn gwyl dhys pryas*, from thee I will draw a rib, and of it I will make for thee a wife. C.W. 30. *Perth cōv dhe gwithé sans an dýdh Sabboth*; *whēh dydh-iow te wra whēl*, *hag a wra mýns ês dhys dhe wyll*, remember to keep holy the Sabbath day; six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do. Pryce. This is a late form of *gûl*, qd. v.

GWYLOUCH, v. a. Ye shall see. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gweles*. *Arluth worth an gwâs myrouch*; *me a grýs pan y'n gwylloch dhyragoch why*, *dhodho ny ylleuch gûl drók*, *hedré ve y gys golok*, Lord, look ye at the fellow; I believe, when you see him before you, you will not be able to do him harm while he is in your sight. R.D. 1912.

GWYLLS, adj. Wild, savage. *Dhe'n edhyn gwyls rág nyethy tellyryow esa parys*, *dhe Gryst y ben py sensy tyller vÿth nying o keffys*, to the wild birds to nestle places were ready, to Christ his head to hold never a place was found. M.C. 206. *Gans lýf ny wráf bynytha ladhé an dús gwyls na dôf*, with flood I will never destroy mankind, wild nor tame. O.M. 1254. *Me a vyn mós dhe wandra*, *bestas gwyls dhe aspea*, *hag a vyn gans ow selhow ladha part anodhans y*, I will go to wander, to look for wild beasts, and I will with mine arrows kill

some of them. C.W. 108. W. *gwylt*, † *guilt*. Ir. *geilt*, *faol*. Gael. † *geilt*, † *faol*.

GWYLLY, v. a. Thou shalt see. 2 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Ha mar scon del y'n gwylly*, *ef a'th saw hep ken yly ol a'th cleves yn tyen*, and as soon as thou shalt see him, he will heal thee, without other remedy of all thy malady entirely. R.D. 1694.

GWYLLYF, v. a. I may see. 1 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Drewh e dhymmo ma'n gwyllyf*, *marow vjdh pan y'n kyffyf a dhesempys*, bring ye him to me that I may see him; he shall die immediately, when I get him. R.D. 1776.

GWYLSYN, v. a. We saw. 1 pers. pl. preter. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Ny gen bo whans gwariow*, *a lês ol y wolyow a-dhyragon pan gwylsyn*, we had no desire of pastimes, all his wounds disclosed when we saw before us. R.D. 1332.

GWYLVYTH, v. a. He shall see. 3 pers. sing. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Ha deydh brues dheuch ef a dhue*, *ha why a'n gwylvyth yn yer worth agas yuggé*, and the day of judgment he will come to you, and ye shall see him in the sky judging you. P.C. 1332. *Ef a sêf dhe pen try dēdh*, *ha henna ny a'n gwylvyth gans dew lagas*, he will rise at the end of three days, and we shall see him with (our) eyes. R.D. 53.

GWYLY, s. m. A bed, a couch. *Dues*, *ow howethes Eva*, *growedh yn gwily a hys*, my companion Eve, lie in bed at length. O.M. 653. *El a'n leverys dedhy haneth ha hy yn gwily*, *pûr dhyfun*, *mýns re geusys*, an angel said it to her this night, and she in bed quite awake; he said the whole. P.C. 2203. This is another form of *gwely*, qd. v.

GWYLYS, v. a. I have seen. 1 pers. s. preter. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Rák an kēth dēn-ma bythqueth ny'n serveys war ow ené*, *na, rum fay*, *my ny'n gwyls*, for this same man never have I served, upon my soul, nor by my faith, have I seen him. P.C. 1286. *An elledh omma yw gwyn*, *avel an houl pan dhywhyn*, *yn ken lyw ny's gwyls whēth*, the angels here are white, like the sun when it shines, in other colour I have not seen them. R.D. 2534.

GWYLYS, part. Seen. Part. pass. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Spyrys a vewnans ynno*, *vynytha na vo gwyls*, that the spirit of life in it never more shall be seen. O.M. 986.

GWYN, adj. White, fair, pleasant, glorious, blessed. *I beyn o mar grēf ha tyn*, *caman na ylly bewé*, *heb dascor y eneff gwyn*, *bythqueth yn lân revewsé*, his pain was so strong and sharp, so that he could not live without yielding his glorious soul, (that) had ever lived pure. M.C. 204. *Un flōch yonk*, *gwyn y dhyllas*, *eyll o*, *ha y ny wodhyens*, a young child, white his apparel, an angel he was, and they knew it not. M.C. 254. *Mós dhe wolhy ow dulé a dhesempys me a vyn omma yn dour*, *may fōns y gwyn ha glân lour a vostethes*, go to wash my hands immediately I will here in the water that they may be white and clean enough from dirt. R.D. 2205. In construction it changes into *wyn*, and *whyn*. *I vam whēk*, *Marya wyn*, *pûb ūr fystenē a wre*, his sweet mother, blessed Mary, every hour made haste. M.C. 171. *Ef a vjdh ancledhys yn le na fue dēn bythqueth*, *yn alabauster gravys*; *ragof y fue ordynys maga whyn avel an lēth*, he shall be buried in a place where never man was, cut in alabaster; for me it was intended, as white as the milk. P.C. 3138. *Gwyn* with *blys* is used, as in Welsh, to ex-

press a happy state, as *gwyn ow bŷs*, happy I. (W. *gwyn fy mŷd*.) See *Bŷs*. The feminine form of *gwyn* was *gwen*, qd. v. W. *gwyn*, m., *gwen*, f. Arm. *gwenn*. Irish, *fionn*, *finn*, † *fin*, † *find*, *ban*. Gael. *fionn*, *ban*. Manx, *ben*. Anc. Gaulish, *vind*. (Cf. *Vindobona*, *Vindonissa*.) Sansc. *pāndu*.

GWYN, s. m. White, a white colour, that which is fair or white. *I a wyskis Cryst gans gwyn, avel fōl y a'n scornŷe*, they clothed Christ with white, like a fool they scorned him. M.C. 114. *Kyng ys y vōs alemma, yn gwyn ef a vŷdh gwyskys*, before his going hence, in white he shall be clothed. P.C. 1780. *Hag yn gwyn ef re'n gwyskas*, and in white he has clothed him. P.C. 1844. W. *gwynn*. Arm. *gwenn*.

GWYNNA, v. a. To make white, to whiten. *Iosep dhe Gryst a wynnas y arrow, ha'y dheffrech whék, yn vaner del yn whas, hag a's ystynnas pŷr dēk*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs, and his sweet arms, in manner as was usual, and stretched them out very fairly. M.C. 233. W. *gwynnu*. Arm. *gwenna*.

GWYNNEC, s. f. A whiting fish. In late Cornish corrupted into *gwydnac*. W. *gwyniad*. Arm. *gwennek*, *gwennik*. Ir. *fuineog*. Gael. *fionnag*.

GWYNS, s. m. Wind. *Dour ha lēr, ha tāt, ha gwyns, houl, ha loer, ha steyr kyffrys*, water and earth, and fire and wind, sun, and moon, and stars likewise. M.C. 211. *Gwrŷs da vyé cafus tāt, rāk marthys yeyn yw an gwyns*, it would be well done to have a fire, for wondrous cold is the wind. P.C. 1215. *Euch tenneuch a dhysempys y goyl yn ban, may hallo mōs gans an gwyns*, go ye, draw immediately her sail up, that she may go with the wind. R.D. 2292. *Gwyns adro*, a whirlwind. W. *gwynt*. Arm. *gwent*. Ir. *gaoth*. Gael. *gaoth*. Gr. ἀήτος. Lat. *ventus*. Goth. *winds*. Lith. *wēsis*. Sansc. *vāta*, *vahanta*; from *vah*, to go.

GWYNYS, part. Pierced. Part. pass. of *gwané*, qd. v. *A Thomas, doro dhe luef yn woly gwynys may fuef dre an golon*, O Thomas, put thy hand into the wound where I was pierced through the heart. R.D. 1540.

GWYRCHES, s. f. A virgin, a maid. *Onan yw an Tās a nēf, arall, Cryst y un vaaw ef, a vŷdh a wyrchas genys*, one is the Father of heaven, another, Christ his one Son, who shall be of a virgin born. O.M. 2663. Written also *gwerches*, qd. v., and *gwyrrhes*. *Bynyges re bo an prŷs, may fe a venen genys, an wyrhes kēr Maria*, blessed be the time that he was born of woman, the dear Virgin Mary. R.D. 154. W. *gwyryv*. Arm. *gwerch*, *gwerchez*, † *gwerches*. Irish, † *gearait*, † *gerait*, (*geirrseach*, a girl.) Lat. *virgo*. Sansc. *virada*.

GWYRRAS, s. m. The ground, earth. *Mēs a'n dōr ev a ve gwrŷs, hag arta dhe'n kēth gwyras y fŷdh trylyes*, out of the earth he was made, and again to the same earth he shall be turned. C.W. 160. This is a later form of *gwered*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gueret*, qd. v. W. *gveryd*.

GWYRTHY, v. a. To sell. *Mas lemmyn rŷs yw porris batayles kyns ys coské, a'n geffo pows, a's gwyrthys, ha dho-dho pernas cledhé*, but now it is very necessary to battle rather than sleep, he that has a coat, let him sell it, and buy for him a sword. M.C. 51. *Pyth yw an ethom vyé an onymēt kēr y skullyé, ef a galsé bōs gwyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy*, what is the need to spill the precious ointment? it might have been sold for

three hundred pence and more. P.C. 535. *Ow corf yw, re'n offeren, gwyrthys, lydhys yn grows pren*, my body it is, by the mass, sold, killed on the cross tree. P.C. 766. *Me re peches marthys trūs, gwyr gōs Dew pan y'n gwyrthys*, I have sinned wondrous sadly, the true blood of God, when I sold it. P.C. 1507. Another form of *gwerthy*, qd. v.

GWYSCĒL, v. a. To beat, to strike. Participle, *gwyscys*. *Dew a erchys dhys, Moyses, dhe welen y kemeres, ha gwyskel an mōr gynsy*, God has commanded thee, Moses, to take thy rod, and to strike the sea with it. O.M. 1665. *Arluth, lavar dyssempys dhyunny, mars yw bōdh dhe vveys my dhe wyskel gans cledhé nēp ūs worth dhe dalhenné*, Lord, say immediately to us, if it is the wish of thy judgment, that I strike with the sword him that is seizing thee. P.C. 1140. *Gans queth me a vyn cudhé y fās, hag onan a'n gwŷsk; yn ūr-na, ef dysmegys py gansé y fue gwyskys*, with a cloth I will cover his face and one shall strike him; in that hour let him declare, by whom he was struck. P.C. 1371. *Yn hanow Dew, ty mōr glān, me a'th wŷsk gans ow gwelan*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I will strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1676. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an debes a bel, hag ol an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and the flock will separate. P.C. 893. *Y cudhé scon me a wra; gwyskys lemmyn nēp cowyth, may hallo ef dysmygy pyw a'n gwyskys, a'n barth cledh*, I will presently cover him; let some comrade now strike, that he may shew who struck him on the left side. P.C. 1377. *Gans pŷb colmen may'th ellé, pan wyskens, yn mēs an crow*, with every knot that the blood might come out, when they struck. M.C. 131. W. *gwasgu*. Arm. *gwasca*. Irish, *faisg*. Gael. *faisg*. Manx, *faaste*.

GWYTH, s. m. Act, or motion; work. *Ow ham wŷth brās, gāf dhym a Tās dre dhe vertu*, my great evil deed forgive me, O Father, by thy virtue. P.C. 3029. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gueid*, opus. W. *gwaith*, † *gweith*. Ir. † *fecht*. Lat. *factum*.

GWYTH, s. f. Course, turn, or time. *Tressé gwŷth, hag ef yn cren, y pesys, Du dylŷr vy*, the third time, and he trembling prayed, God deliver me. M.C. 57. *Pymp mŷll strekis, del iové, ha peder gwŷth cans golhy*, five thousand strokes, so they were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227. *Go-vy vŷth pan ŷth dhodho, pan ôf fythys dhyworto ter-gwŷth hydheuw*, woe is me, that I ever went to him, when I am worsted by him three times to-day. P.C. 147. *Saw rāk Peder caradow, lyes gwŷth me re besys*, but for beloved Peter, many times I have prayed. P.C. 884. Written also *gwēth*, and *gweyth*. W. *gwaith*, † *gweith*. Arm. *gwech*, *gwez*, † *guez*, † *gueiz*. Ir. *feacht*, † *fect*, *faoi*, *fa*. Gael. *fāth*, *fa*. Lat. *vice*. Goth. *wiko*. Russ. *wiek*. Germ. *woche*. Eng. *week*. Sansc. *vīcis*, fr. *vic*, to remove.

GWYTH, s. m. A vein. Pl. *gwythy*. *Neb a vynna a ylly nevera oll y yscryn, hay skennys kŷc ha gwythy pan esa yn crows pren*, whosoever would might number all his bones, his sinews, flesh, and veins, when he was on the cross-tree. M.C. 183. This is written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guid*, qd. v., and for the singular, *gōth* was also used, qd. v. W. *gwŷth*, *gwythen*, *gwythien*, † *guithenn*. Arm. *gwazen*, *gwazien*. Ir. *feith*. Gael. *feith*.

GWYTHOR, s. m. A workman, a worker. Pl. *gwythor-*

yon. *Syr, arluth whék, mûr y rás, yma ow conys dhyu-why chyf gwythoryon ol an gwlás, a wodher dhe dysmegy,* Sire, sweet lord, of much grace, there are working for you all the chief workmen of the land who can be mentioned. O.M. 2331. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gueiduur*. W. *gweithiwr*. "Marium plerique Mamurium, nonnulli Vecturium, opificem utpote ferrarium, nuncuparunt." Trebell. Poll. quoted by Zeuss, 180.

GWYTHRES, s. f. Action, deed, fact, work. *Ihesus Cryst a leverys y vós scrufys yn lyfrow yn pûb gwythres y cōth dhys gordhyé dhe Dhu, ha'y hanow,* Jesus Christ said that it is written in books, in every action it behoveth thee to worship God, and his name. M.C. 17. *A Dás del òn dhe wythres, a bol hag a lyys formys,* O Father, as we are thy work, made of clay and mire. O.M. 1069. W. *gweithred*.

GWYTHY, v. a. To work, to labour. Part. *gwythys*. *Out warnouch, a dhew adla, pendra wreuch ow reprufa, ha my omma yn ow hel; y a vîdh gwythys cales, hedré vyns yn ow gwlas,* out upon you, O two knaves, why do ye reprove me, and I here in my hall? they shall be hard worked, as long as they are in my kingdom. O.M. 1502. W. *gweithio*.

GWYW, adj. Apt, fit, proper, due, deserving, worthy. *Nep a rella yn ketella, mernans yw gwyw dh'y vody,* whoever will act in that way, death is due to his body. O.M. 2242. *Gwyw yw yn lén dhe servyé,* it is worth while to serve thee faithfully. O.M. 2601. *Gwyn bîs a allo bós gwyw lén dhe'th gordhyé,* happy he that can be worthy faithfully to worship thee. P.C. 284. *Yn pren crows gruech y worré, del yw e gwyw dyougel,* on the cross-tree do ye put him, as he is deserving truly. P.C. 2358. W. *gwiw, wiw*. Arm. † *guiu*, † *uiu*. Irish, *fiu*. Gael. *fiu*. Manx, *feeu*.

GY, s. m. Water, a river, a brook. It is preserved in the names of places, as *Bosworgy*, the house on the river. It is the same as the Welsh *gŵy*, which occurs so frequently in the names of rivers in Wales, as *Conwy*, *Elwy*, *Mynwy*, *Ogwy*, *Disynwy*, &c. W. *gŵy*; *gŵysg*, *ŵysg*, † *uisc*, a stream. Arm. *gwaz*, *oaz*. Irish, *gais*, *uisge*. Gael. *gais*, *uisge*. Manx, *ushtey*. Sansc. *g'as'*, to flow.

GY, s. m. A house. *Lemyn Noy y'th worhel ke, ty hag ol meyny dhe gy,* now Noah, go into the ark, thou and all within thy house. O.M. 1018. *Kerch y dhe gy, mar mynnnyth,* bring them to the house, if thou wilt. P.C. 2282. *Dûn yn kerch gans an prysnes; ke dhe gy, kerch y yn mēs, mós alemma ma hyllyn,* let us come away with the prisoners; go to the house, bring them out, that we may go hence. P.C. 2290. *A-gy*, in the house. *Gy* is the secondary mutation of *chy*, qd. v., and is the only instance in the Corn. Language. This mutation is quite unknown to Welsh and Armoric, but there is an exact parallel in Manx, as *chiarn*, a lord, *nyn jiarn*, our lord. In both cases *ch* is a corruption of *t*.

GY, pron. subs. Thou, thee. *Me a lever ow máp dhys, Dew dhymmo vy a erchys, may fydhé gy offrynnys dho-dho ef war an alter,* I tell thee my son, God hath commanded me that thou be offered to him upon the altar. O.M. 1327. *Ha dhyso gy ydhesé benenes lour,* and to thee there were women enough. O.M. 2246. *Dreys pûp huny pûr wyr ós gy bynyges,* above every one very truly thou

art blessed. P.C. 417. *Saw dhe vódh dhe gy Arluth bedhens gwrîs yn pûp termyn,* but thy will to thee, Lord, be it done at every time. P.C. 1039. *Ogé gy, a cowyth da, onan a dús an dén-ma,* art thou, O good fellow, one of the people of this man? P.C. 1234. *Ahanas gy un demma my ny sensaf yn torma,* of thee one halfpenny I do not hold at this time. P.C. 2263. *Me a vyn degy adro, ha dhe worré gy dhe'n fo, a dhe sempys,* I will carry round, and put thee to flight immediately. P.C. 2314. *Gy* is another form of *sy*, and both corruptions of *ty*, or *ti*, qd. v.

GY, pron. subs. Ye, you. *Ow mebyon, my a gy peys, yn mēs whêth dylleuch tryssé, mar kîff tîr sîch, me a greys, dynny ny dhe whel arté,* my sons, I pray you, send out yet a third; if it shall find dry land, I believe it will not return to us again. O.M. 1129. A later form of *chwi*, and agrees exactly with the Manx, *jee*, as *bee-jee*, be ye; *jean-jee*, do ye, &c.

GY, pron. subs. They, them. † *Ha gwrêns an gy bós rág tawasow, ha rág termenîow, ha rág journiow, ha rág bledhen-iow,* and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years. C.W. p. 190. † *Ha Dew rig go benigas an gy,* and God did bless them. 192. † *Gava do ny agan cammow, pokara ny gava an gy nêb ês camma warbyn ny,* forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. Pryce. Llwyd, 244, 252, writes the word phonetically, *dzhei*; as *mêdh an dzhei*, say they. This is a later form; *y* being always used in the Ordinalia.

GYBEDDERN, s. m. A beetle, or mallet. Llwyd, 84.]

GYBMAR, v. a. Take thou. A late corruption of *gymmer*, a mutation of *cymmer*, qd. v.

GYC, s. m. Flesh. See *Gic*.

GYC, s. m. Noise. † *Sottall lower ôv, me a greys; hag a vyn mós, heb gwill gyc, yn wedhan pûr smoth heb mycke, avel eall wheak assynes,* I am subtle enough, I believe; and I will go, without making a noise, into the tree very smoothly without discovery, like a sweet angel adorned. C.W. 40.

GYDREVA, adv. The third day hence. Llwyd, 249. This seems to be a corrupted compound from *gýdh*, day, and *treva*, third. W. *tradwy*. Gr. *τη τρίτη*.

GYDH, s. m. A day. *Pan o pûr holerch an gýdh, y tefenas un marrek,* when the day was far on, there awoke a soldier. M.C. 244. *Yn kêth gýdh-na pûr avar, ha'n houl nowydh drehevys,* on that same day very early, and the sun newly risen. M.C. 252. *Gwyn veys ha quellen an gýdh,* happy I, should I see the day. O.M. 1013. A corruption of *dýdh*, qd. v.

GYDHAS, s. m. Judgment. Llwyd, 74. A contracted form of *gyhudhas*, a mutation of *cyhudhas*, or *cuhudhas*, qd. v.

GYDHIHWAR, s. m. The evening. Llwyd, 52, 65. † *Mi vedn gyz gwelaz arta gydhihwar,* I will see you again in the evening. 244. One of the various forms of *godhihwar*, or *gwrthuer*, qd. v.

GYE, v. a. To spear, to pierce with a lance. *Pan fo guw yn y dhulé, me a hyrch dhodho hertyé, hag a'n gy ewn dh'y golon,* when there is a spear in his hands, I will enjoin him to thrust, and he shall pierce him right to the heart. P.C. 2234. Formed from *guw*, a spear.

GYF, v. a. He shall have. A mutation of *cýf*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Efa gýf yn Araby, yn mount Tabor, gwelynnny a plansas Moyses, hep mar,* he will find

- in Arabia, in Mount Tabor, rods which Moses planted, without doubt. O.M. 1930. *Ena why a gŷf asen hag ebel yn un golmen*, there ye shall find an ass and foal in a halter. P.C. 176. *Ny gŷf medhek a'n sawya*, he finds not a leech (that) can cure him. R.D. 1648.
- GYFFE, v. a. He may have. A mutation of *cyffé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Warnedhy pren be tewlys, ol an bows pyw a'n gyffé*, on it a lot was cast, all the coat who should have. M.C. 190. *Gyfyé* is another form, qd. v.
- GYFFY, v. a. Thou shalt have. A mutation of *cyffy*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Fystyn ow dŷf whék a vy, gweyt an harlot na scapyo; drok handlé, del om kyry, pan gyffy dalhen ynno*, hasten, my sweet captain mine, take care that the knave escapes not; handle him roughly, as thou lovest me, when thou shalt have hold in him. P.C. 992.
- GYFYANS, s. m. Forgiveness, pardon. *Rág y servonnth yn nép plás nys tefyfh fout a gyffians*, for his servants in no place will there be a want of pardon. O.M. 1808. *A'y gyfyens ny rôf bram*, for his forgiveness I care not a jot. P.C. 2779. *Pedar, gyffiens ty a vŷdh, rák dhe eddrek yw perfyth*, Peter, pardon thou shalt have, for thy repentance is perfect. R.D. 1159. *Púp crystyon ol yn wêdh a vynno pygy gyfyans, y's kyrhaf gans ow el-edh*, every Christian also (that) will pray for pardon, I will bring them with my angels. R.D. 1576. From *gafé*, to forgive.
- GYFYE, v. a. He would have. A mutation of *cyfyé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Nyn gyfyé dén gallos dhe'n mernans y worré ef; ragon y fynnes merwel ha mós yn bédh*, man would not have power to put him to death; for us he would die, and go into the grave. R.D. 966. Another form of *gyffé*, qd. v.
- GYFYN, v. a. I did have. A mutation of *cyfyn*, 1 pers. s. imperf. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Yn y worthyp ny gyfyn fout vŷth ol yn nép termyn, kên dh'y ladhé*, in his answer I did not find any fault at all at any time, cause to kill him. R.D. 1850.
- GYFYS, part. Pardoned, forgiven. *Ha rák henna, war-barth, ol y fechas gwlán dedhy hy y feydh gyfys*, and for that, together all her sins clean to her shall be forgiven. P.C. 529. Part. pass. of *gafé*, qd. v.
- GYGEL, s. m. A distaff. See *Gigel*.
- GYHYDHA, v. a. To accuse. A mutation of *cyhydha*, or *cuhudha*, qd. v.
- GYHYDHAS, s. m. Judgment. A mutation of *cyhudhas*, or *cuhudhas*, qd. v.
- GYL, v. a. He shall be able. 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v. *Why a gŷf bohogugyon púp ŷr warnoch ow carmé; pan vynnoch agas honon, why a gŷl gŷl da dhedhé*, ye will have the poor always on you calling; when ye will yourselves, ye may do good to them. P.C. 546. *A gil, Thomas, fest yn ta; máp Dew dasserhy a wra pan y vynno*, Thomas, very well it may be; the Son of God will rise when he pleases. R.D. 941. It changes in construction to *ŷl*, qd. v.
- GYLE, s. m. A companion. See *Gilé*.
- GYLL, v. a. He will lose. A mutation of *cyll*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cyllly*, qd. v.
- GYLLY, v. a. To lose. A mutation of *cyllly*, qd. v. *Pan rŷk drys y worhemmy, ow ertech grŷk dhe gylly*, when I acted against his command, it caused me to lose my heritage. O.M. 354.
- GYLLY, v. n. To go, to become. Part. *gyllys*. *Whéth ow cufyon dyfunouch, ha kês-colon ol pesouch na gyllouch yn temptacion*, again my dears, awake, and with one heart all pray, that ye enter not into temptation. P.C. 1077. *Ny dhueth an prŷs, er na gyllyf dhe'n nêf dhum tás, may tewhylllyf arté dhum gwlás*, the time is not come, until I go to heaven to my Father, that I may return again to my country. R.D. 878. *An él dhyn a leverys worth an bédh, y vós yn ban dasserchys, ha dhe nêf golow gyllys gans mŷr eledh*, the angel said to us at the tomb, that he was risen up, and to the bright heaven gone with many angels. R.D. 1065. *Yma dhymmo vy duon, gyllys lem-myn y'm colon*, there is sorrow to me, gone now into my heart. R.D. 2247. The preterite is *gallas*; other tenses are *galsof*, *galsé*, *galsons*, qd. v.
- GYLLYF, v. n. I may be able. 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v. *Me a'n herth gwell ha gyllyf, na vlamyouch vy kyn fylyf, rák dal ôf, ny welaf man*, I will thrust it the best I can; blame me not, though I should fail, for I am blind, I see not at all. P.C. 3012. W. *gallwyv*.
- GYLM, v. a. He will bind. A mutation of *cylm*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cylmy*. *Me a gylm an nŷl wharré; otlé ow lovan gyné rág y gylmy. Ha me a gylm y gylé, alemma kyns tremené*, I will bind the one soon; behold my rope with me to bind him. And I will bind the other, before passing from hence. P.C. 2785.
- GYLMY, v. a. To bind. A mutation of *cylmy*, qd. v.
- GYLSEN, v. a. We lost. A mutation of *cylsen*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *cyllly*, qd. v. *Nang ew mēr a for pŷr wŷr, aban gylsen sight an tŷr*, it is now much of way very truly, since we lost sight of the land. C.W. 178.
- GYLVAN, s. m. A sparrow. *Gylvan gé*, a hedge-sparrow. *Llwyd*, 53, 114, 240. A later form of *golvan*, qd. v.
- GYLVINAC, s. m. A curlew. *Llwyd*, 240, 241. So called from W. *gylwin*, a beak. W. *gilvinhir*, a curlew. Gael. *guilbinn*, *guilbneach*, *guilbirneach*. Irish, *filbin*, a lapwing.
- GYLWEL, v. a. To call. *My a'th pŷs, gyns mar plék, war Iovyn gylwel mercy*, I pray thee, if it pleases thee, on Jove to call mercy. P.C. 1897. *Uthyk mŷr yw dhe areth, leman worth agan gylwel*, very horrid is thy speech, now calling us. P.C. 955. *En Tás a nêf ym gylwyr*, the Father of heaven I am called. O.M. 1. (W. *gehoir*.) *Hag ynno lues trygva, romes y a vŷdh gylwys*, and in it many dwellings, rooms they shall be called. O.M. 952. *Yowynk ha lous, kyn fo tollys dre y deunos, mercy gylwys*, young and grey, though he may be deceived by his witchery, let him call for mercy. P.C. 20. *Y'n gylwys máp Dew, yn prôf ahanaf may portho côf, pan deffé dh'y wlascor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he might bear remembrance of me, when he should come to his kingdom. R.D. 271. *Púb onan ol a ylwys, Arluth Du, yw me henna*, every one of them all cried out, Lord God, am I he? M.C. 43. *Nyns yw Ely a gylwa*, it is not Elias (whom) he called. P.C. 2973. Another form of *gelwel*, qd. v.
- GYLYWA, v. a. To shine. *Dho gyllywa*. *Llwyd*, 62. The same as *golowa*, qd. v.
- GYMERES, v. a. A mutation of *cymeres*, qd. v.
- GYMMYN, v. a. He shall commend. A mutation of *cymmy*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cymmyny*, qd. v. *A Dás yn-tré dhe dhwel mé y a gymmy*, ow ené, gwŷthé efrág tarofan,

- O Father, into thy hands I commend my soul, preserve it from terrors. O.M. 2363.
- GYMMYS, adj. So much. A mutation of *cymmys*, qd. v. *Pûr vysy a veydh dhedhé, ha dhe gymmys a ve gwrŷs*, very hard it shall be for them, and for as much as has been done. O.M. 336. *Ha gweles yn bledhen hŷr, py gymmys hŷs may teffo*, and see in a long year, to what length it may grow. O.M. 2104.
- GYN, s. m. A back. *An mŷl dyaul re dorow mellow y gŷn*, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back. P.C. 2619. A contracted form of *geyn*, a mutation of *ceyn*, or *cein*, qd. v.
- GYN, pron. adj. Our. *Dho gyn honyn*, to ourselves *Llwyd*, 244. An abbreviated form of *agyn*, or *agan* qd. v.
- GYN, prep. With. Used only in composition, as *gyné*, *gynen*, &c.
- GYNDAN, s. m. Debt. A mutation of *cyndan*, qd. v. † *Ny vedn e nevra dôs vês a gyndan*, he will never get out of debt. *Llwyd*, 230.
- GYNE, pron. prep. With me. *Drôk yw gyné, na venta cammen trylé yn maner ték*, I am sorry that thou wilt not turn thy way in a fair manner. P.C. 1292. *Otté try pren gyné vy*, behold three lots with me. P.C. 2849. An abbreviated form of *gynef*, and is also written *gené*.
- GYNEF, pron. prep. With me. *Yma gynef flowrys ték*, I have fair flowers. P.C. 258. *Gynef yma fardhel pûr dha, war ow keyn*, I have a very good burden on my back. O.M. 1616. *Duech gynef warbarth ol, me agas peys*, come with me together all, I pray you. R.D. 2307. Comp. of *gyn*, id. qd. *gan*, or *gans*, and *me*. Written also *genef*, qd. v.
- GYNEN, pron. prep. With us. *Hedré vy yn beys gynen, neffré trystyns ny gen bŷdh*, whilst thou wilt be in the world with us, we shall never have sorrow. P.C. 730. *Rŷs yw dheuch whéth, bŷs ma fo gwrŷs an dywedh, gynen lafuryé*, ye must yet, until the end be accomplished, labour with us. P.C. 1831. Written also *genen*, qd. v.
- GYNES, pron. prep. With thee. *My â gynes yn lowen*, I will go with thee gladly. P.C. 191. *Dyswé dhym nép reson a'th tyskes omma dyson, may hyllyn gynes dysky*, shew to me some reason of thy teaching here quietly, that we may learn with thee. P.C. 1250. Written also *genes*, qd. v.
- GYNES, v. a. To sow, to plant. *Llwyd*, 149. Another form of *gonys*, qd. v.
- GYNNADAR, s. m. A sower, a seedsman. *Llwyd*, 148, 240.
- GYNOUCH, pron. prep. With ye, or you. *Yn lowen gynouch my â*, joyfully I will go with you. P.C. 1835. Written also *gyneuch*. *Ytho gyneuch me a trŷk, y ges bŷdh ioy na dhyfyk, deuch lavaraf*, now with you I will stay, you shall have joy (that) will not fail, I say to you. R.D. 1309. These are various forms of *genouch*, qd. v.
- GYNS, adv. Before. A mutation of *cyns*, qd. v. *Mar ny vŷdh Pilat marow dhe gyns, ny won pyth a wrâf*, if Pilate be not dead before, I know not what I shall do. R.D. 1843.
- GYNSY, pron. prep. With her, or it. (*Gans-hy*.) *Dew a erchys dhys Moyses dhe welen y kemeres, ha gwyskel an môr gynsy*, God has commanded thee Moses, thy rod to take, and strike the sea with it. O.M. 1665. *Gallas*

- hy gobyr gynsy, ha servyys yw del gothé*, her reward is gone with her, and she is served as she ought. O.M. 2764. Welsh, *gandhi*, † *genthi*, † *kenthy*, † *genti*. Arm. *gant-hi*, † *ganti*, † *ganty*.
- GYNYS, part. Born. *Yn wedhen me a welas yn ban uhel worth scoren flôch byan nowydh gynys*, in the tree I saw high on a branch, a little child newly born. O.M. 806. *Yn wêdh ol râg agan lês, y fue gynys a wyrhes kêr Maria*, also all for our advantage, he was born of the virgin dear Mary. R.D. 1199. This is the same as *genys*, part. of *geny*, qd. v.
- GYNZHANS, pron. prep. With them. *Llwyd*, 244. Though this form is not found in the Ordinalia, *gansé* being always used, it agrees nearer with the W. *gandhynt*.
- GYRGYRIC, s. f. A partridge. *Llwyd*, 5, 117, 241, derives this from *cor-yâr*, a dwarf-hen. It occurs only in late Cornish, and more probably is a corruption of the older term *grugyer*, qd. v.
- GYRHAS, v. a. To fetch, to bring. A mutation of *cyrhas*, qd. v. *Dûn dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y dron, avel mychtern yn y se*, let us go to fetch Solomon, and let us put him in his throne, like a king in his seat. O.M. 2371. *Heil Arluth, me re gyrhas dhys dhe drê mab Adam, a fals huder, may hallo genen tregé*, hail, Lord, I have fetched home to thee the son of Adam, the false deceiver, that he may dwell with us. O.M. 564.
- GYRYN, s. f. A crown. † *Tan gyrn*, to the crown. *Llwyd*, 249. A mutation of *cyrn*, or *curyn*, qd. v.
- GYS, pron. adj. Your. *Euch, gonetheuch termyn hŷr, powes ny gys bŷdh nép preys*, go ye, labour for a long term; rest ye shall not have at any time. O.M. 1222. *Euch lemmyn yn paradis kepar del y gys prynnys marthys yn tyn*, go ye now into Paradise, like as I have redeemed ye, wondrous painfully. R.D. 180. † *Huei el dendel gyz bownas ybma*, ye may get your living here. *Llwyd*, 251. † *Mi vedn gyz gwelas arta gydhihwar*, I will see you again in the evening. 344. † *Ew hodda gyz hôr hwei*, is that your sister? 244. *Gys* is an abbreviated form of *agys*, qd. v. In later Cornish it was contracted into 'z, as † *an lydrow adro'z garrow*, the stockings on your legs. † *An esgizow adro'z treiz*, the shoes on your feet. † *An manak adro'z dorn*, the glove on your hand. *Llwyd*, 250.
- GYSENZHI, v. a. To lay. *Llwyd*, 245.
- GYSIGAN, s. f. A bladder. *Llwyd*, 25, 172, writes it *gyzigan*. W. *chwysigen*. Arm. *chouezigen*, *chouezigel*. Lat. *vesica*.
- GYSSUCH, v. a. Ye left, or have left. *Syr Pilat dhys lowené, corf Cryst, a gysseuch gyné, yn bédh gallas*, Sir Pilate, joy to thee, the body of Christ, (which) you left with me, is gone to the tomb. R.D. 38. 2 pers. pl. preter. of *gasé*, qd. v.
- GYSSYS, v. a. Thou leftest, or hast left. *A Tás, ôs ow Dew kêr, prág y'm gyssys tuch dheworthys yn nép maner*, O Father, thou art my dear God, why hast thou left me a moment from thee in any manner? P.C. 2957. 2 pers. sing. preterite of *gasé*, qd. v.
- GYST, s. m. A joist, a beam. Pl. *gystys*. *Yn crês an chy rês vyé kafus gŷst crêf na vo gwan*, in the midst of the house it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it may not be weak. O.M. 2482. *Saw levereuch*

dhym defry, pren dhè gýst ple kefyn ny, a vo compes avel sheft, but tell ye me seriously, a tree for the beam where shall we find, which may be straight like a shaft. O.M. 2492. *Lemyn dreheveuch an gist, yw gwrýs crows, war duscodh Cryst, dh'y dôn dhe dré*, now lift ye the beam, (that) is made a cross, on the shoulders of Christ, to carry it home. P.C. 2584. *Sytteuch gystys worth an yet*, put ye beams against the gate. P.C. 3067. Written also *jyst*, qd. v. W. *díst*. Gael. *díst*. Scot. *geist, gest*.

GYTHEFFIA, v. a. To propose, to offer. *Llwyd*, 102, *gytheffias*, offered. *Gytheffys dhyu'*, offered to you. 242. † *Rag dout na vedho na mwi gytheffiaz dhyu'*, *rhag an dzhedhma*, lest there be no more offered to you this day. 250.

GYVYANS, s. m. Forgiveness, pardon. *Ol mên's trespas a wrugé, dhodho ef me a'n gafsé, a menné gelwel gyvyans*, all the evil he has done, to him I would forgive it, if he would ask pardon. P.C. 1816. This is another form of *gyfyans*, qd. v.

GYW, adj. Deserving, worthy, able. *Râg own y a gan-gyes llyw, râg gwander y a godhas, yn trevyth y nyng êns gyw dhe welhyl dris y vynnas*, for fear they changed colour, for weakness they fell, in nothing were they able to act beyond his will. M.C. 68. *Ha Pilat dhe war breder a leverys dhe Ihesu; ol an dús-ma a lever dhe vós cregis te yw gyw*, and Pilate presently said to Jesus; all these men say that thou art deserving to be hanged. M.C. 129. *I feynys o brás ha crêf yn ioy dhe-dhy trylys yw, râg migternás yw yn nêf, dhe vós gordhyys hy yw gyw*, her pains (that) were great and strong are turned into joy for her, for she is queen in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy. M.C. 226. Another form of *gwyw*, qd. v.

H.

THIS letter, sounded as in English, is not only an aspiration, but a distinct letter, and has two separate offices. First, it is employed to aspirate initial vowels after certain words preceding:—thus *gallaf*, I am able; *ny allaf*, I am not able; *may hallaf*, that I may be able. *Gallouch*, ye are able; *ny allouch*, ye are not able; *may hallouch*, that ye may be able. Secondly: in Cornish *h* is frequently used as a substitute for the guttural *ch*:—thus *whêh* for *chwêch*, six; *marh* for *march*, a horse; *golhy* for *golchy*, to wash; *dh'y huhudha*, for *dh'y chuhudha*, to accuse her; *yn y holon* for *yn y cholon*, in her heart. Cf. Gr. *χῆμα, χῆς*, with the Lat. *hiems, heri*.

HA, conj. And. Before a vowel *hag*. *Tás ha máb*, father and son. *Dén hag aneval*, man and beast. It is used with *kepar*, like, as, when it has no equivalent in English: thus, *kepar ha dew*, like a god. O.M. 290. *Kepar hag ón*, like as we are. O.M. 894. *Kepar ha my*, like me. O.M. 2350. *Kepar ha del leverys*, as I said. P.C. 2690. *Gwell ha gyllyf*, the best I can. P.C. 3012. *Kepar ha me a welas*, as I saw. R.D. 1076. It is often found joined with other words, as *han*, (*ha-an*) and the; *hath*, (*ha-ath*) and thy; *hay*, and his; *hammy*, and me. It is sometimes found written *a*. W. *a, ag*

ac, +ha, +hac. Arm. *ha, hag*. Ir. *acus, agus*. Gael. *agus*. Manx, *as*. Lat. *ac*.

HA, interj. Ah, alas. *Pryce*.

HABADIN, s. m. Bondage, slavery. *Me yw an Arluth dhy Dew, nêb a's drós dhe vês a'n tÿr Mizraim, dhe vês a'n chy habadin*, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. *Pryce*.

HABAL, adj. Apt, fit. *Pryce*.

HABLYS, s. m. Preparation. *Deyow hablys*, the Thursday of preparation. Maundy Thursday. *An dýdh o deyow hablys, may fenné Ihesus sopyé gans an rê yn y servys war an bÿs re dhewessé*, the day was the Thursday of preparation, that Jesus would sup with those in his service on the world (whom) he had chosen. M.C. 41. Written also *hamlos*. *Kerch a'n fenten dhym dour clér dhe dhygtyé bós dhynny ny erbyn soper, kepar del yw an vaner duyow hamlos*, fetch clear water for me from the fountain, to prepare food to us for supper, like as it is the custom on Thursday of the preparation. P.C. 654. W. *dydh iau cablyd*. Arm. *iaou-gamblid, iaou-amblid*. In W. *cablyd* means blaspheming, and *maundy* may be derived from the old English, *maund*, or *maunder*, to murmur. In Med. Lat. *capitulavium* is the name of Palm Sunday; and metaphorically a *chiding*, or *castigation*. Cf. old Irish, *caplat, caplait*.

HABLYTH, adj. Pliant. *Pryce*. Incorrectly for *hyblyth*, qd. v.

HACRA, adj. More or most foul. This is both the comparative and superlative of *hager*, and is generally written in the Ordinalia, *hacré*. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, mÿl wêth a vÿjdh an dywedh, ha hakcré es an dalleth*, if it happen so, a thousand (times) worse will be the end, and more odious than the beginning. R.D. 350. *An hacré mernans a vo, me a vyn ordyne dhodho* the most cruel death that may be, I will ordain for him. R.D. 2005. *Byneges re by, dhe'n harlot pan fynsys ry an hakcré mernans yn beys; rák hacré mernans eys em-ladhé y honan ny gaffé dên, my a grÿs*, blessed be thou, to the villain when thou wouldst give the cruelest death in the world; for a more cruel death than to kill himself no man may find, I believe. R.D. 2071.

HACTER, s. m. Deformity. *Oll dha splendor, ha'th tec-ter, y trayl scon dhys dha hacter, ha mër uthec byllen*, all thy splendour, and thy beauty shall be turned immediately to deformity, and most ugly foulness. C.W. 22. A contracted form of *hacder*, the abstract substantive of *hager*.

HAD, comp. pron. And thy, (*ha-ad*.) *Dhe dhewyth awos plegyé, râg haneth me re welas y to venions had ladhé*, thou shalt promise on account of pleasing (me,) for to-night I have seen that vengeance would come and slay thee. M.C. 123.

HAF, s. m. Summer. Corn. Voc. *estas*. *Púp gwedhen tefyns a'y sáf, ow tôn hy frút ha'y delyow, ha'n losowys erbyn háf degyns hás yn erberow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 31. *My re bredyrys gúl prat, râg y wythé erbyn háf*, I have thought of doing a thing, to keep it against summer. O.M. 488. *Tormentores, dhymmo deuch, py vyngeans ha geuch why agas býdh kys dós háf*, executioners, come to

- me, or surely vengeance ye shall have before summer comes. R.D. 1763. In later Cornish it was pronounced *háv*, as in Welsh. (Ll. 41.) *Ha frutes war búb gwedhan y teyf gwáf ha háv keffrys*, and fruits on every tree shall grow winter and summer likewise. C.W. 28. W. *háv*, †*ham*. Arm. *han*, *hanv*, †*háf*. Ir. *samh*, *samhradh*. Gael. *samh*, *samhradh*. Manx, *sourey*.
- HAG, conj. And. Used before vowels, as *ha*, (qd. v.) is before consonants.
- HAGEN, adv. But, but yet, notwithstanding. *Llwyd*, 172. W. *hagen*. "Tebyg yw genyv i hagen, it appears likely to me nevertheless." (Mabin. j. 259.) Arm. *hagon*, *hogen*. Ir. *ceana*, *acht ceana*. Gael. *ceana*, *a cheana*.
- HAGENZOL, adv. And also, furthermore, moreover. *Llwyd*, 135, 249.
- HAGER, adj. Ugly, deformed, rough, foul, evil, naughty, fierce, cruel. Comp. *hacrah*. Sup. *hacra*. *Hag y ee dhe ben dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly mouths. M.C. 196. *Yma ow tegensynvé hager gowes, war ow fédh*, there is coming down a fierce shower, on my faith. O.M. 1080. *Govy vÿth rák edregé, bós mar hager ow gorfen*, woe to me ever for sorrows, that my end should be so cruel. P.C. 1530. *Hager awel hag awel tég*, foul weather and fine weather. Pryce. *Hager oberow*, evil deeds. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *hagyr*, *hagr*. Arm. *hacr*. Eng. *haggard*.
- HAGRY, v. a. To make ugly, or unseemly; to defile. Part. *hagrys*. *Noy, mar lenwys ew an bÿs lemyñ a skere-wynsy, may thew dewedh devethys unna a gÿk pÿp hynyth; gans péch pÿr wÿr ew hagrys, ny allaf sparya na moy*, Noah, so full is the world now of wickedness, that an end is come in it of flesh of every kind; with sin very truly it is defiled, I can forbear no more. C.W. 164. W. *hagru*. Arm. *hacraat*.
- HAI, pron. subs. She. *Llwyd*, 56, 67, 244, thus writes *hi*, or *hy*, qd. v.
- HAIL, adj. Generous, liberal, bountiful. Corn. Vocab. *largus*. W. *hael*, †*hail*, †*hel*. Arm. *heal*, *hel*, †*hail*, †*hael*. Ir. *fail*, *fial*. Gael. *fial*. Manx, *feoilt*.
- HAIR, comp. pron. And our. *Llwyd*, 244. Comp. of *ha*, and, and *ein*, our, which is the Welsh form, the Cornish being *agan*.
- HAIZ, s. m. Barley. Pryce. W. *haidh*. Arm. *heiz*.
- HAL, s. m. A salt marsh, a moor. Plural, *hallow*. *Och, tru, tru, shyndyys ôf gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y venym, ow coské yn haus yn hál*, Oh, sad, sad! I am hurt by a black toad, and blown by his venom, sleeping down in the moor. O.M. 1780. *Neffré na wrello dybry, lemyñ fleryé ha peddry, kepar ha seym py lyys haal*, that she may never eat, but stink and rot, like train oil, or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2708. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Penhale*, *Penhallow*. So also *Pennal*, in Merioneth. W. *hál*. Arm. *hál*.
- HAL, s. m. A hill. Pl. *halow*. *Hál bian*, a little hill. *Llwyd*, 172. †*An lyzúan bian gen i'ar nedhez, ez a tivi en an halow nei, ez kreiez Pléth Maria*, the small plant with the twisted stalk, (which) grows on our hills is called *Pléth Maria*. 245. A late form of *alt*, or *als*, qd. v.
- HALAN, s. m. The calends. *Dew halan gwáv*, All Saints' day, lit. the calends of winter. *Llwyd*, 45. W. *dydh calan gauav*. *Halan* is a mutation of *calan*, qd. v.

- HALLAF, v. a. I shall be able. A mutation of *gallaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v. *Ny gewsyth, rák ny wo-dhas bós grontys dhym gallos brás hedhew may hallaf dywys*, thou dost not speak, for thou knowest not that there is granted to me great power, this day that I may choose. P.C. 2183.
- HALLAN, v. a. I may be able. A mutation of *gallan*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Alemma rág ny'm býdh creys, gon dhe wÿr lour, ny welaf vy ydh hallan sawyé ow bew-nans, mars dre mÿr our*, henceforth there will be no peace for me, I know well enough; I do not see that I can save my life, unless by much gold. R.D. 1962. *Dóg vy besyn dhodha, may hallan ve attendya pan vaner lew ythewa*, lead me to it, that I may see what manner of lion it is. C.W. 114. It is also the 1 pers. pl. *Myn-strells, growch dheny peba, may hallan warbarth downssya*, minstrels, do ye pipe to us, that we may together dance. C.W. 184.
- HALLE, v. a. He might be able. A mutation of *gallé*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *gally*. *Dheworté un lam bechan ydh éth, pesy may hallé*, from them a little space he went, that he might pray. M.C. 53. *Yn della ef a vynné, may hallé dre baynys brás merwel rág dhe gerensé*, so he would, that he might with great pains die for thy love. M.C. 70.
- HALLER, v. pass. It is possible. A mutation of *galler*, 3 pers. s. pres. passive. *Yma onen dheuch parys, a arans pÿr ha fÿn gwÿs; my a's gor adro dhodho, may haller govos dhe wÿr, ha gweles yn bledhen hÿr py gymmys hÿs may teffo*, here is one ready for you, of silver pure, and fine made; I will put it round it, that it may be known truly, and seen in a long year, to what length it may grow. O.M. 2102. *Me a'n kelm, hag a cach an cercot vrás dhe vés ús adro dhodho, may haller ry yfle gras*, I will bind him, and snatch the large surcoat away, (which) is about him, that it may be possible to give an evil grace. P.C. 2076.
- HALLO, v. a. He may be able. A mutation of *gallo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Dh'y teller kÿns éns arté, Noe gonys may hallo*, to its former place let it go again, that Noah may till (the ground.) O.M. 1096. *Dún dhe gyr-has Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y dron avel mychtern yn y se, may hallo vós kerenys*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and let us place him on his throne, like a king in his seat, that he may be crowned. O.M. 2374.
- HALLONS, v. a. They may, or might be able. A mutation of *gallons*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *gally*. *Ol an beys a rós dhedhé, may hallons ynno bewé, h'aga flechys vynytha a dheffo anedhé y*, all the world he gave to them, that they might in it live, and their children afterwards (that) should come from them. O.M. 2832. *Ar-luth, yma dour tommys lour, may hallons bós golhys aga trÿs yn kettep pol*, Lord, there is water warmed enough, that may be washed their feet every one. P.C. 840. *An prysners kettep onan drewhy yn rák dyssemypys may hallons bones brugys*, the prisoners every one bring ye forth immediately, that they may be judged. P.C. 2234.
- HALLOUCH, v. a. Ye shall be able. A mutation of *gallouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thás may hallouch mós dh'y asedh*, watch ye and pray my Father that ye may be able to go to his seat. M.C. 52. *Deuch geneff, ha holyouch ve, godhvedhouch na rell-*

- ouch trós, ha me a ra dhe Crist ammé, may hallouch y aswonvos, come ye with me, and follow me, see that ye make not a noise, and I will kiss Christ, that ye may be able to know him. M.C. 63.*
- HALOIN**, s. m. Salt. Cornish Vocabulary, *sal*, where it is also written *halein*. In late Cornish it was pronounced *halan*, and *holan*. Welsh, *halen*. Arm. *halen*, *holen*, *choulen*. Ir. *salann*. Gael. *salann*. Manx, *sollan*. Lat. *sal*. Gr. *ἅλας*, *ἅλας*. Goth. *salt*. Lett. *sahls*. Slav. *solu*. Eng. *salt*.
- HALOINER**, s. m. A salt-maker, a salter. Corn. Voc. *salinator*. Welsh, *halenwr*. Arm. *halenmour*, *holenner*, *choalenner*. Irish, *salanoir*.
- HALSAN**, v. a. I should be able. A mutation of *galsan*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *Yn erna re sent deffry ydh halsan rowlya púr gay, ha bós stately dhom dewys*, then by the saints truly I should be able to rule very gaily, and be stately in my godhead. C.W. 46. *My hall, Sera, dheuch granty, a callen dós dhe'n pryck-na, ydh halsan bós púr very*, I may, Sir, to you grant, if I could come to that degree, I should be very merry. C.W. 44.
- HAM**, adj. Wrong. *Ow ham wýth brás, gáf dhym, a Tás, dre dhe vertu*, my great evil deed forgive me, O Father, by thy virtue. P.C. 3029. The regular aspirate mutation of *cam*, qd. v.
- HAM**, comp. pron. And my. *My ham gwrék ham flóch byhan*, me and my wife and my little child. O.M. 397. Comp. of *ha* and *am*; it may be written for distinction *ha'm*, though not so marked in the Ordinalia.
- HAMBROKKYA**, v. a. To wash. *Llwyd*, 77.
- HAMLOS**, s. m. Preparation. *Duyow hamlos*, Maundy Thursday. *Kepar del yw an vaner duyow hamlos*, like as it is the custom on Maundy Thursday. P.C. 654. Written also *hablys*, qd. v.
- HAMMY**, comp. pron. And me. (*Ha-my*.) *Aban vynnyth púp huny ladhé ol an nór vÿs-ma, saw unsel ow tús hammy, ladh ny gansé maga ta*, since thou wilt kill every one who is on the earth of this world, save only my people and me, kill us with them as well. O.M. 971.
- HAN**, s. m. A song. *Rág henna my a's temptyas dhe behé, may fe ellas aga hân kepar ha my*, for that I tempted them to sin, that "alas" might be their song like as mine. O.M. 310. The regular aspirate form of *cân*, qd. v.
- HAN**, comp. art. And the. (*Ha-an*.) For distinction this may be written *ha'n*.
- HANADZHAN**, s. m. A sigh. (*Ll. 8, 159*.) W. *ochenaid*, *uchenaid*. Arm. *huanat*, *chuanat*. Ir. *eagnach*, *osnadh*. Gael. *osnag*, *osnad*, *uchanaich*. Manx, *osnee*. Sansc. *us'na*.
- HANAF**, s. m. A drinking-cup. Corn. Vocab. *hanapus*. *Llwyd*, 33, 45, gives *hanath* as the late form. Arm. *hanap*, *hanaf*, a measure for grains and liquids. Med. Lat. *hanafas*, *hanapus*. Fr. *hanap*. Eng. *hanaper*, *hamper*.
- HANDERU**, s. m. A cousin german. *Pryce*. W. *cevn-der*, *cevn-derw*, † *ceintiru*, pl. in Oxford Glosses. Arm. *cevenderv*, *cenderv*.
- HANETH**, adv. This night, to-night. *Pý le y'n gevyth ef chy, rág yn nós haneth dybry bós Pask omma ef a vyn*, where shall he find a house? for in this night, eat the Passover meal here he will. P.C. 671. *El a'n leverys dedhy haneth, ha hy yn gwyly púr dhyfun, mÿns re gewsys*, an angel said it to her this night, and she in bed quite awake, all that I have said. P.C. 2203. *Ple ma haneth a wor dén vÿth*, where is there to-night any man who knows? R.D. 849. W. *heno*, † *henoid*. Arm. *henoz*. Ir. *a-nocht*, † *innocht*. Gael. *a-nochd*. Manx, *nocht*. Lat. *hác nocte*.
- HANEU**, s. f. A sow. *Llwyd*, 159, 241. An erroneous reading of *baneu*, qd. v.
- HANIC**, adj. Summerly. *Pryce*.
- HANOW**, s. m. A name. Pl. *hynwyn*, *henwyn*. *Ke yn rák, del y'm kyrry, yn hanow Dew awartha*, go before, as thou lovest me, in the name of God above. O.M. 538. *Pý hanow y fÿdh gylwys*, what name shall he be called? O.M. 676. *Me a'th pÿs gans dhe ganow, lavar dhymmo dhe hanow*, I pray thee with thy mouth, tell me thy name. R.D. 233. *Pý hanow ós benen vás*, what name art thou, good woman? R.D. 1697. *Ow hanow yw ver-nona*, my name is Veronica. R.D. 1703. *Agá hynwyn y a vÿdh an houl, ha'n lór, ha'n steryan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 35. *Ro dhodhans aga henwyn*, give them their names. C.W. 30. Written also *anow*, qd. v. W. *henw*, *enw*. Arm. *hanó*, † *hanu*. Irish, *ainim*, *ainm*. Gael. *ainm*. Manx, *enm*. Gr. *ὄνομα*. Lat. *nomen*.
- HANS**, s. m. A hundred. *Try hans cevelyn da an lester a vÿdh a hÿs*, three hundred cubits good the ship shall be in length. O.M. 955. The regular aspirate mutation of *cans* after *try*. So W. *tri chant*.
- HANTER**, s. m. A half, a moiety. *Gansé y a'n hom-bronkyas yn prÿs hanter nós*, with them they led him at the season of midnight. M.C. 76. *Try hans kevelyn da an lester a vÿdh a hÿs, ha hanter cans kevelyn yn-wédh ty a wra y lés*, three hundred cubits good the vessel shall be in length, and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width. O.M. 957. *Yn della hy a begyas bys hanter dÿdh yredy*, so it ceased till mid-day surely. M.C. 201. *Myreuch worth an vorvoran, hanter pÿsk ha hanter dén*, look ye at the mermaid, half fish and half man. P.C. 2404. *Wosé try deydh ha hanter*, after three days and a half. R.D. 226. W. *hanner*, † *hanther*. Arm. *hanter*.
- HANWAF**, v. a. I will name. 1 pers. s. fut. of *henwel*, qd. v. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr dhe vygyens dén war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I esteem birds without equal for food of man in the world. O.M. 129. *Ythanwaf (ydh-hanwaf) búch ha tarow, ha march yw bést hep parow, dhe váp dén rág ymweres*, I name cow and bull, and horse, (which) is a beast without equal, for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 123.
- HANYS**, pron. prep. From thee. *Mester da, der dha gymmyas, me a wél un lodn púr vrás hanys yn bush ow plattyá*, good master, by thy leave, I see a very great bullock from thee in the bush couching. C.W. 112. This is not the common form, which is *ahanas*, qd. v. W. *hanot*. The root is *han*, from, or out of.
- HAR**, s. m. Slaughter. *Llwyd*, 45, 65, *hár*. Another form of *ar*, qd. v.
- HARDLYCH**, adv. Closely. *Pan fue an purpur war skwych kychys dhe vés gans dyw dhorn, wortó y glynes hardlych ran a'n kýc býs yn ascorn*, when the purple was on a sudden snatched away with two hands, to it there stuck closely a piece of the flesh even to the bone. R.D. 2597. Ang. Sax. *heardlice*. Eng. *hardly*.

HARDH, adj. Strong, bold, close. *Ha me a wŷth hārdh na fe dēn fŷth ol anedhē dhe wŷl dhe Dhew sacrifyth*, and I will take good care that there be not any man of them to make sacrifice to God. O.M. 1517. *My a's gwŷth gans mŷr enour na vo hardh dēn yn bŷs-ma, kyn fe mychtern py emprou, aga gorra alemma*, I will keep them with great honour, that there be no strong man in this world, though he be king or emperor, to take them hence. O.M. 2054. *Yn della ydh il codha a tŷs warnan yn torma, na fēn hardh dh' aga gwŷthē*, so the people may fall upon us at that time, that we may not be able to keep them. P.C. 2297. *Pŷr hardh dŷn dhodho wharrē, gorryn ef yn bēdh artē; du yw y lyw*, very boldly let us come to him soon, let us put him in the grave again; black is his hue. R.D. 2099. W. *hardh*. Arm. *harz*.

HARENGA, s. m. Love, affection. A mutation of *car-enga*, qd. v.

HARFEL, s. m. A viol. Corn. Voc. *fiala*. From the Latin, *harpa*.

HARFELLOR, s. m. A fiddler. Corn. Vocab. *fidicen*; where a female fiddler is called *fellores*, *fidicina*.

HARHA, v. a. To bark, to cry out at one, to bay like a dog. *Llwyd*, 34, 77. Another form of *harthy*, qd. v.

HARLOT, s. m. A vile man, a rogue, a villain: used as a term of reproach. *Ef o harlot, tebel wās, wotewedh lader vye*, he was a vile man, a wicked fellow, at last a thief he was. M.C. 38. *Ha dhe Iesus y honon an harlot a levery, and to Jesus himself the scoundrel said*. M.C. 81. *Avel harlot ow lordyē*, lording it like a rogue. O.M. 901. *An harlot brās*, the great villain. O.M. 907. This is the frequent meaning of the word in old English; (see Chaucer,) and its original meaning was a bold stripling, a servant, or a hoiden, which shews that it was borrowed from the W. *herlod*, a stripling.

HARLUTRY, s. m. Corruption, rottenness. *An mŷr brās yn cut termyn adro dhom tŷr a bŷdh dreys, rāg y wetha pŷr elyn orth harlutry prest pŷb preys*, the great sea in a short time about my earth shall be brought, to keep it very clean from corruption at all times. C.W. 8.

HARLYTH, adv. Exactly. *Ottevé musurys da, dēn yn bŷs ny'n musyr gwel; harlyth my a'n trehy omma, hag ewnnē gans ol dhe nel*, behold it well measured; no man in the world will measure it better; I will cut it exactly here, and adjust it with all thy strength. O.M. 2512.

HAROW, adj. Rough, rugged, sharp, severe. *Suel a vynno bŷs sylwys golsowens ow lavarow, a Ihesu del ve helheys war an bŷs avel carow, ragon menouch rebekis ha dyspresiys yn harow*, whosoever would be saved, let him hearken to my words, of Jesus how he was hunted on the world like a deer; for us often reproached and despised cruelly. M.C. 2. A mutation of *garow*, qd. v.

HAROW, interj. Sad! alas! Out, out, *harow, harow, mar ny vŷdh Pilat marow, dhe gŷns ny won pŷth a wraf*, out, out, alas, alas! if Pilate be not slain, I know not what rather I shall do. R.D. 1841. W. *haro*.

HARTHY, v. a. To bark, to cry out, to bay like a dog. *Llwyd*, 13, 29. W. *arthu*, *cyvarth*. Arm. *harza*. Gael. *comhart*.

HAS, s. m. Seed. *Pŷp gwedhen tefyns a'y sáf, ow tŷn hy frŷt ha'y delyow, ha'n losowys, erbyn háf, degŷns hās yn erberow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves, and let the plants against summer

produce seed in gardens. O.M. 32. *War bŷp frŷt, losow ha hās, a vo ynny hy tevys*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, that may be grown in it. O.M. 77. *Ol a'n edhyn ow nygē gwel copel may kemery, anedhē dhe sawyē hās*, of all the birds flying, be careful that thou take a couple, to save seed from them. O.M. 1025. *Me yw mychtern re wruk cās, ol rāg dry Adam ha'y hās a tebel scuth*, I am a king that has suffered, all to bring Adam and his seed from evil plight. R.D. 2518. W. *hād*. Arm. *hād*. Lat. *satus*, *satio*. Goth. *seths*. Germ. *saat*. Eng. *seed*. Sansc. *sŷtis*, from *su*, to produce.

HAS, v. a. He will leave. A mutation of *gās*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gasē*. *A ow máp kēr, na porth a wher, Dew a'th weres; ef Dew a rās a'n covath ny hās*, O my dear son, do not complain; he a God of grace will not leave thee from remembrance. O.M. 1359.

HASSAF, v. a. I will leave. A mutation of *gasaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gasē*. *Dhe vāp Ysac a geryth, y offrynnē reys yw dhys, war venedh a dhysquedhaf dhysso gy, del lavaraf, a'n covath bŷth ny hassaf, mar qurēth dhym an sacryfys*, thy son Isaac whom thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him upon a mountain which I shall shew to thee, as I say, from remembrance I will not leave thee, if thou wilt make to me the sacrifice. O.M. 1283.

HAT, s. m. A hat. *Llwyd*, 62, observes that *debr dour*, (i. e. *sella pluvialis*) which some use, seems a late invented word. W. *het*, *hetan*. Ir. *hata*. It is not a Celtic term, but Teutonic. Ang. Sax. *hæt*. Germ. *hut*. The primary meaning is a cover; whence a thimble is called in German, *finger-hut*.

HATH, comp. pron. And thy. (*Ha-ath*.) *Attebres, ty ha'th worty, a'n wedhen ha'y avalow*, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits. O.M. 175. *Ha ny ow tŷs a le-na, my ha'th vam kekyffrys*, and we coming from that place, I and thy mother also. O.M. 715. W. *ath*, *a'th*.

HAUNSEL, s. m. Breakfast. *Llwyd*, 17. *Gwāg ōv, ra ve gawas haunsel*, I am hungry, shall I have breakfast? *Pryce*. Borrowed from the English, *handsel*.

HAUS, adv. Downwards, down. *Ellas, ōch, tru, tru, shyndyys ōf gans cronek du, whethys gans y venym, ow coské yn haus yn hāl*, alas, Oh, sad, sad, I am hurt by a black toad, and blown by his venom, sleeping down in the moor. O.M. 1780. † *In hanz*. (*Llwyd*, 248.) W. *yn is*.

HAV, s. m. Summer. *Ha fruites war bŷb gwedhan y teyf, gwāv ha hāv keffrys*, and fruits upon every tree shall grow, winter and summer alike. C.W. 28. A later form of *háf*, qd. v.

HAVAL, adj. Like, similar, resembling. Super. *havalla*. *Ny a'd wra ty dhēn a bry, haval d'agan face wharé*, we make thee man of clay, like to our face presently. O.M. 60. *Ow formyē ték ha dyblans, ty rŷm grŷk pŷr havel dhys*, forming me fair and bright, thou hast made me very like to thee. O.M. 88. *An Tās a nēf a'n grŷk ef dhodho haval*, the Father of heaven made him like to himself. O.M. 878. W. *haval*. Arm. *hevel*, *henvel*, *hanval*, *hanoual*. Ir. *samhail*, *amhail*, † *samal*, † *amal*. Gael. *samhail*. Manx. *oil*. Gr. *ὁμαλός*. Lat. *similis*. Sansc. *sama*. Goth. *sama*. Slav. *samu*. Eng. *same*.

HAVALDER, s. m. Likeness, similitude, resemblance. Pl. *havaldraw*. *Ha Dew laveras, gerro ny geel dēn en agan*

- havalder, warlér agan havalder*, and God said let us make man in our own image, after our likeness. C.W. p. 192. *Te nyn wra dhys honon havalder trehys vjth, na havalder a travyth és yn néf a wartha*, thou shalt not make to thyself the likeness of any things, nor the likeness of any thing in heaven above. Pryce. *Ha guréns an gy bós rág havalldrow, ha rág termeniow, ha rág journiow, ha rág bledheniow*, and let them be for likenesses, and for seasons, and for days, and for years. C.W. p. 190.
- HAW, comp. pron. And my. (*Ha-ow.*) *Pûr apert hag yn golow y leveris ow dyskas, ow lahys, ha'w lavarow*, very openly and in light I spake my doctrine, my laws, and my words. M.C. 79. *Rág omsawya ow honyn, keffrys ow gwrék ha'w flehys, an lester a vjdh genyn*, to save myself, also my wife, and my children, the vessel shall be with us. C.W. 172.
- HAWLSONS, v. a. They shouted. *Pylat arté a gowsas, a Ihesus pýth a vjdh guris; y hawlsons gans golon vrás dhe'n mernans bedhens gorris*; Pilate, again said, "With Jesus what shall be done?" they shouted with great heart, "let him be put to the death!" M.C. 126. *Y hawlsons gans moy colon, bedhens ef yn crows ledhys*, they exclaimed with greater heart, let him be slain on a cross. M.C. 128. This is the 3 pers. pl. preterite of *helwy*, qd. v.
- HAWZ, s. f. A duck. Pryce gives this as the late form of *hós*, qd. v. Pl. *higi*. See also Llwyd, 241.
- HAYS, s. m. Seed. A late orthography of *hás*, qd. v.
- HE, s. m. The skin. Corn. Voc. *cutis*. W. *hiv*.
- HE, adv. Easily. It is used in the three British dialects as a prefix in composition, to denote feasibility. Thus, *hegar*, amiable; *hewel*, visible. It is also written *ho*, as in *hogil*, feasible; and *hy*, as in *hyblyth*, pliant. W. *hygar*, † *hegar*; *hynvel*, † *hewel*; *hyblyg*, † *heblyg*. Arm. *hegar*. It is analogous to *εῖ* in Greek, as *εὐπλεκτης*. W. *hyblyg*; *εὐβουλος*, W. *hybwyll*. In old Irish, the form was † *so*, † *su*. Gael. *so*. Sansc. *su*.
- HEB, prep. Without, destitute, or void of. *Máb dén heb ken ys bara, nyn gevas oll y vewnas*, the Son of Man without other than bread hath not taken all his life. M.C. 12. *Gwás, te a dhék an grows heb wow*, fellow, thou shalt bear the cross without a lie. M.C. 174. Written equally common *hep*. *Pysyn may fyyn servysy dh'agan arluth hep parow*, let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equals. O.M. 236. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nóth ol ýns hep dylyow*, on it there is a tree, high with many a branch, but they are all bare without leaves. O.M. 777. W. *heb*, † *hep*. Arm. *heb*, *hep*. Ir. † *sech*. Gr. *ékás*. Lat. *secus*. Zend, *haca*.
- HEBFORD, adj. Without a road. Corn. Vocab. *inviam*. Comp. of *heb*, without, and *ford*, or *fordh*, a road.
- HEBMA, pron. adj. This. † *Rág hedna me a wra, byn-ytha wosa hebma, yn eborn y fýdh gwelys an gabm dhavas yn teffry*, for that I will cause, ever after this, in the sky that there shall be seen the rainbow manifestly. C.W. 182. A late corruption of *hemma*, qd. v.
- HEBRENCIAT, s. m. A leader. *Hebrenchiat luir, dux*, a captain: *hebrenchiat plui*, presbyter, an elder, lit. "the leader of a parish." Corn. Voc. (*ch* for *k*.) W. *hebryngiad*. Arm. *ambrouger*. The verbal form in the Ordinalia is *hembronc*, qd. v.
- HECCA, s. m. Richard, Dick. A man's name. Pryce.
- HECHEN, s. m. A tribe, family, kind, sort. *Me a'n clewas ow tyffen na vo reys, awos hechen, trubü vjth dhe*

- syr Cesar*, I heard him forbidding that there be given, for any consideration, any tribute to sir Caesar. P.C. 1574. Various written *hehen*, *echen*, *ehen*, qd. v.
- HED, s. m. Length, longitude. Llwyd, 231. The old form of *hés*, or *hýs*, qd. v. W. *hýd*, † *hit*, and provincially in Wales, *feed*. Arm. *héd*. Ir. *fad*, *feadh*, † *fo*. Gael. *fad*. Manx, *fud*.
- HED, pron. adj. That, that same. *Héd* is an abbreviated form of *hedda*, and only occurs in late Cornish. † *Héd yw*, that is. Llwyd, 232.
- HEDDA, pron. adj. That, that same. A further corruption of *hedna*, as this is of *henna*. Llwyd, 10, 73, 244. † *Udzha hedda*, afterward. 124.
- HEDNA, pron. adj. That, that same. A corruption of *henna*, qd. v. † *Bedhez gwešgyz dhiwelth, ken gweškal enwelth, rág hedna yw an gwella point a skians oll*, be struck twice before striking once, for that is the best point of wit of all. Llwyd, 251.
- HEDRA, s. m. October, the month of October. Llwyd, 10, 105. W. *hydrev*, the ingathering, harvest, autumn, October; so defined by Dr. Owen Pughe, who derives the word from *hyd*, to, and *trév*, town, home. Dr. Davies derives it from *hydhvrev*, the belling of deer, the rutting season, October; and this agrees with the Armoric, *héré*, *hezré*.
- HEDRE, conj. Whilst, as long as. *Yth whýs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, býs yth worfen, spern ha spedhes ow tevy, hedré vy may fo anken*, in thy sweat thou shalt labour to eat, even to thy end, thorn and briars growing, as long as thou mayst be until death be. O.M. 276. *Vyn-ytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth arté*, ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 243. *Y a vjdh gwythys calas, hedré vjns y yn ow gwlas*, they shall be hard worked, as long as they are in my kingdom. O.M. 1503. *Hedré vyyn ow predery, yn glass-ygyon gesouch y aga thýr dhe wrowedhé*, while I am considering, leave them on the sword the three to lie. O.M. 2035. W. *hýd-tra*. Arm. *endra*.
- HEDH, adj. Feasible, easy, free from difficulty. Llwyd, 58. W. *hawdh*, *hédh*. Arm. *eaz*, *acz*. Ir. *sith*. Gael. *sith*.
- HEDH, s. m. Tranquillity, peace. W. *hédh*, † *hed*. Arm. *eaz*. Ir. *sith*, † *sid*. Gael. *sith*. Manx, *shee*.
- HEDHWCH, s. m. Peace, quietness, tranquillity. *Tég yw hedhwch*, fair is peace. Motto of the family of Noye. Pryce. W. *hedhwch*.
- HEDHY, v. a. To stretch out, to reach at, to reach, to fetch. Written also *hedhes*. *Stóp an wedhen trocha'n dór, may hyllyf aga hedhes*, bend the tree towards the ground, that I may reach them. O.M. 202. *Heedh ow bool dhymmo touth ta, reach me my axe quickly*. O.M. 1001. *Gwyn veys ha quellen an gýdh, may fe yrhys dhym hedhy*, gladly I would see the day, that it is enjoined me to reach. O.M. 1014. *Hédh e dhe'n dór, my a'd pýs, scon ef a vjdh amendys*, reach it to the ground, I pray thee, soon it shall be amended. O.M. 2521. *Cow-ethé, hedheuch cunys, ha me a whýth gans mûr greys, may tewé an tán wharré*, comrades, reach ye wood, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1219. *Hedhouch cercot a baly, reach ye a surcoat of satin*. P.C. 1784. *Ha why tynneuch agas try, býs may hedho dhe'n tol*, and pull ye three, until it reaches to the hole. P.C. 2764. *Y fylly moy ys tresheys, dhe'n toll guris hy na hedhé*, it failed more than a foot length, to

- the hole made that it reached not. M.C. 180. *Yn spong orth gwelen fast dhe Grist hy a ve hedhys*, in a sponge on a rod quickly to Christ (it) was reached. M.C. 202. ‡*E ryg hedhas rāg e vrēh*, he stretched forth his arm. *Llwyd*, 250. This is derived from *hēd*, length. Welsh, *hydu*, (2 pers. imp. *hwda*, pl. *hwdiwch*.) Arm. *heda*.
- HEDHY, v. a. To make peace, to cause quiet, to tranquillize, to be at peace, to rest, to cease, to stop. *Orden dhe'th tūs hy knoukyé gans meyn, na hedhens nefré erna varwa eredy*, order thy people to beat her with stones that they never stop until she die quite. O.M. 2677. *Ha gans mayn gwreuch hy knoukyé, erna wrello tremené; venytha na wreuch hedhy*, and with stones do ye beat her, until she die; never do ye stop. O.M. 2696. *Na hedhyn, rāg yma war agan toul knoukyé fast bñs may feyn squeyth*, we will not stop, for it is on our design to strike hard until we be weary. O.M. 2697. *May fo gōs y vlew-ennow, ha'y corf ol kyns ys hedhy*, that his hairs may be bloody, and his body all before leaving off. P.C. 2096. Derived from *hēdh*, peace. W. *hedhu*.
- HEDHYW, adv. To day, this day. *Hedhyw me a dhesyr dre ow grath dalleth an beys*, this day I desire by my grace to begin the world. O.M. 5. *Hedhyw yw an whefes dñdh aban dalletheys gonys*, this is the sixth day since I began to work. O.M. 49. It is written as often *hedhew*. *Pūr wryoneth re gewsys ahanaf, re'n gēdh hedhew*, very truth thou hast spoken of me, by this day. P.C. 1588. *Ioy dheuch guthyl da hedhew*, joy to ye to do well to-day. R.D. 825. *Hydhew, hithu, hithou, hithyou*, are other various forms. In the Corn. Voc. it is written *hedheu*, hodie. Welsh, *hedhyw, hedhi, † hediv*. Arm. *hizio, hisio, hirio, † endez*, (answering to the late Cornish form ‡*yn dzhedh*, *Llwyd*, 65.) Ir. *aniudh, † indiu, † hindiu*. Gael. *an diugh*. Manx, *jiu*. Lat. *hodie*, (*hoc die*.)
- HEER, adj. Long. This is the English pronunciation of *hir*, qd. v.
- HEGAR, adj. Amiable, lovely, pleasing. *Artē Iudas ow trylé, gwan wecor nyn gevé par, ny ŷl dén vñth amontyé mñns a gollas yn chyffar, worth Ihesu ef a feclé, kepar ha pan ve hegar; yn dewedh ny acordyé y golon gans y lavar*, again Judas turning; a weak trader (that) found not an equivalent, nor can any man compute how much he lost in the bargain; Jesus he flattered, as when he was amiable; in the end his heart accorded not with his word. M.C. 40. Compounded of the prefix *he*, and *cary*, to love. W. *hygar, † hegar*. Arm. *hegar, † hocar*. Gaul. *su-caros*.
- HEHEN, s. m. Kind, sort, particular, effort. *Saw ma ny ŷl bōs na hen, dhe vōdh prest yn pūp hehen y goulenwel yw ow whans*, but if it cannot be otherwise, thy will always in every thing to fulfil is my wish. P.C. 1091. *Yn dyspyt dh'aga hehen*, in spite of their efforts. P.C. 2527. *Me ā geneuch yn lowen, mar callen guthyl hehen a socor nag a servys*, I will go with you gladly, if I can do any sort of help or of service. P.C. 3007. *Pūb hehen*, every one. *Llwyd*, 244. Various written *hechen, echen, ehen*, qd. v.
- HEIN, s. m. The back. A mutation of *cein*, qd. v. *Mester whék, dhys lowyné, otté an asen gené, ha'n ebel dhyso keffrys; war y heyn, rāg dhe eysyé, dyllas me a vyn lesé; yskyn yn ban mars yw prýs*, sweet master, joy to thee! behold the ass with me, and the foal for thee also; on her back to ease thee, clothes I will spread; mount up if it is time. P.C. 220. *Asgarn an hein*, spina dorsi, the back bone. *Llwyd*, 153.

- HEIRNIOR, s. m. A workman in iron, a blacksmith. Corn. Voc. *ferrarius*. W. *haiarnwr*. Arm. *houarnour*. See *Hoern*.
- HEL, s. m. A hall. Corn. Voc. *aula*. *Pendra wreuch ow repyfa, ha my omma yn ow hel*, what do ye reproving me, and I here in my hall. O.M. 1501. *Rōf dhys ow thour, hel ha chammbour*, I give thee my tower, hall, and chamber. O.M. 2410. *Otté dynnythys an gwās omma gynen bñs y'th hel*, behold the fellow come here with us, even to thy hall. P.C. 1203. *Wolcom Cayfas, ty hag ol dhe gowethé y'm hel*, welcome Caiaphas, thou and all thy companions in my hall. P.C. 1581. From the English. Ir. *all, halla*. Ang. Sax. *sel*. Fr. *salle*.
- HEL, adv. Slow, tardy. *Abel, pe festé mar bel, ny gothé dhys bones hel, ow mones dhe'n sacrefys*, Abel, where hast thou been so long? thou oughtest not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 461.
- HELHIA, v. a. To hunt, to drive, to pursue. *Gans an él yn pūr dhefry, my ha'm gwrék rāg gūl foly, helhys warbarth a fuen ny yn mēs scon a paradys*, by the angel in very earnest, I and my wife for doing folly driven together we were quickly out of Paradise. O.M. 709. *Suel a vynno bōs sylwys, golsowens ow lavarow, a Ihesu del ve helheys war an bñs avel carow*, whosoever would be saved, let him hearken to my words, of Jesus, how he was hunted on the world like a deer. M.C. 2. Another form is *hella*, qd. v. W. *hela, † helgha*, in Oxford Glosses. Irish, *sealg, † selg*. Gael. *sealg*. Manx, *shelg*. Heb. *shalach*. Cf. the name of British tribe, *Σελαγοῦαι*.
- HELHIAT, s. m. A pursuer, a persecutor. Corn. Voc. *persecutor*. W. *helydh*.
- HELHWUR, s. m. A hunter. Corn. Voc. *venator*. Comp. of *helhia*, and *gour*, a man. In late Cornish it was written *hellier*. *Helhiat*, written by *Llwyd*, 119, *heliad*, is another form of the agent. W. *heliwr*. Ir. *sealgair*. Gael. *sealgair*. Manx, *selgeyr*. Old Celtic, *Σελαγοῦαι*.
- HELIGEN, s. f. A willow. Cornish Vocab. *salix*. Pl. *helic*. In late Cornish it was written and pronounced *helagan, helak, hellik*, *Llwyd*, 16, 143. *Heligan*, a place of willows, is the name of a place in Cornwall as it is of a parish in Flintshire, *Helygen*, or *Halkin*. *Penhelyg*, the head of the willows, is also a common name of places in Wales and Cornwall. W. *helygen*, pl. *helyg*. Arm. *hallegen*, pl. *halec*. Ir. *saileog, seileach*. Gael. *seileach*. Manx, *sheillach*. Lat. *salix*. Ang. Sax. *welig*. Eng. *willow*.
- HELLA, v. a. To hunt, to chase, to drive out. *Dewn warbarth, an naw order, hellyn yn mēs Lucyfer a dhesempys mēs a'n nēf*, let us come together, the nine orders, let us chase Lucifer immediately out of heaven. C.W. 22. *Wonethans, mñns és yn nēf gwrén yn kerth y hellyé eff dhe effarn, dhe dewolgow*, let them work, all that are in heaven, let us chase him away to hell to darkness. C.W. 24. *Mehal, yskydniow, eal splan, hellouch Adam gans cledha dán, ha'y wrég mēs a Baradys*, Michael, descend, angel bright, chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife out of Paradise. C.W. 70. *Aban omma towles dychles, hag a Paradys hellys, me a vyn dhalleth palas, rāg gawas boos dhymo ve ha dhom flehys, ha dyllas*, since I am thrown out of happiness, and from Paradise hunted, I will begin to dig, to get meat for me and my children, and clothes. C.W. 76. Another form of *helhia*, qd. v. W. *hela*.
- HELLIER, s. m. A hunter, a huntsman. *Pryce*. Another form of *helhwur*, qd. v.

HELLYN, v. a. We may. A mutation of *gellyn*. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *gally*. *Lemyn, Eva, ow fryas, henna ytho dhe folly gy, rág henna paynes púr vrás yma ornes ragan ny, may hellyn kynny dredha*, now, Eve, my spouse, that was thy folly, for very great pains are ordained for us, that we may lament for it. C.W. 74. Another form of *hyllyn*, qd. v.

HELLYRCHY, v. a. To hunt, to pursue, to persecute. *Assevyé plygadow genef gruthyl bódh dhe vrás, a callen hep kelladow, ha dout ow vós hellyrchys*, it would be agreeable to me to do the will of thy mind, if I could without losses, and fear of my being persecuted. O.M. 2118.

HELWY, v. a. To halloo, to cry out, to shout. *Y helwys a leun golon, gans mûr ioy ha lowené, yn hanow Du yntredhon benegas yw nêb a dhe*, they cried from a full heart, with much joy and gladness; in the name of God blessed is he that cometh amongst us. M.C. 30. *Y helwys en Edhewon, bedhens ef yn crows gorris; yn mêdh Pylat me ny won reson prág y fýdh dampnys; y hawlsons gans moy colon, bedhens ef yn crows ledhys*, the Jews cried, let him be put on a cross; said Pilate, I know no reason why he should be condemned; they shouted with greater heart, let him be slain on a cross. M.C. 128. Written also *hylwy*, qd. v.

HEM, pron. dem. This. *Gwyr a gewsyth, ievody; hem yw marth hep falladow, rák an darasow deffry dyen ol ýns ha'n fosow*, truth thou sayest, I tell you; this is a miracle without fail, for the doors indeed are all entire and the walls. R.D. 654. An abbreviated form, before a vowel, of *hemma*.

HEMBRYNCY, v. a. To lead, to conduct, to bring, to convey. *Ow arluth kër cúf colon, pyw ytho a's hembronk dh'y, mar ny wráf vy nag Aron aga ledya venary*, my dear lord of heart-loved, who is it then (that) will lead them to it? if I do not nor Aaron lead them ever. O.M. 1874. *Yn ewn fordh dh'y may 'dh yllyn, may feen hembrynkyys, pesyn en Tás Dew, luen a vercy*, in the right road to it that we may go, that we may be led, we will pray the Father God, full of mercy. O.M. 1973. *Cowethé, dhym lavereuch yn scon prág ydh hembrenkych ow enevalles dhe vés*, comrades, tell me directly why are ye leading my animals away. P.C. 204. *Danvon tús dh'y aspyé, mar a'n kefons yn nep chy, ha'n kelmyns treys ha dulé, ha'n hembrynkyys býs dhynny*, send thou men to watch him; if they find him in any house, let them bind him feet and hands, and bring him to us. P.C. 584. *Hembrynkeuch an harlot gwás*, bring ye the knave fellow. P.C. 1195. *Syngys mâr ón dhe Judas, rák ef a'm hembronicas púr compys býs yn losel*, much beholden we are to Judas, for he conducted me very straight to the rogue. P.C. 1205. Written also *hombroncy*, qd. v. (See *Hebreniciad*.) W. *hebrwng*. Arm. *ambrouc*.

HEMERES, v. a. To take, to capture. A mutation of *cemeris*, qd. v. *Tús ús dhym ow tevones, yw gans ow thraytor dyskis, fatel dôns dh'ow hemeres, ha del vedhaff hombronkis*, folk are coming to me, (that) are by my betrayer taught, how they should come to take me, and how I may be led. M.C. 61.

HEMMA, pron. dem. This, this here. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma*, the will of God is this. O.M. 873. *Tan hemma, gor gansé y, ha henna yw pysweré*, take this, put it with them, and that is the fourth. P.C. 2850.

Na gymer hemma gorgys, rák an arluth a gewsys hydhew worthyn yn geydh splan, take thou not this distrust, for the Lord spoke to us to-day in bright day. R.D. 1501. *Hemma yw deaul ymskemunys*, this is a devil accursed. R.D. 2088. *Rák me a dýp bós hemma an kéth máp éth alemma, yw mychtern a lowené*, for I think this is the same son (who) went hence who is the king of joy. R.D. 2508. The fem. form is *homma*, qd. v. *Hemma* is an euphonized form of *hen-ma*, comp. of *hen*, this, and *yma*, here. W. *hwn-yma*. Arm. *he-man*.

HEN, pron. dem. This. *Hen yw dýdh a bowesva dhe púp dén a vo sylwys; yn dysguydhyens a henna ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved; in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 145. *Arluth, hen yw re nebes*, Lord, this is too little. O.M. 389. *Wogé hen-ma ty a wêl máp Dew owdh esedhé a barth dyow dhe'n Tás Dew, arluth huhel*, after this thou shalt see the Son of God, sitting on the right hand of Father God, Lord on high. P.C. 1327. *Hen yw agan crygyans*, this is our belief. R.D. 954. *Hen yw gwýr*, this is true. R.D. 977. *Me a glewas leverel an arlont y dhe denné war y ben gans kymmys nell, ma'téth an dreyn ha cropyé dhen empynnyon, dre an tell; henno (hen-o) payn a vúr bylé esa Crist ow codhevel*, I heard say that they drew the garland on his head with so much strength that the thorns went and pierced to the brains through the holes; this was pain of great pity (which) Christ was enduring. M.C. 134. The feminine form is *hon*, qd. v. W. *hwn*, m., *hon*, f. Arm. *hen*. Ir. *sin*, † *siu*. Gael. *so*. Maux, *shoh*.

HEN, adj. Old, ancient, antique. *Ol ny a pýs, yowynk ha hên, war Dhu púp prýs mercy gan kên, may fên gwythys rák an bylen, hag ol sylwys, trank heb gorfen*, all we pray, young and old, to God always mercy with pity, that we may be preserved from the evil one, and all saved, time without end. P.C. 39. *Me a's gwarn, yowynk ha hên, my ny gafaf yno kên may cothfo dhym y dampné*, I warn ye, young and old, I find not in him a cause that it is incumbent on me to condemn him. P.C. 2031. W. *hên*. Arm. *hên*. Ir. *sean*. Gael. *seann*. Manx, *shenn*. Anc. Gaul. *seno*. (*Seno-magus*, Oldfield.) Gr. *ἐνν*. Lat. *senex*, *senis*. Goth. *sineigs*, *sinista*. Lith. *senas*. Zend, *hana*. Sansc. *sanas*, exhausted, fr. *sái*, to fail. O.H. Germ. *sini-scalc*. Eng. *sene-schal*.

HEN, adj. Other. The aspirate mutation of *cen*, qd. v. *Saw ma ny ýl bós na hen, dhe vódh prest yn púp hehen y goulenuel yw ow whans*, but if it may not be otherwise, thy will always in every thing to fulfil is my wish. P.C. 1090. *Henno ay anvodh, ny wréns y na hen scyle, lymyn sywyé aga bódh*, this was against his will, they made no other ground, but followed their will. M.C. 175.

HENBIDIAT, adj. Sparing. Corn. Voc. *parcus*. Zeuss derives it from the same root as *ped*, in Welsh, *arbed*, *arbedu*, to spare, with the intensive particle *hen*, or *en*. *Llwyd*, 113, reads it *henbidhiat*.

HENDAS, s. m. A grandfather. Pl. *hendasow*. *Wháth ken-thew ow hendas Cayn púr drók dén accomptys, me a'n kymar yn dysdayn, mar ny vedhaf ve prevys wháth mēr lacka*, yet although my grandsire Cain is a very bad man enough accounted, I take it in disdain, if I shall not be proved yet much worse. C.W. 106. *Ha'm hendas Cayn wháth ew bew, yn defyth yn mýsk bestes yma ef prest ow pewa*, and my grandsire Cain is yet alive, in

the desert among beasts he is now living. C.W. 108. A later form of *hendad*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *hendat*, avus. Compounded of *hên*, old, and *tâs*, a father. *Gans crehen an bestes-na me a wra dyllas dhymo, par del wrûg ow hendasow*, with the skins of those beasts I will make clothes for myself, so as my ancestors did. C.W. 108. W. *hendad*, † *hendat*. A grandfather is also called in Welsh, *taid*, and *tâd cu*; and in Armoric, *tâd coz*, an old father.

HENATH, s. m. A proceed, generation. *Râg me an Arluth dhy Dew yw Dew a sor, hag a dry pehasow an tasow war an flehes bÿs an tressa, ha'n peswerra henath, nêb ma na ello perthy ve*, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and will bring the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that do not honour me. Pryce. W. *hanaeth*, fr. *hanu*, to be descended from, or proceed.

HENGOG, s. m. A great great grandfather, a grandfather's father, or ancestor in the fourth degree. Cornish Vocabulary, *abavus*. *A soweth, gweles an prÿs, Cayn ow hengyk ew marow; ragdha te a vÿdh ledhys, a fals lader casadow, ah, alas, to see the time, Cain my progenitor is dead! for this thou shalt be slain, O false hateful thief*. C.W. 122. Comp. of *hên*, old, and *côg*. This latter is peculiar to Cornish, and appears to be contained in the compounds *dihog*, and *gurhhog*. The W. has *caw*, m. *cawes*, f. in a line of affinity descending; a descendant of the fourth degree; *gorchaw*, *gorchawes*, of the fifth, and *hengaw*, *hengawes*, of the sixth. The Welsh equivalent of *hengog* is *hendaid*, and in Armoric, *tâd-iou*.

HENNA, pron. dem. The one there, that one, that. *Arluth Du, y a armas, pu a ÿl henna bonas*, Lord God they cried, who can that one be? M.C. 42. *Mar a tybbryth a henna, yw hynwys pren a skyens, yn mës alemma ty â*, if thou wilt eat of that, (which) is called the tree of knowledge, out of this place thou shalt go. O.M. 81. *Yn dysquydhys a henna ny a bowes desem-pys*, in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 147. *Y volungeth yw henna*, his will is that. O.M. 2352. *Arluth, leverel dym gwra, mars ôf vy an kêth henna*, Lord, do thou tell me, if I am that same. P.C. 742. *Gans henna*, therewith. *Rag henna*, therefore. Comp. of *hen*, this, and *yna*, there. The feminine form is *honna*, qd. v. W. *hwn-yna*, *hynna*. Arm. *hen-nez*.

HENROSA, v. a. To dream. *Pûr wÿr me a henrosas, ha war ow kÿn a'n clewas yn mës a'n bêdh ow sevel; mars yw dyenkys ellas, råk me a wêl an mên brås war glan an bêdh fest huhel*, very truly I have dreamed, and on my back I heard him out of the tomb rising; if he is escaped, alas! for I see the great stone on the side of the tomb very high. R.D. 517. Formed from *henros*, or *hunrus*, a dream, qd. v.

HENS, adv. Before. A mutation of *cens*, qd. v. † *Ha po tí ha dha wrêg an moiha lúan warbarh; nenna greu' terhi an dezan ha na hens*, and when thou and thy wife are most merry together; then do ye break the cake, and not before. Llwyd, 252.

HENWEL, v. a. To name, to nominate, to call. Part. *henwys*, *hynwys*. *A Dâs, ty re dhrôs dhymmo ascorn a'm kÿk ha corf o par may fo ow howethes; my a's henow vyrago*, O Father, thou hast brought to me (what) was a bone of my flesh and body, so that it might be my

companion; I will name her Virago. O.M. 115. *Drê-fen un wÿth dhe henwel, lydhys ôf pûr dhyogel*, because of once naming thee, I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2724. *A glewsyuch why cowethê del ugy an vÿl horé ow thenwel (owdh-henwel) an pyth na vÿdh*, heard ye comrades, how the vile strumpet is calling the thing that exists not? O.M. 2729. *Ydh henwaf beuch, ha tarow, oll an chattel debarow, aga henwyn kemerans*, I will name them cow and bull, all the cattle feeding, let them take their names. C.W. 30. *Ryp crows Ihesus ydh esé un dén henwys Sentury*, by the cross of Jesus there was a man named Sentury. M.C. 208. *Yn aga herwydh ydh esé un marreg Longis hynwys*, in their party there was a soldier named Longius. M.C. 217. *Ha Dew a henwys an golow dédh*, and God called the light day. C.W. p. 189. *Kepar ha del ambosas, ny hynwys dhym saw Pedar*, like as he promised, he named to me none but Peter. R.D. 916. *Henwa*, name thou; *henwassis vi*, I had been called; *henwir vi*, I shall be called; *henwer vi*, let me be called. 247. Formed from *hanow*, a name. Llwyd, 247. W. *henwi*. Arm. *henvel*, *hanvel*, *hanouein*.

HENWYN, s. m. Names. *Ydh henwaf beuch, ha tarow, oll an chattel debarow, aga henwyn kemerans*, I will name the cow and bull, all the cattle feeding, their names let them take. C.W. 30. The plural of *hanow*, qd. v., and is also written *hynwyn*, qd. v.

HEPAR, adj. Without equal, unequalled, incomparable. *Me a grÿs a lavassen scon war ow breuth y'n latthen, råk me a lever dheuch, an corf hepar, renothas, ef re dhus-wruk*, I believe we might venture at once, on my judgment, to kill him; for I tell you, the incomparable body, by my father, he has destroyed. R.D. 1839. Comp. of *hep*, without, and *pâr*, an equal.

HEPCOR, v. a. To renounce, to lay aside, to dispense with. *Pan wrêth hepcor an bewnans hep guthyl na moy cheyson, a hûch an eledh ha'n sêns ty a dhue dhe nêf dhum tron*, when thou shalt put away life, without doing any more occasion, above the angels and saints, thou shalt come to heaven to my throne. R.D. 459. *Ha maga fuer drôk deffry mones dhe hepcor an ioy bÿth na dhyfyk*, and as it would be an evil indeed to go to reject the joy (that) will never fail. R.D. 1433. *An carna (carn-na) a ygoras, del o destnys dhodho ef, råk pûr wÿr ydh hepcoras dre y ober glascor nêf*, that rock opened, as it was fated for him, for very truly he renounced by his work the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2337. W. *hepcor*.

HEPMAR, adv. Without doubt, doubtless. Written also *hemmar*. Llwyd, 248.

HEPPAROW, adj. Without equals, incomparable. Ll. 232. It is properly a combination of the two words, *hep*, without, and *parow*, pl. of *pâr*, an equal.

HERCH, v. a. He will command. 3 pers. s. fut. of *archa*, qd. v. *Arluth, why a herch dhodho an queth dysky dhyworto, hep na moy gér*, Lord, you shall command him to take off the cloth from him, without any further word. R.D. 1947.

HERDHYA, v. a. To thrust, to push. Written also *her-dhyé*. *Mam Ihesus, Marya wyn, herdhya an gyw pan welas yn y mab yn tynewyn, dre an golon may resas*, the mother of Jesus, Mary blessed, when she saw the spear thrust in her son in the side, through the heart that it passed. M.C. 221. *Pan fo guw yn y dhulé, me a hyrch dhodho hertyé, hag a'n gy ewn dh'y golon*, when there is

a spear in his hands, I will enjoin him to thrust, and to pierce him right to his heart. P.C. 2923. *Tan, syns y'th dorn an giu-na, ha herdhyé gans nerth yn ban*, take, hold in thy hand that spear, and thrust it with force upwards. P.C. 3011. *Me a'n herdh gwel ha gyllyf*, I will thrust it the best I can. P.C. 3012. *Gwreuch y herdhyé aperfeth*, do ye push it in. R.D. 2286. *Lemmyn herdheuch hy dhe vês*, now push ye her out. R.D. 2295. W. *hyrdhu, hyrdhio*.

HERENSE, s. m. Love, affection. A mutation of *cerensé*, qd. v. *Aban na vynta cresy, ty a kyl ow herensé; vyn-ytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth arté*, since thou wilt not believe, thou shalt lose my love; ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 242.

HERN, s. m. Iron. *Ellas, och, tru, yn ow calon asyw bern, pan welaf ow máp Ihesu adro dh'y pen curyn spern; treys ha dyclef a púp tu fast tackyes gans gentrow hern*, alas! oh, sad! in my heart there is sorrow, when I see my son Jesus, about his head a crown of thorns; feet and hands on every side, fast fixed with nails of iron. P.C. 2938. A contracted form of *hoern*, qd. v.

HERNAN, s. f. A pilchard. Pl. *hêrn*. *Hernan gwyn, a herring*. Llwyd, 33, 65, 240. † *Pan a priz rāg hêrn*, what price for pilchards? Pryce. This is borrowed from the English *herring*; which is called in W. *penwag, ysgadan*. Ir. *sgadan*, † *scatan*. Gael. *sgadan*. Manx, *scaddan*. O.H. Germ. *schade*. Eng. *shad*. Sansc. *skad*, to bound.

HERNIA, v. a. To iron, to shoe horses. † *Whelas poble tha trehé ithen; mós dh'an gôv dha hernia an verh*, seek people to cut furze; go to the smith to shoe the horses. Pryce. Another form is *wrennyé*, qd. v.

HERWYDH, s. m. Agency, power, company. *Gwýth an gwelen-ma yn ta; hedré vo yn dhe herwydh, fythys neffré ny vedhyth*, keep this rod well; as long as it is in thy power, thou shalt never be overcome. O.M. 1464. *Yn aga herwydh ydh esé un marreg Longis hynwys*, in their company there was a soldier named Longius. M.C. 217. It is frequently used, as in Welsh, as a preposition; in respect of, according to. *Herwydh y volungeth ef, ow máp, y fydh gwrýs*, according to his will, my son, it will be done. O.M. 1320. *Herwydh dhe groth, na'm byma peyn yn gorfen*, according to thy grace, let there be not to me punishment to the end. O.M. 2253. *Dýdh brues y wréch ysedhé ol an býs-ma rák iuggé púp ol herwydh y ober*, the day of judgment ye shall sit to judge all this world, every one according to his work. P.C. 816. *Ytho why kemereuch e, ha herwydh agas laha, gwréch y iuggyé*, now take ye him, and according to your law, do ye judge him. P.C. 1978. W. *herwydh*, † *herwyd*, † *erguid*. Arm. *hervez*, † *heruez*. Ir. † *archuit*. Its component parts must be W. *ar* on, and *gwydh*, presence.

HES, s. m. Longitude, length of place or time, duration. *Arluth cúf, ol henna gulán, try hês ow fál mar a'm be, my ha'm gwrék ha'm flóch byhan bysy výdh dhe sostené*, dear Lord, all that entirely, if I have three lengths of my spade, me and my wife, and my little child, it will be hard to support. O.M. 396. *Mar callo trylyé dhe hês lavar Crist pan vo clewys*, that he might turn at length the word of Christ when it was heard. M.C. 109. Written also *heys*, and *hýs*, qd. v.

HES, s. f. A swarm. Written by Llwyd, 14, 28, *hez*, as

the late pronunciation. Welsh, *haid*. Arm. *héd*. Ir. *saith*. Gael. *sgaoth*.

HESCEN, s. f. A bulrush, a sedge, a reed. Corn. Voc. *heschen*, canna vel arundo. The word is preserved in the names of *Penesken*, a place in Ruanlanihorn; *Goon hoskin*, in St. Enoder; and *Goon hoskyn*, in St. Peran Sabulo. W. *hesgen*, pl. *hêsg*, † *sescand*. Arm. *hescen*, pl. *hêsc*. Ir. *seisg*. Gael. † *seasg*.

HESP, s. m. A lock. Corn. Vocab. *sera*. W. *hespen*. Eng. *hasp*.

HETHEN, s. f. A bird. Corn. Vocab. *avis vel volatile*. See *Edhen*.

HETHEU, adv. To-day. Corn. Voc. *hodie*. See *Hedhyw*.

HEUL, s. m. The sun. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *heul*, sol. The orthography in the Ordinalia is *houl*, qd. v. W. *haul*, † *heul*. Arm. *heol*. Ir. † *soil*. Gr. ἥλιος, σείρ, σείριος. Lat. *sol*, *sirius*. Goth. *sauil*. Lith. *saulė*. Sansc. *sûris*, *sûryas*, fr. *sur*, to shine.

HEVEL, adj. Similar, like. Comp. of *he*, and *mal*, similar. It is generally written *haval*, and *avel*, qd. v.

HEVELEP, adj. Like, similar, equal. Used also as a substantive. Likeness, similitude. *Ty re dhyswrug eredy hevelep dhom face vy, Urry, nép o marrek lén*, thou hast destroyed verily the likeness to my face, Uriah, who was a trusty knight. O.M. 2337. Written also *hyvelep*, qd. v. W. *cyfelyb*. Arm. *hevelep*.

HEVELEPTER, s. m. Likeness, similitude. Pryce.

HEVELES, s. m. Likeness. Pryce. W. *heveliad*.

HEVIS, s. m. A shirt, a smock, a jacket. Corn. Vocab. *colobium*. Written by Llwyd, 4, 33, 45, *hevez*. † *An hevez adro y gein*, the shirt on his back. 250. W. *hevys*. Arm. *hiviz*. Ir. † *caimse*. Gael. *caimis*. All from the Latin, *camissa*. Fr. *chemise*.

HEWEL, adj. Easily seen, visible, conspicuous. Generally used as a verb impersonal. *Ty a hewel muskegys*, thou seemest crazed. O.M. 1151. *Del hevel dhynny, omma ny fydhyn gesys yn crês*, as it appears to us, here we shall not be left in peace. O.M. 1605. *Del hewel dhymmo púr wýr hon yw cusyl da*, as it appears to me, very truly this is good advice. O.M. 2266. *Gonys a wreuch púr vysy dhym del hevel*, you work very diligently as it appears to me. O.M. 2449. *By ny hewel dre lacha, y cōth dhodho bós dampnys*, it never appears by law, that he ought to be condemned. P.C. 2383. *Bós y servont nag ôs gwyw, da ydh hewel*, to be his servant thou art not worthy, it appears well. R.D. 1006. Comp. of *he*, easily, and *gwél*, sight. W. *hywel*, † *hewel*, † *higuel*. Arm. *hoel*, a man's name.

HEWIL, adj. Watchful, vigilant. Corn. Vocab. *hevuil*, vigil; *hich hevuil*, pervigil. Comp. of *he*, easily, and *gwilio*, to watch. W. *hywyl*, † *heuil*.

HEYN, s. m. The back. See *Hein*.

HEYS, s. m. Longitude, length of place or time, duration, while. *Heys Crist y a gemeras a'n neyl lef bys yn yben, worth an lês y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kên*, the length of Christ they took from the one hand even to the other, on the breadth they bored two holes in the cross without pity. M.C. 178. *Corf Ihesus Crist yntredhé dhe'n logell a ve degys, hag a heys dhe wrowedhé ynno ef a ve gesys*, the body of Jesus Christ, between them to the coffin was brought, and at length to lie there it was left. M.C. 233. *Try heys dhe bál*, three lengths of thy spade. O.M. 392. *Heys ol ow crochen*

- scorgys*, all the lengths of my skin scourged. R.D. 2538. Written also *hês*, and *hÿs*, qd. v.
- HI, pron. subs. She, her, it. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *hy*, which is also the orthography of the possessive, but easily determined by the context. *Dh'y gour hy a dhanwonas a Crist kepar del welsé*, to her husband she sent, of Christ as she had seen. M.C. 123. *Pan o an kentrow lemmys, hy a's dÿk dh'en Edhewon*, when the nails were sharpened, she carried them to the Jews. M.C. 160. *Y bows y honon gorris a dro dhodho hy a ve*, his own coat put about him it was. M.C. 161. *Ottensy umma, ry hanow dhedhy hy gwra*, behold her here, do thou give a name to her. O.M. 103. *Aban golsté worty hy*, since thou hearkenedst to her. O.M. 269. *Euch wharé dh'aga seyssé, kyns hy bôs nós*, go at once to possess them, before it be night. O.M. 2769. *Nyns yw ow gwlas a'n bÿs-ma, hag a pe hy, ow servons bÿth ny'm gassé*, my kingdom is not of this world, and if it were, my servants would never have left me. P.C. 2011. In the two following examples, which are common British idioms, the first *hy* is the possessive, and the latter the substantive. *Nefré gustyth dh'y gorty me a orden bôs benen, may mohchaho hy huth hy*, ever obedient to her husband I ordain woman to be, that her affliction may be increased. O.M. 297. *Rÿs ew dhym kewsel defry orth ow gwrék kyns mós a dré; mars ellen hep cows orty, hy holon hy a torsé*, I must speak really to my wife before going from home; if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2174. W. *hi*. Arm. *hi*, *ezi*. Ir. *si*, *hi*, *i*. Gael. *si*, *i*. Manx, *ee*. Goth. *hi*. Gr. *ÿ*. Lat. *ea*. Sansc. *ê*, *ê'sa*.
- HICH, adv. Very. *Hich hewuil*, pervigil, very watchful. Corn. Vocab. *Hich* is an intensive particle. W. *uch*. Arm. *uch*, *us*, *uz*, *† ut*, *† ud*. Ir. *os*, *ois*, *† uas*, *† suas*, *† soos*. Gael. *os*, *suas*, *† uchd*. Manx, *heose*, *seose*. Germ. *hoch*. Sansc. *ut*.
- HIDHEW, adv. To-day. *Hidhew gwra gans skians fÿr*, to-day with prudence act thou well. Pryce. Llwyd, 65, 249, 251, writes the word *hidhû*; both being various forms of *hedhyw*, qd. v.
- HIG, s. m. A hook, or crook. Llwyd, 176, who also writes it *ig*, qd. v. W. *hic*, *higell*. Arm. *higen*, *igen*.
- HIGA, v. a. To play at a game. † *Why lader gwearer, lavarro' guz pader, ha ro man do higa an gâth; gra owna guz furu, hidhow, po avorow, ha why ell bôz dean dah whâth*, you thief of a weaver, say your prayer, and give up to play the cat; do mend your ways, to-day or to-morrow, and you may be a good man yet. Pryce's Cornish Rhymes. W. *hiciaw*.
- HILLIV, v. a. I may be able. Llwyd, 247. A later form of *hylluf*, qd. v.
- HILWY, v. a. To halloo, to shout, to cry loudly. Written also *helwy*, and *hylwy*, qd. v.
- HINS, s. f. A way, a course, a career, a journey. It occurs in the compounds *camhinsic*, and *eunhinsic*, qd. v. W. *hynt*, *† hint*. Arm. *hent*. Ir. *sead*, *† set*, *† innleach*. Gael. *ionad*. Goth. *sinths*.
- HINWYS, part. Named. Llwyd, 248. Written also *hynwys*, qd. v.
- HIR, adj. Long, tall, prolix, tedious, dilatory. Corn. Vocab. *longus*. Comp. *hirra*, (*hirré*.) Superl. *hirra*, (*hirré*.) *Pandra yw dhe nygys, mar hÿr fordh dôs may fÿnsys*, what is thy errand, that thou wouldst come so

long a way? O.M. 734. *My a welas yn paradys fenten rás, ha warnydhÿ un wedhen, hÿr gans mÿr a scorennow*, I saw in Paradise a fountain of grace, and over it a tree, tall, with many boughs. O.M. 839. *Kymmer dyso ow enef, rág hÿr lour ew ow bewnans*, take my soul to thee, for long enough is my life. O.M. 848. *Yn dôr my a vyn palas tol, may fo ynno cudhys, ha'y wÿl hÿr ha down ragdho*, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it, and make it long and deep for him. O.M. 867. *Gans squyr compes, ha scannt lyn, na vo hyrré esumsyn, na vÿth cotta war nêp cor*, with straight square, and scant line, that it may be not longer, I undertake, nor any shorter in any way. O.M. 2511. W. *hÿr*. Arm. *hÿr*. Ir. *sior*, *† sir*. Gael. *sior*. Lat. *serus*. Sansc. *c'îra*.

HIRENATH, s. m. A length of time, a long time, duration. *Hirenath bew ôv yn bÿs-ma, may 'dh ôv squyth a lavyr brás ês dhymo pÿb nós ha dÿdh*, a length of time I have lived in this world, that I am weary with the great labour (that) is to me every night and day. C.W. 126. W. *hiriant*. Arm. *hirnez*.

HIRETH, s. m. Longing, an earnest desire, regretting, regret. *Saw bytegyns, pan y'th welaf, bôs hep hyreth my ny allaf*, but nevertheless, when I see thee, to be without yearning I am not able. P.C. 3176. *Yma dhymmo hyreth tyn yn ow colon pÿp termyn, ha morethek*, there is to me sharp longing in my heart always, and sorrowful. R.D. 747. *Rák hyreth galsof pÿr cláf*, for longing I am become very ill. R.D. 775. *Ydh esen dre hyreth war dhe lerch owdh ymwedhé*, we were through great longing after thee pining. R.D. 1169. W. *hiraeth*. Arm. *hirrez*.

HIRGERNIAD, s. m. A blower of the long horn, a trumpeter. Llwyd, 167. Formed regularly from *hurgorn*.

HIRGORN, s. m. A trumpet. Corn. Voc. *tuba*. *Bardh hurgorn*, tubicen, a trumpeter. Comp. of *hÿr*, long, and *corn*, a horn.

HISOMMET, s. m. A bat. Corn. Voc. *hihsomet*, *vespertilio*. This may possibly be a wrong reading of a word connected with the Welsh term *ystlum*. The common name of a bat in Cornish was *asgelly-grohen*, leather wings, qd. v.

HITADVER, s. m. The harvest. Corn. Vocab. *messis*. Comp. of *hit*, the old form of *ÿs*, corn, and *adver*, restoration. W. *hadadver*, from *hâd*, seed, and *adver*.

HIVIN, s. m. Yew, a yew tree. Corn. Voc. *taxus*. W. *yw*, *ywen*, *† eu*. Arm. *ivin*, *ivinen*. Ir. *iubhar*, *ibhar*, *iodha*, *† ibar*, *† eo*. Gael. *iubhar*. O.H.G. *iwa*. N.H.G. *eiben-baun*. Eng. *yew*. Fr. *if*. Span. Port. *iva*.

HLO, s. m. A child. This word is given by Llwyd, as a mutation of *flô*, or *flôh*; but there is no trace of *f* being a mutable letter in the earlier Cornish of the Ordinalia. *Gen hlô*, with a child; *an hlô-na*, that child. *A'n hlôh*, of the child; *dh'an hlô*, to the child. 230, 242.

HO, adv. Feasibly, easily. Another form of *he*, or *hy*, qd. v.

HOALEA, v. a. To weep, to lament, to bewail. Llwyd, 60. A later form of *gwelvan*, or *olé*, qd. v. W. *gwylo*. *wylo*. Arm. *gwela*. Ir. *guil*. Gael. *guil*. Manx, *gull*. Gr. *κλαίω*. Lat. *fleo*.

HOAR, s. f. A sister. Llwyd, 15. Written also *hoër*, qd. v.

HOCYE, v. a. To delay, to be dilatory. *Torré yn ow*

- feryl vy hep hokyé*, break it off at my risk without delaying. O.M. 198. *Ha why dreheuech ybeyn, may far-wé an dhew vülen, quyk hep hokkyé bedhens gwrýs*, and do ye raise the other, that the two villains may die, quick without delaying let it be done. P.C. 2828. *Me a'n kerch dheuch hep hokyé*, I will fetch him to you without delaying. R.D. 1891.
- HOCH, s. m. A pig, a hog. Corn. Vocab. *porcus*. W. *hwch*, f., a sow. Arm. *houch*, *hoch*, m., a hog. Gr. *ús*. Lat. *sus*. Germ. *sau*. Eng. *sow*. Sansc. *sús*, produced, *súkaras*, a pig; from *sú*, to produce, to be prolific.
- HOCHWAYU, s. m. A hog-spear. Corn. Vocab. *hoch-vuyu*, venabulum. Comp. of *hóch*, and *gwayu*, id. qd. *gew*, a spear, qd. v. W. *hwchwaew*.
- HODDA, pron. adj. That there, that. † *Ew hodda gyz hór hwei*, is that your sister? *Llwyd*, 67, 244. † *Hodda nag ew vás*, that (woman) is not good. *Pryce's Vocab.* This is a further corruption of *hodna*, as that is of *hon-na*, qd. v.
- HODNA, s. m. A neck. A mutation of *codna*, qd. v. *Ter i hodna*, about her neck. *Llwyd*, 230, 249.
- HOEDEN, s. f. A romp, a hoiden. *Pryce*. W. *hoeden*.
- HOER, s. f. A sister. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *wuir*, soror. *Calmana ow hoer fysten, gás ny dhe vós a le-ma, par del osta ow fryas, ha'w hoer, abarth mam ha tás*, Calmana, my sister, hasten, let us be gone from hence; as thou art my spouse, and my sister, on the side of mother and father. C.W. 96. In late Cornish it was contracted into *hór*. W. *chwaer*, † *chwior*; prov. *hwaer*. Arm. *choar*. Ir. *suir*. Gael. *piuthar* (*piuar*.) Manx, *shuyr*. Gr. *kásis*. Lat. *soror*. Goth. *svistar*. O.H.G. *suestar*. Germ. *schwester*. Lith. *sesser*. Sl. *sestra*. Zend, *khaubar*. Pers. *khuaher*. Sansc. *swasar*, fr. *sú*, to produce.
- HOERN, s. m. Iron. *Ebil hoern*, clavus, a nail; *gevel hoern*, muncitorium, snuffers; lit. iron pincers; *padel hoern*, sartago, a frying pan; lit. an iron pan. Corn. Vocab. In the Ordinalia it is written *hörn*, and *hern*, qd. v. W. *haiarn*. Arm. *houarn*, † *haiarn*, † *hoiarn*. Ir. *iarrun*. Gael. *iarunn*. Manx, *iaarn*. Germ. *isarn*. Eng. *iron*.
- HOET, s. f. A duck. Corn. Voc. *aneta*. *Celioec hoet*, a drake. The later form was *hós*, qd. v. W. *hwyad*. Arm. *houad*, *houed*. Gr. *ús*, *úsos*.
- HOGEN, adj. Mean, vile, evil; mortal. *Aban golsté werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, mylygé a wráf defry an nór y'th whythres hogen*, since thou hearkenedst unto her, and actedst beyond my prohibition, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 272. *Ow blonogath yw henna, may tockans omma púr splan frutes dhom bódh, rág maga seyl a dheyg bewnans hogan*, that is my will, that they produce here very fine fruits to my will, to feed those that bear a mortal life. C.W. 8.
- HOGEN, s. f. A pork pasty. *Pryce*.
- HOGUL, adj. Feasible, easy. *Éllas vtýh pan rúk colé mar hogul worth ow eskar; kemys drúk ús ow codhé ha dewedhes hag avar*, alas, that I ever listened so readily to my enemy; so much evil is falling, both late and early. O.M. 627. Comp. of *ho*, id. qd. *he* and *hy*, feasibly, and *gúl*, to do.
- HOH, s. f. A sow. *Hóh vedho*, a drunken sow. *Llwyd*, 241, 242. A later form of *hóch*, qd. v., and it agrees in meaning with the Welsh.
- HOI, pron. subs. They. *Henwer hoi*, let them be named. *Llwyd*, 247. This pronoun in the Ordinalia is invariably written *y*, qd. v. W. *hwy*, *hwynt*, † *wy*, † *wynt*. Arm. *hi*, † *y*. Ir. *siad*, *iad*, † *é*. Gael. *iad*. Manx, *ad*. Gr. *oi*. Lat. *hi*, *ii*.
- HOL, adj. All. *Mós dhe'n menydh me a vyn, ha gwyl an dega lemyn, ha lesky hol-ma púr glán*, I will go to the mountain, and make the tithe now, and burn all this very clean. C.W. 80. Generally written *oll*, or *ol*, qd. v. W. *holl*, *oll*. Arm. *holl*, *oll*.
- HOLAN, s. m. Salt. *Llwyd*, 15, 143. A late form of *halen*, or *haloin*, qd. v. W. *halen*. Arm. *halon*, *holan*.
- HOLAN, s. f. A heart. *Ow holan ol dhe dymmyr rág moreth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 359. More generally written *holon*, qd. v.
- HOLERCH, adv. Late. *Pan o pur holerch an gýdh, y tefenas un marrek, del déth a'n nêf war y fýdh ef a welas golow ték*, when the day was far advanced, there awoke a soldier, as it came from heaven on his face he saw a fair light. M.C. 244. Comp. of *ho*, feasibly, and *lerch*, a footstep.
- HOLHAS, v. a. He washed. A mutation of *golhas*, 3 pers. sing. preterite of *golhy*, qd. v. *Whéth aban dhuthé y'th chy, golhy ow treys ny hyrsys, homma gans daggrow keffrys ré's holhas yn surredy*, yet since I came into thy house, to wash my feet thou hast not offered; this one with tears even has washed them surely. P.C. 520.
- HOLLAN, s. m. A knife. A mutation of *collan*, qd. v. *Rák ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wán*, for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2043. *Llwyd*, 253, writes it *holhan*.
- HOLON, s. f. A heart. The regular aspirate mutation of *colon*, qd. v., *h* being substituted for *ch*. *Ow hólón gér caradow*, my dear beloved heart. O.M. 2135. *Mars ellen hep cows orty, hy holon hy a torsé*, if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2174. *Ha resys gois hy holon*, and the blood of her heart is run out. O.M. 2748. *Dh'agas prénne me a rós gós ow holon*, to purchase you I gave the blood of my heart. R.D. 166.
- HOLYE, v. a. To come after, to follow. *Aban rúg dheuch ow holyé*, since I caused you to follow me. M.C. 50. *Pedyr, Androw, ha Iowan, yn médh Crist, deuch holyouch ve býs yn menedh*, Peter, Andrew, and John, says Christ, come follow me even to the mount. M.C. 53. *Deuch geneff, ha holyouch ve, godhvedhouch na rellouch trós*, come ye, and follow me, know that ye make not a noise. M.C. 63. *Saw Pedyr Crist a holyas abell avel un ownek, dhe dyller an prins Annas*, but Peter followed Christ far off like a coward, to the place of prince Annas. M.C. 77. *Benenas prest a holyas Ihesu Crist yn un garmé; Ihesus worté a veras, hag a leveris dhedhé*, women close followed Jesus Christ bewailing; Jesus looked on them, and said to them. M.C. 168. The root is *ól*, a trace, or footstep. W. *oli*. Arm. *heulia*.
- HOMBRONCY, v. a. To lead, to conduct, to bring, to convey. *A lena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh*, from thence he led him high on top of a mountain. M.C. 16. *Iudas éth yn y negis, en ioul yw e'n hombronky*, Judas went on his errand, the devil it was (that) guided him. M.C. 62. *Ihesus a ve hombronkys, ha war y lyrch*

mŭr a lu, Jesus was led forth, and after him a great crowd. M.C. 163. Written also *hembryncy*, qd. v., both forms being later than *hebrency*, as preserved in the substantive *hebrenciat*, qd. v.

HOMMA, pron. subs. This female here, this one, this. *Dew teka wél yw homma, goef a gollas an wlás*, God, the most fair sight is this, unhappy he (that) lost the country. O.M. 753. *Golhy ow treys ny hyrsys, homma gans daggrow keffrys ré's holhas yn surredy*, to wash my feet thou hast not offered, this (woman) with tears even has washed them surely. P.C. 519. *Rum fey, homma yw cusyl da*, by my faith, this is good advice. P.C. 1549. Comp. of *hon*, this, and *ma*, here. W. *hon-yma*. Arm. *hou-man*.

HON, pron. subs. This female, this. Used with substantives feminine, as *hen* is with masculines. *Llwyd*, 232. *Rum fey, hon yw cusyl fŷn*, by my faith, this is fine advice. O.M. 2041. *Benneth an Tás Dew ré'th fo; rág súr, del hevel dhymmo, pŭr wŷr hon yw cusyl da*, the blessing of God the Father be on thee; for surely, as it appears to me, very truly this is good advice. O.M. 2267. W. *hon*.

HONAN, s. m. Self, one's own person, the same person or thing. Used with pronouns possessive, as *self* is in English. Written indiscriminately *honon*, and *hony*. *My a vyn mós ow honan war an pynakyl yn ban dhe yse-dhé*, I will go myself upon the pinnacle above to sit. P.C. 87. *Rák ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wán*, for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2042. *Godhaf dhe vrús dhe honan*, suffer thine own judgment. O.M. 2248. *Adam ke yn mės a'n wlás, troha ken pow dhe vewé, ty dhe honyn dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, Adam, go out of the country, towards another land to live; thou thyself to dig, and thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 345. *Nyns yw da bones un dēn y honan, heb cowyth py cowethes*, it is not good that a man should be by himself, without a male or female companion. O.M. 94. *An ré-ma yw oberys, del vynsyn agan honan*, these are wrought, as we would ourselves. O.M. 16. *Pan vynnoch agas honon, why a gŷl gŷl da dhedhé*, when ye will yourselves, ye can do good to them. P.C. 545. *Gwell yw dhywhy why mones ages honan dhe'n dhew vaw*, it is better for you to go yourself to the two lads. R.D. 642. W. *hún, hunan*; plural, *hunain*. Arm. *unan*, † *hunan*. Irish, *fein*, *hein*, † *fesine*. Gael. *fein*, *hein*. Manx, *hene*.

HONNA, pron. subs. That female there, that one, that. Used with feminines, as *henna* is with masculines. *Dhymmo vy why a rós gwrék, honna yw ol dhe vlamyé*, to me you gave a wife, she is all to blame. O.M. 266. *Gwrén un alter ték ha da, may hyllyn sacryfyé dhodho war an kéth honna*, let us make an altar fair and good, that we may sacrifice to him upon that same. O.M. 1172. *My a vŷr scon orth honna*, I will look immediately at that. O.M. 1251. *Gwŷr vrés yw honna*, that is a true decision. P.C. 515. *Del levaraf yn tor-ma, honna yw an fordh wella*, as I say at this time, that is the best way. R.D. 582. Comp. of *hon*, this, and *na*, there. W. *hon-yna, honna*. Arm. *houn-nez*.

HONWA, v. a. To name, to call. *Llwyd*, 43. A later form of *henwel*, qd. v.

HONYs, part. Named. *Cherubyn, an uchella ty a vŷdh, dós a rág uskys*; *Seraphyn inwedh honys*, Cherubyn, the

highest thou shalt be, come forth quickly; Seraphyn likewise named. C.W. 4. Probably a contracted form of *honwys*, part. of *honwa*.

HOR, s. m. A ram. Pl. *hyrroz*. † *Hor diu*, a black ram; † *hyrroz dyon*, black rams. *Llwyd*, 243. A late abbreviated form of *hordh*, qd. v.

HOR, s. f. A sister. *Dhe'th hór*, to thy sister. † *Yw an vóz-na agys hór*, is that maid your sister? *Llwyd*, 232, 246. A contracted form of *hoer*, qd. v.

HORDH, s. m. A ram. Corn. Voc. *aries*. In late Cornish this was abbreviated into *hor*, pl. *hyrroz*. Welsh, *hwrdd*, pl. *hyrdhod*. Arm. *tourz*, pl. *tourzed*, † *urz*. *Myharen* is also a ram in Welsh. Manx, *heurin*, a he-goat.

HORF, s. m. A body. A mutation of *corf*, qd. v. *Ow horf a ve yw henma*, this is my body. M.C. 44. (W. *vy nghorf i yw hwn yma*.)

HORN, s. m. Iron. *Knouk an hórñ tys ha tas*, strike the iron, tick-a-tack. P.C. 2719. *Yn trok a hórñ créf, yn dour Tyber ef a séf*, in a box of strong iron, in the water of Tiber he shall stay. R.D. 2135. *Yn dour Tyber ef a fue yn geler hórñ gorrŷs down*, in the water of Tiber he was in a coffin of iron put deep. R.D. 2320. A contracted form of *hoern*, qd. v.

HORVEN, s. f. A prop, a support. Pl. *horvenow*. *Nans yw groundyys genef vy sol a brŷs gans horvenow, mar ny fystyn pŭp huny, why a's bŷdh dróg vommennow*, now they are grounded by me long ago with supports; if every one hastens not, ye shall have bad blows. O.M. 2322.

HOS, s. f. A duck. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yár; hós, payon, colom, grugyer, moy dredhof a vŷdh hynwys*, now I name goose and hen; duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, further by me are named. O.M. 132. A later form of *hoet*, qd. v.

HOS, s. f. A boot. Corn. Voc. *ocrea*. W. *hós*, hose, a stocking. Arm. *heúz*. Ir. *as, asa*, a shoe. Med. Lat. *hosa*.

HOSAN, s. f. Hose, a stocking, long hose. Pl. *hosaneu*. Corn. Voc. *calcias*, breeches. W. *hosan*. Ir. *osan*. Gael. *osan*. Manx, *oashyr*.

HOT, s. m. A hat. Corn. Voc. *caputium*. W. *het, hetan, hod, hotan, hotyn*.

HOUL, s. m. The sun. *Tewolgow brás a ve guris, an houl a gollas y féth*, great darkness was made, the sun lost its face. M.C. 200. *Dowr ha lér, ha tán, ha gwyns, houl ha lour, ha sleyr keffrys*, water and earth, and fire, and wind, sun and moon, and stars also. M.C. 211. *Hemma yw tewolgow brás, an houl y lyw re gollas*, this is great darkness, the sun has lost his brightness. P.C. 2992. *An houl ny golsé y lyw*, the sun would not have lost its brightness. P.C. 3083. Another form of *heul*, qd. v.

HOULDREVAL, s. m. Sunrise. *Llwyd*, 5. Comp. of *houl*, the sun, and *dreval*, a contracted form of *drehevel*, to rise, qd. v.

HOULSEDHAS, s. m. Sunset, the west. *Llwyd*, 104. † *Po rez deberra an bez, vidn heerath a sew; po res dal an vor, na oren pan a tu, dhuyran, houlzedhas, po gledh, po dihow*, when thou comest into the world, length of sorrow follows; when thou beginnest the way, it is not known which side, east, west, or north, or south. *Pryce*. Comp. of *houl*, the sun, and *sedhé*, to sit down, to settle.

- HOUTYN**, adj. Big, large, haughty. *Na lader, kyn fe vŷth mar vrâs quallok, na mar houtyn a'y vody*, he shall not steal, though he be ever so great a braggart, or so big of his body. O.M. 2069. From the Fr. *hautain*.
- HOW**, comp. pron. And my. (*Ha-ow*.) *Ny vern tra vŷth assayé, h'ow gwereuseuch, cowethé, ow corré tumbyr yn ban*, it is of no consequence to try, and help me, comrades, putting the timber up. O.M. 2479.
- HOWETHES**, s. f. A female companion. *A dâs, ty re dhrôs dhymmo ascorn a'm kŷk, ha corf, o par may fo ow howethes*, O Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body, (that) was meet that she should be my companion. O.M. 113. *Dues, ow howethes Eva, grow-edh yn gwyly a hŷs*, come, my companion Eve, lie down in the bed at length. O.M. 652. Tho regular aspirate mutation of *cowethes*, qd. v., (*h* for *ch*.)
- HUC**, s. f. A cloak. *Lemman lorch nép a'n geffo, gorrens y scryp dyworto, ha nép na'n geffo na nŷl, gwerthens y hugk dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, now he who has a staff, let him put his scrip from him; and he who has not one, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 922. *Me a grŷs a lavassen scon, war ow breuth, y'n latthen, rāk, by my hūk, me a lever dheuch an cas*, I think we might venture at once, on my judgment, to kill him, for by my cloak I will tell you the case. R.D. 1837. W. *hug, hukan*. Ir. † *fuan*.
- HUCH**, adv. Above, over. *Syrys me re wrūk scrifé agas cheson dh'y ladhé, tackeuch e a huch y ben*, Sirs, I have written your accusation to put him to death; tack it above his head. P.C. 2793. *Pan wrêth hepcor an bew-nens, hep guthyl na moy cheyson, a huch an eledh ha'n sêns, ty a dhue dhe nêf dhum trôn*, when thou shalt put away life, without suffering any more trouble, over the angels and the saints, thou shalt come to heaven to my throne. R.D. 461. Written also *uch*, qd. v.
- HUCHOT**, adv. Upward. Corn. Vocab. *sursum*. From *huch*, high. W. *uchod*. Gael. † *uchd*.
- HUDER**, s. m. A deceiver, hypocrite, a juggler, a sorcerer. *My re gyrhas dhys dhe drê mab Adam, a fals huder, may hallo genen tregé*, I have brought home to thee the son of Adam, the false deceiver, that he may dwell with us. O.M. 565. *Yn mēs gynen ty a dhue, rāk dhyso gy marth yw e; lavar dhyn mars ôs huder, drôk na ŷl dên vŷth dhe wŷl*, out with us thou shalt come, for with thee it is a wonder; tell us if thou art a sorcerer, that no man is able to do harm to thee. R.D. 1831. *Me a grŷs bones an gwâs pystryour, ha hudor brâs, ny'n gefes cowyth yn wlâs*, I believe the fellow is a wizard, and a great sorcerer, I have not found his fellow in the country. R.D. 1854. Formed from *hūd*, enchantment, of which the later form was *hūs*, qd. v.
- HUDOL**, s. m. A sorcerer. Corn. Vocab. *magus*. W. *hudol*.
- HUDHA**, v. a. To cover, to hide. *Hellouch Adam gans cledha dân, ha'y wrêg mēs a Baradys, ha dew queth do-dhans gwra doen, dh'aga hudha pûb season, aga notha na vo gwelys*, drive ye Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife out of Paradise; and two garments make them carry, to cover them at all seasons, that their nakedness may not be seen. C.W. 70. The regular asp. mut. after *aga* of *cudha*, or *cudhé*, qd. v., (*h* for *ch*.)
- HUDHOW**, s. m. A Jew. Plural, *Hudhewon*. Pryce. More generally written *Edhow*, and *Yudhow*, qd. v.

- HUDHY**, v. n. To swell, to be swollen, to be puffed up, to be exalted. Part. *hudhys*. *Ow colon yw mûr hudhys, nŷns ŷs peyn orth ow greffŷa*, my heart is greatly exalted, no pain is afflicting me. R.D. 483. *Deuch yn scon, may hudhdhaho ow colon, agan gwrŷans na'm bo mēdh*, come ye forthwith, that my heart may be exalted, that our work may not be a shame to me. R.D. 1877. Another form of *hwedhy*, qd. v.
- HUGENS**, num. adj. Twenty. *Aban oma dasserchys, dew hugens deydh dyvydhys bŷdh, pan fo nôs*, since I am risen, forty days ended will be, when it is night. R.D. 2437. More generally written *ugans*, qd. v.
- HUHEL**, adj. High, lofty. *A Dâs Dew Arluth huhel, my a'th wordh gans ol ow nel*, O Father God, high Lord, I worship thee with all my strength. O.M. 509. *Pyw ôs, a gews mar huhel, lavar dhymmo dyowgel*, who art thou (that) talkest so high? speak to me truly. O.M. 1368. *Huhel ydhos ysedhys, ha dyantel*, high thou art seated, and dangerously. P.C. 93. *Ot omma menedh huhel*, see here a high mountain. P.C. 125. *Me a wêl an mên brâs war glan an bēdh, fest huhel*, I see the large stone, on the side of the tomb very high. R.D. 522. Another form of *uchel*, qd. v.
- HUHELDER**, s. m. Loftiness, height, highness. *A Tâs kêr yn huhelder, ty a formyas nêf ha beys, rāk luen ôs a hunelder, hag a allus kekeffrys*, O dear Father in height, thou hast created heaven and earth; for thou art full of greatness, and of power likewise. R.D. 423. Another form of *uhelder*, qd. v.
- HUHELTAT**, s. m. A patriarch. Corn. Voc. *patriarcha*. The literal meaning is "high father," being compounded of *huhel*, high, and *tât*, the old form of *tâs*, a father. So W. *ucheldad*.
- HUHELVAIR**, s. m. A viscount. Corn. Voc. *vicecomes*. Comp. of *huhel*, high, and *mair*, a steward.
- HUHELWUR**, s. m. A nobleman. Corn. Vocab. *clito*. Comp. of *huhel*, high, and *gour*, a man. So W. *uchelwr*.
- HUHON**, adv. High, above. *An Tâs Dew, drê'n Spyrys Sans dhê'n bŷs danvonas sylwyans; a huhon Mâp Dew a seyf*, the Father God, through the Holy Ghost, has sent salvation to the world; on high the Son of God will stand. R.D. 2612.
- HUHUDHAS**, v. a. To accuse. *Dhe'n tyller Crist re dethyê, ha'n Edhewon o dygnas; ydh esa an venyn gansê parys êns dh'y huhudhas*, to the place Christ came, and the Jews were opposing; the woman was with them; they were ready to accuse her. M.C. 33. The regular aspirate mutation after *y* fem. of *cuhudhas*, qd. v., (*h* for *ch*.)
- HUIBREN**, s. f. A cloud. Corn. Voc. *nubes*. Another form of *ebren*, qd. v. W. *wybren*. Arm. † *coabren*.
- HUIH**, num. adj. Six. † *Ma huîh biuh dhodho, dew marh, ha trei cans lodn daves*, he has six cows, two horses, and three hundred sheep. *Llwyd*, 244. A late form of *whêh*, qd. v.
- HUIR**, s. f. A sister. Corn. Voc. *soror*. Another form of *hoer*, qd. v.
- HUIS**, s. m. An age. Corn. Voc. *seculum*. Written also *oys*, qd. v.
- HULE**, s. f. An owl. Corn. Vocab. *noctua vel strix*. *Llwyd*, 241. The later form was *ula*. Latin, *ulula*. The W. equivalent is *dylluan*, which may be formed form *dall*, blind, and *huan*, sun, i. e. blinded by the sun.

HUMDHAN, v. a. To breed, to be breeding, to conceive, to be conceived. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tás olgallusek, gwréar an nêf, ha'n 'oar; hag yn Iesu Christ, y mab y honan, an Arluth ny, nêb vye a humdhan der an Spyrus Sans, genys a'n gwerches Vary*, I believe in God the Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his own son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary. *Pryce. Ma hy a humdhan*, she is breeding. *ibid.* A late form of *ymdhoy*, comp. of *ym*, reflective particle, and *doyn*, to bear. W. *ymdhwyn*.

HUN, s. f. Sleep, slumber, drowsiness. *Hun desimpit*, letargia, a lethargy, lit. a sudden sleep. Corn. Vocab. *My a vyn lemyr coské; yma hûn orth ow gryvyé, marthys yn vrás*, I will now sleep; sleep is heavy on me wondrous greatly. O.M. 1921. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyw whék an hûn myttyn*, I have rested softly; sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2074. *Me re goskes pòs, ha rum kemeres drók glòs; dre ow hûn me a welas nêb esé aberth yn bêdh, gans can ha mûr a eledh, dhe vewnans y tassorchas*, I have slept heavily, and an evil pang has seized me; in my sleep I saw him that was in the grave, with a hundred and more of angels, to life he has risen. R.D. 513. Written also *huyn*. *Râk me a welas dre huyn pûr wýr y tue mernans tyn, mara pydhé ef ledhys*, for I saw during sleep very truly that sharp death will come, if he be slain. P.C. 1959. *Elhas gans un huyn re bèn tullys*, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246. W. *hûn*. Arm. *hûn*. Ir. *suan*. Gael. *suan*. Manx, *saveen*. Gr. *ὑπνος*. Lat. *somnus*. Lith. *sapnas*. Sl. *spanie*. Sansc. *svapnas*.

HUNELDER, s. m. Greatness. *A Tás kêr yn huhelder, ty a formyas nêf ha beys; râk luen ôs a hunelder, hag a allus kekeffrys*, O dear Father on high, thou hast created heaven and earth; for thou art full of greatness, and of power likewise. R.D. 425.

HUNRUS, s. m. A dream. *My re weles y'm hunrus a dhyragof êl dyblans*, I have seen in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1954. The verb is *henrosa*, to dream, qd. v. Arm. *hunvré*.

HUNY, s. m. One, an individual. *Pýth yw an othom dynny cafus lafur a'n par-na, aban vynnyth púp huny ladhé ol an nôr vîs-ma*, what is the need to us to have such labour, since thou wilt kill every one on the earth of this world? O.M. 969. *Ol y pobel ymônys y orth y sywé púp huny, ha'n môr a púp tu dhedhé*, all his people, they are following him every one, and the sea on every side to them. O.M. 1689. *Syndys ve dre govaytis; yn della yw leas huny*, he was hurt through covetousness; so is many a one. M.C. 62. *Huny* is formed from *un*, one; which is used in Welsh, as *pob un*, *llawer un*. *Hini* is similarly used in Armoric, as *ann hini brâz*, (W. *yr un brâs*,) the great one. *Va hini*, (W. *vy un i*,) mine. *Da hini*, (W. *dy un di*,) thine.

HURE, v. a. To anoint, to embalm. *Gâs vy lemmyn dh'y huré, yn queth kyns ys y vaylé, gans aloes, mer keffrys, hag y a wýth y vody, na poté bîs vynary, kyn fe yn bêdh mýl vlydhen*, leave me now to embalm him, before wrapping him in cloth, with aloes, myrrh also; and they shall preserve his body, that it never decay, though it be in the grave a thousand years. P.C. 3196. Written also *uré*, qd. v.

HUSULYE, v. a. To counsel, to advise. *Ef a wrúk ow*

husullyé, frút annedhy may torren, moy es Dew ny a vyé, he did advise me, that if I should break off fruit from it, more than God we should be. O.M. 217. The regular asp. mutation after *ow*, of *cusulyé*, qd. v., (*h* for *ch*.)

HUTYC, adj. Glad, joyful. *Duwon yn y corf a'n meek, ny vîdh hutyk y golon*, sorrow in his heart choaks him, his heart will not be glad. O.M. 2818. More correctly *hudhyc*, from *hudhy*, to exalt.

HUTH, s. m. Affliction. *Nefré gustyth dh'y gorty me a orden bôs benen, may mohchaho hy huth hy, dre wíl ow gorhemmyr trôch*, ever obedient to her husband I ordain woman to be, that her affliction may be increased, though breaking my commandments. O.M. 297. The regular aspirate mutation after *hy*, fem. of *cûth*, qd. v. (*h* for *ch*.)

HUTHYC, adj. Horrible, terrible, frightful. *Fystynyn fast dh'agan pow, râk devones dewolow dhe'n terogé; y môns ow cryé huthyk*, let us hasten quick to our country, for devils are coming to the land; they are crying horribly. R.D. 2304. More generally written *uthyc*, qd. v.

HUVEL, adj. Humble. Corn. Voc. *humilis*. Sup. *hyvela*, most humble. *Pryce. W. huwyll, uwell. Arm. vuel. Ir. umhal, †umal, †humal. Gael. umhal. Manx, imlec. à Lat. humilis.*

HUVELDOT, s. m. Humility. Corn. Voc. *humilitas*. W. *huwyllodod, uwellodod. Arm. vueldet. Ir. †umalldoit.*

HUYHUI, pron. subs. Ye, or you. *Dheuh huyhui, unto yôu. Llwyd, 244.* A reduplicate form of *hwi*, or *why*, answering to the Welsh *chwychwi*.

HWALSONS, v. a. They searched. *Whâth dhedhé kentrow nyngo Ihesus yn crows râg synsy; y hwalsons ol adro mar caffons gôff yredy*, yet there were not to them nails to hold Jesus on the cross; they searched all around if they could find a smith truly. M.C. 154. This would have been more correctly *hwilsons*, or *hvelsons*, being the 3 pers. pl. preterite of *hwila*, or *whela*, qd. v.

HWANNEN, s. f. A flea. Corn. Voc. *pulex*. In late Cornish, it was corrupted into *whannon*, *hwadnen*, pl. *whidden*. *Pryce; Llwyd, 132. W. chwannan, pl. chwain. Arm. choanen, choenen, pl. choenn.*

HWANS, s. m. Desire, longing, appetite. *E-ma hwans dhymmo*, there is a desire to me, i. e. I desire. *Llwyd, 250.* In the Ordinalia it is always written *whans*, qd. v.

HWARFO, v. a. It may happen. *Tra bynag a wharfo*, whatever may happen. *Llwyd, 230.* Generally written *wharfo*, qd. v.

HWARY, v. a. To play. *Dho hwary*, to play. *Llwyd, 245.* Another form of *gwary*, qd. v. Welsh, *chwareu*. Arm. *choari*.

HWATH, adv. Yet, again, over and above. This is *Llwyd's* orthography of *whâth*, qd. v.

HWEC, adj. Sweet, pleasant, dear. Comp. *hwecah*. *Llwyd, 26, 88, 243*, who writes it *hwég*. In the Ordinalia it is always written *whék*, qd. v.

HWECTER, s. m. Sweetness, pleasantness. *Llwyd, 240.* See *Whecter*.

HWEDA, v. a. To vomit, to spew. *Llwyd*, to shew the corrupt pronunciation of his time, writes it *hwedzha*, 10, 177. W. *chwydu*. Arm. *choueda*. Ir. *sceith*. Gael. *sgeith*. Manx, *skeah*.

HWEDH, s. m. A swelling, a puffing up, a swell. *Ll. 167. A'n goys-na dagrennow try dre y dew lagas ydh êth*,

- nyg o comfort na yly a wrello y holon huedh*, of that blood, three tears there went through her two eyes, it was not comfort nor cure that made her eyes to swell. M.C. 225. W. *chwydh*. Ir. *at, siat*. Gael. *at, seideadh*. Manx, *att, gatt*.
- HWEDHY, v. a. To swell, to puff up. Part. *hwedhys*. Llwyd, 18, 248. W. *chwydho*, S. W. *hwydho*. Arm. *choueza*. Gr. *oidéw*. Sansc. *aidh*.
- HWEFFAS, adj. Sixth. Llwyd, 26. Written also *wheffes*, qd. v.
- HWEG, adj. Sweet, dear, pleasant. Llwyd, 47, 156. Written also *hwéc*, and *whéc*, qd. v.
- HWEGER, s. f. A mother-in-law. Corn. Voc. *socrus*. W. *chwegyr*. Gr. *ékypà*. Lat. *socrus*. Goth. *svaihro*. Scl. *svekru*. O.H. Germ. *suigar*. Sansc. *swasru*.
- HWEGOL, adj. Dear. Llwyd, 47. Written also *whegol* qd. v. W. *chwegol*.
- HWEH, num. adj. Six. *Hweh dinair*, sixpence. Llwyd, 148. Generally written *whéh*, qd. v.
- HWEI, pron. s. Ye, you. † *Rhago' hwei*, for you. Llwyd, 177, 244, thus writes *chwi*, or *hwi*, to shew that it was sounded in his time, as *i* in the English words, *fight*, *tire*. In the Ordinalia it is written *why*, qd. v.
- HWEL, s. m. A work, a mine. Pl. *hweliow*. *Dén hwél*, a workman. *Hwél stén*, a tin mine; *hwél glow*, a coal pit. *Bést hwél*, a labouring beast. *An hwél a cudhas scent*, the work fell short. Llwyd, 251. *Mein hweyl*, work-stones, or stones for building, is given by him, 242, as an instance of the inflexion of the genitive case. It is written also *whél*, qd. v., and the word is in common use at the present day for a mine in Cornwall. Thus, *Wheal Basset*, *Wheal West Seton*, &c.
- HWELLAM, v. a. I may see. † *Mai hwellam*, that I may see. Llwyd, 246, *hwellas*, *hwello*, &c. See *Whello*.
- HWERO, adj. Bitter. Llwyd, 26, 42. Comp. *hwerwa*. 243. It is also written *wherow*, qd. v. Welsh, *chwerw*. Arm. *choueró*. Ir. *searbh*, † *serb*. Gael. *searbh*. Manx, *sharroo*.
- HWERTHIN, s. m. Laughter, a laugh. Corn. Vocab. *risus*. The radical form is *hwarth*, or as it is written *wharth*, qd. v. W. *chwerthin*, *chwarth*, *chwardh*. Arm. *choarzin*, *choarz*. Irish, *gaire*, † *faithre*. Gael. *gaire*. Manx, *gear*. Sansc. *hars*, to rejoice.
- HWERTHIN, v. a. To laugh. Llwyd, 141. He also gives *huerhin* as the late form. *A hwerhin*, laughing. 29, 248. In the Ordinalia it is written *werthyn*, qd. v. W. *chwerthin*. Arm. *choarzin*.
- HWES, s. m. Sweat, perspiration. *Hwés*, Llwyd, 157. Written also *weys*, and *whýs*, qd. v. W. *chwýs*. Arm. *choues*. Gr. *ἔσος*. Lat. *sudor*. Germ. *schweiss*. Eng. *sweat*. Sansc. *svaidas*, fr. *svid*, to sweat.
- HWESA, v. a. To sweat, to perspire. Llwyd, 157, *dho hweza*. Written also *wesa*, qd. v. W. *chwysu*. Arm. *chouezi*.
- HWETTAG, num. adj. Sixteen. Llwyd, 147. Written also *whettac*. These are both late forms; being compounded of *whéh*, six, and *dég*, ten, the correct form would be *hwedhec*, or *whedhec*, agreeing with the Armorican, *chouezec*.
- HWETH, s. m. A puff, a blast of wind, a gale, breath. Pryce. Written also *whéth*, qd. v. W. *chwýth*. Arm. *chouez*. Ir. *seid*; *gaoth*, † *gaith*, † *gaid*; *fath*, † *fed*. Gael. *seid*, *gaoth*, *fead*. Manx, *sheid*, *geiach*, *geay*, *fed*. Sansc. *svāsa*. à rad. *svas*, to blow.
- HWETHA, v. a. To blow. Llwyd, 245. Part. *hwethys*. Llwyd, 60, also writes *dho hwethia*. In the Ordinalia it is written *whethé*, qd. v. W. *chwythu*. Arm. *choueza*.
- HWETHVIANS, s. m. A bubble. *Hwethvians an dour*, a bubble of water. Llwyd, 45.
- HWEVRAL, s. m. February. Llwyd, 31; who also instances *hwerval*, 59, as a corrupted form. W. *chwevrer*. Arm. *chouevrer*. Ir. *feabhra*, † *febrai*. All from the Latin, *februarius*.
- HWI, pron. s. Ye, or you. Llwyd, 246. † *Dry vedo hwi gíl*, what will you? 244. Generally written in the Ordinalia, *why*, qd. v.
- HWIGAN, s. f. The crumb, or soft of bread. Llwyd, 87.
- HWIGEREN, s. m. A father-in-law. Corn. Voc. *socer*. W. *chwegrwn*. Gr. *ékypòs*. Lat. *socer*. Goth. *svaihra*. Scl. *svekar*. Lith. *szessur*. Germ. *schwaecher*. Sansc. *swasura*.
- HWIL, v. a. To make, to do. *Dho hwíl*, to make. Llwyd, 246. This is a corruption of *wíl*, or *wúl*, the regular mutation of *gíl*, qd. v.
- HWILA, v. a. To seek, to search for. Llwyd, 69. It is written also *hwilas*. † *Me a vedn mós dha hwillaz hwél dha il*, I will go to seek work to do. 251. This is a later form of *chwila*. In the Ordinalia the forms used are *whela*, and *whelas*, qd. v. W. *chwilio*, *chwiliéd*. Arm. *chouilia*. Manx, *shalee*.
- HWILEN, s. f. A beetle. Corn. Vocab. *scarabæus*. W. *chwíl*, *chwilén*. Arm. *chouil*. Ir. *cuil*.
- HWILIOG, s. m. A searcher, a seeker, a conjuror. Pryce. W. *chwiliog*.
- HWIRNORES, s. f. A hornet. Corn. Vocab. *scrabo*, (*crabo*) W. *chwyrnores*, from *chwyrnu*, to buzz loudly. It is also called in Welsh, *chwiliores*. Arm. *chouiliores*.
- HWITEL, s. m. A tale, a story. Pl. *hwitlow*. Llwyd, 288. He also gives as a various form *hwedhel*, plural, *hwidhlow*. 243. It is the same word as *whethel*, qd. v.
- HY, pron. s. They, them. *Euch, ow dew él, dhum ser-vons lél, yn pryson eus*; *hep ygery, na fós terry, drew hy yn mēs*, go ye, my two angels, to my faithful servants, who are in prison; without opening, or breaking wall, bring ye them out. R.D. 318. *Otté omma alwedhow*; *drew hy dhymmo hep lettyé, ha me a's ygor wharré an darasow agan naw*, see here keys; bring ye them to me without delay, and I will open them soon, our nine doors. R.D. 637. The general form of this pronoun is *y*, qd. v. In Llwyd's time the sound had been corrupted into *gy*, and *dzhei*, 244. W. *hwy*, *wy*, *hwynt*, † *wynt*. Arm. *hi*, † *y*. Ir. *siad*, *iad*, † *e*. Gael. *iad*. Manx, *ad*. Ang. Sax. *hi*. Gr. *oi*. Lat. *ii*.
- HY, pron. adj. Her, its. Used only with nouns feminine. *Saw a'n wedhen dhym yma hy bós sychys marthys vrás*, but of the tree there is to me great wonder that it is dried. O.M. 756. *My a welas hy gwrydhyow*, I saw its roots. O.M. 782. *Nóth yw ol hy scorennow*, all its boughs are bare. O.M. 780. *An golom glás hy lagas*, the dove blue (as to) her eye. O.M. 1109. *Mars ellen hep cows orty, hy holon hy a torsé*, if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2174. *Mar mynnyth hy dystrewy, orden dhe'th tús hy knoukyé gans meyn*, if thou wishest to destroy her, order thy people to beat her with stones. O.M. 2675. W. *ei*,

which, as in Cornish, requires to be followed by the asp. mutation; thus, *ei chalon hi a dor'sai*, her heart would have broken. Arm. *he*, which follows the same rule, as *hi a werzo he zi*, she will sell her house, (*z = th.*) Ir. *a*. Gael. *a*. Manx, *e*.

HY, pron. s. She, her, it. This is the form invariably in the Ordinalia, but Llwyd writes it *hi*, under which see it explained.

HYBEN, pron. The other one of two. *Doro kenter, ha me a tak y luef glédh gans ol ow nel.—Ny a dyl tol rák hyben a dhysempys hep anken, rág tempré an harlot fól*, bring thou a nail, and I will fasten his left hand, with all my strength.—I will bore a hole for the other, immediately without trouble, to tame the mad rascal. P.C. 2749. *Na ny lever bós Dew ken, saw an Tás a néf yn ban; ha ty voren myrch hyben a wra dew dhys dhe honan*, we say not that there is another God, but the Father of heaven above; and thou jade girl, the other makest a god to thee thyself. O.M. 2649. Written also *yben*, qd. v. Arm. *eben*, when feminine only.

HYBLYTH, adj. Pliant, flexible. *Hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn gwedhyn yn mésk cronow, may fóns hyblyth dhe gronkyé*, and fast bound to them were cords plaited among thongs, that they might be pliant to beat. M.C. 131. Comp. of *hy*, feasibly, and *pléth*, a plait. W. *hybleth*.

HYC, s. m. A fish-hook. Corn. Vocab. *hamus*. Written also *hig*, qd. v. Arm. *higen*.

HYDHEW, adv. To-day. *Me a grýs ny re pechas hydhew brás worth y ladhé*, I believe we have sinned to-day greatly by killing him. P.C. 2994. *An corf éth hydhew yn pry*, the body went this day into the earth. R.D. 21. One of the various forms of *hedhyw*, qd. v.

HYHY, pron. s. She, her, she herself. *Deso benyn, yn medha, Iowan dhe vâb me a wra, na býth moy ken mam neff-ré es hyhy te na whela*, to thee woman, said he, John thy son I will make; nor evermore other mother than her seek thou not. M.C. 198. A reduplicate, and emphatic form of *hy*, or *hi*. W. *hyhi*.

HYL, v. a. He will be able. *Deuch gynef, me a dhyswé chy dh'agas mester wharré rág parusy y soper; effan, may hýl púp máp bron, ef hag ol y dhyskyblon, cafus y és hep danger*, come ye with me, I will shew a house for your master, presently, for preparing his supper; large, that every son of the breast may, he and all his disciples, take his ease without delay. P.C. 676. A mutation of *gýl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.

HYLL, s. m. A recess, a back, the nape of the neck. *Heb cows gér y clamderys, y codhas war bol y hýll*, without saying a word she fainted, she fell on the back of her head. M.C. 165. *Hýll*, or *híl*, is the regular aspirate mutation of *cíl*, qd. v., after *y* feminine, (*h* for *ch*.)

HYLLER, v. pass. It is possible. *Rág y hyller ervyré, hay welas, y vós prest worth dhe vetyé, dhe véth dhys ha belyny*, for it is possible to observe, and to see him, that he is ready meeting thee, for shame to thee and villainy. M.C. 20. The same as *haller*, a mutation of *galler*, pres. impers. passive of *gally*, qd. v.

HYLLY, v. a. Thou mayest be able. *Ny a whýth yn dhy vody sperys may hylly bewé*, we blow in thy body a spirit that thou mayest live. O.M. 62. *Ke yn ban war an kunys, hag ena growedh a heys, may hylly bones leskys*, go thou up on the fuel, and there lie at length, that thou

mayest be burned. O.M. 1335. A mutation of *gylly*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v.

HYLLY, v. a. He was able. *Yn púp maner may hylly, y vam prest a's honoré*, in every way that he could, as his mother he always honoured her. M.C. 199. A mutation of *gylly*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *gally*, qd. v.

HYLLYF, v. a. I may be able. *Stop an wedhen troch-a'n dór, may hyllyf aga hedhes*, bend the tree towards the ground, that I may reach them. O.M. 202. *Hedheuch dhymmo ow kledhé, rák may hyllyf y ladhé*, reach ye to me my sword, for that I may kill him. R.D. 1969. A mutation of *gyllyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v.

HYLLYN, v. a. We may be able. *Da vyé dhyn mós ganso, may hyllyn y acusyé*, it would be well for us to go with him, that we may accuse him. P.C. 1625. *Dyswé dhym nép meystry brás, may hyllyn dyso crygy*, shew us some great power, that we may believe thee. P.C. 1771. A mutation of *gyllyn*, qd. v.

HYLWY, v. a. To halloo, to cry out, to shout. *Y hylwys en Edhewon, lahys és yn pow a dro, may rýs y ladhé yn scon mygttern néb a omwrello*, the Jews cried out;—there are laws in the country about, that he must be slain forthwith, whoever would make himself a king. M.C. 121. Another form of *helwy*, qd. v.

HYLY, s. m. Brine, salt water, sea water. *An corf-ma mylyges yw, ytho ef a gódh dhynny; dhe vós yn dór nyns yw gwyw, nag yn dour, nag yn hyly*, this body is accursed, now it falls to us; to be in earth it is not worthy, nor in water, nor in brine. R.D. 2318. Derived from *hál*, salt. W. *heli*. Arm. *heli*. Ir. *saile*. Gael. *saile*. Manx, *saailey*.

HYNADZHA, v. a. To groan, to sigh. *Llwyd*, 62, 159. A late form of a word agreeing with W. *ocheneidio*. Arm. *huanada*.

HYNADZHAS, s. m. A groan, a sigh, a howling. *Ll*. 62. This is a late corrupt form. W. *uchenaid*. Arm. *huanad*. Ir. *osnadh*. Gael. *osnadh*, *osnag*, *uchanaich*. Manx, *osnee*. Sansc. *usna*.

HYNSE, s. m. Sex. *Ow holon gér caradow, Dew ruth ros flour hy hynsé, ef a výdh hep falladow marow rág dhe gerensé*, my dear beloved heart, God hath given thee the flower of her sex, he shall be, without fail, dead for thy love. O.M. 2136. Probably a mutation of *cynsé*, id. qd. *cunda*, qd. v.

HYNWYN, s. m. Names. *Agá hynwyn y a výdh an houl, ha'n lór, ha'n steryan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 35. *Ro dhedhé aga hynwyn; y a dhue dhé'th worhemmyrn*, give to them their names, they will come at thy command. O.M. 120. Plural of *hanow*, qd. v.

HYNWYS, part. Named, called. *Yn secund dýdh y fynna gruthyl ebron néf hynwys*, on the second day I will make the sky called heaven. O.M. 18. *Bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a výdh hynwys*, kite, crows, and the eagle further by me shall be named. O.M. 134. O.M. 134. The participle passive of *henwel*, qd. v. It is also the 3 pers. sing. preterite. *Ny hynwys dhym saw Pedar*, he named to men none but Peter. R.D. 916.

HYNWYS, adj. Mild, placid, kind, gentle. *Gew a ve yn y dhewlé gans an Edhewon gorris, ha pen lym rág y wané, dhe golon Ihesus hynwys*, a spear was in his hands by the Jews placed, and a sharp end to pierce him to

the heart of the mild Jesus. M.C. 217. Welsh, *hynaws*.
HYR, adj. Long. See *Hir*.

HYRCH, v. a. He will command. *Pan fo gww yn y dhulé, me a hyrch dhodho hertyé, hag a'n gy ewn dh'y golon*, when there is a spear in his hands, I will command him to thrust, and he shall pierce him right to his heart. P.C. 2923. 3 pers. s. fut. of *archa*, qd. v.

HYRCHYS, v. a. He commanded. *Heil mestrigh, Caiaphas re hyrchys dhywhy a dhôs dhe Ierusalem*, hail masters, Caiaphas hath enjoined you to come to Jerusalem. P.C. 1648. The same as *yrchys*, 3 pers. sing. preterite of *archa*, qd. v.

HYRSYS, v. a. Thou offeredst. *Ty a wél an venen-ma; whet aban dhuthé y'th chy, golhy ow treys ny hyrsys; homma gans daggrow keffrys re's holhas yn surredy*, thou seest this woman; ever since I came into thy house, to wash my feet thou hast not offered; this one with tears has washed them, surely. P.C. 518. A softened form of *hyrchys*, 2 pers. sing. preterite of *archa*, qd. v.

HYS, s. m. Longitude, length of place or time, duration. *Adam, cummyas scon a fydh, hys dhe baal luen dhe drehy*, Adam, permission shall be forthwith, to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 380. *Ha gweles yn bledhen, hýr, py gymmys hys may teffo*, and to see in a year long to what length it may grow. O.M. 2104. *Lemyn ydhyw ewn hys*, now it is the right length. O.M. 2525. *Nans yw an voren marow, a hys yma a'y growedh*, now is the jade dead, at length she is lying. O.M. 2759. Written also *hês*, and *heys*. W. *hýd*, + *hit*; S. W. *feed*. Arm. *héd*. Ir. *fad*, *feadh*, + *fot*. Gael. *fad*. Manx, *fud*.

HYSSEAS, conj. Until. *Gans dour gorris yn bathon y wolhas aga garrow, hysseas ys gureg púr wyn, del vynna Du caradow*, with water put into a basin he washed their legs, until he made them very white, as God the loveable would. M.C. 45. W. *hýd at*.

HYVEL, adj. Humble, obedient. Sup. *hyvela*, most obedient. *Pryce*. Written also *huvel*, qd. v.

HYVELEP, s. m. A likeness. *Ow hanow yw Vernona; fas Ihesu gynef yma yn hyvelep gwrýs a'y whýs, ha kekemmys a'n gwello, hag ynno a gryssso, bós yaches dhodho yw reys*, my name is Veronica; I have the face of Jesus, in a likeness made by his sweat; and whoever beholds it, and believes in him, need is that there should be health to him. R.D. 1705. Written also *hevelep*, qd. v., and it is the same as *cyvelep*, or *cevelep*. W. *cyfelyb*. Arm. *hevelep*.

HYVLA, v. a. To be humble, to be obedient, to obey. *Llwyd*, 102. Ir. *umhlaigh*. Gael. *umhlaich*.

I.

THIS letter is immutable. Its proper sound in all the Celtic dialects is the same as in French and Italian. When short as in the English words, *sin*, *fin*, and when long as *ee* in *deed*, *seed*. In the Ordinalia *y* is constantly used for it, with the same sound. In latest Cornish it was often sounded as the diphthong *ei*, or *i* in the English words, *fight*, *sign*. Thus *hwi*, you, became *hwei*; *tri*, or *try*, three, *trei*, &c.

I, pron. s. They, them. *I helwys a leun golon*, they cried from a full heart. M.C. 30. *I êth yn un fystene dhe'n tyller gansé o ordnys*, they went in a hurry to the place (that) was ordained by them. M.C. 176. In the Ordinalia it is always written *y*, qd. v.

I, pron. adj. His, her, its. *I vam, pan y'n drehevys, ha'y vós devethys dhe oys*, when his mother had reared him, and he was come to age. M.C. 10. *Rág i frenna*, to buy it. *Llwyd*, 231. ‡ *War i lér* after him. ‡ *Ter i hodna*, about her neck. 249. Generally written *y*, and *hy*, qd. v.

IA, adv. Yea, yes. Used to express assent in answering a discriminating question. *Llwyd*, 61. W. *ie*, + *ieu*. Arm. *ia*, + *ya*. Irish, *eadh*, *seadh*. Gael. *eadh*, *seadh*. Manx, *she*. Ang. Sax. *gea*, *geac*. Germ. *ja*. Eng. *yea*.

IACH, adj. Healthy, sound, well. Corn. Vocab. *sanus*. *Pan sefsys hydheuw myttyn, yach êns aga ieyw; dyswedh y a dhan dhe glók*, when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews; shew thou them from under thy cloak. P.C. 2681. *Mydhygyeth a vjdh gurýs, may fo yach a púp cleves*, a remedy shall be made, that he may be well from every disease. R.D. 1671. W. *iach*, + *iacc*. Arm. *iach*.

IACHE, v. a. To render sound, to make well or whole, to heal, to cure; to become sound or well, to be healed or cured. Part. *iacheys*, *iachýs*. *Ny dhebbraf bós, bones marow an profos a alsé ow yaché*, I will not eat food, because the prophet is dead (that) could have healed me. R.D. 1687. *Mar ny allaf bós yacheys, ny won pyth wráf*, if I cannot be cured, I know not what I shall do. R.D. 1591. *Mar a kyl bones yacheys, ty a fydh dhe lyfreson*, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty. R.D. 1673. *Bós ow máp dhymmo sawrys, ow colon yw yachýs*, that my son is saved to me, my heart is healed. O.M. 1381. W. *iachau*. Arm. *iachaat*. Irish, *ic*. Gael. *ic*. Gr. *idomai*.

IACHES, s. m. Health, soundness, sanity. *Kekemmys a'n gwello, ac ynno ef a gryssso, bós yaches dhodho yw reys*, whoever sees it, and believes in him, need is that there should be health to him. R.D. 1708. Another form of *ieches*, qd. v.

IAG, s. m. A cure, a remedy. *Hemma yw iag a'n pla, y gorf yw krehyllys da ganso*, this is a cure of the plague; his body is rattled well by it. P.C. 2817. Ir. *ic*. Gael. *ic*.

IAR, s. f. The female of birds, a hen. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *yar gallina*. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yár, a sensaf edhyn hep pár dhe vygyens dén war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I hold birds without equal for food of man in the world. O.M. 129. *Iár gini*, a guinea hen. *Llwyd*, 88. Pl. *yér*. 243. "A pullet is still called *mabyer*, in Cornwall." *Polwhele*. W. *iár*, *giar*, pl. *ieir*, *gieir*. Arm. *iar*, pl. *iér*. Ir. *cearc*. Gael. *cearc*, Manx, *kiark*.

IAR, s. m. A stalk. ‡ *An lyzúan bian gen i'ar nedhez ez a tivi en an halow nei, ez kreiez Pléth Maria*, the small plant with the twisted stalk (which) grows on our hills, is called *Pléth Maria*. *Llwyd*, 245.

IDN, num. adj. One. ‡ *Ha na ve idn fróth na mikan na trauaran nór vez*, and there was no anger, nor strife, nor dispute between them afterwards. *Llwyd*, 253. A late corruption of *un*, qd. v.

- IDNAC, card. num. Eleven. *Llwyd*, 176. A corrupted form of *unnec*, qd. v.
- IDNE, s. m. A fowler. Cornish Vocabulary, *auceps*. Formed from *edhen*, or *edn*, a bird. The final *e* in *idné*, as in *euré*, denotes an agent, answering to *ai*, in Welsh. Cf. W. *casai*, a hater; *cardotai*, a beggar; *dyhudhai*, a pacifier; *magai*, a nourisher, &c.
- IDNIC, s. m. A young bird, a chicken. Written also in the Cornish Vocabulary, *ydnic*, qd. v.
- IDZHA, v. subs. There is. ‡ *Idzha'n leauh dha'n dén yync-na*, has that young man got the ague? *Llwyd*, 242. A corrupted form of *ydhyn*. W. *ydyw*, *ydi*.
- IDZHIN, v. subs. We are. ‡ *Ni idzhin a gwelas*, we are seeing, or we see. *Llwyd*, 246. A corruption of *ydhon*, reduplicate form of *ôn*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *bôs*, to be. W. *ydyw*.
- IDHEN, s. f. A bird. *Llwyd*, 29. Another form of *edhen*, qd. v. In late Cornish it was used for the plural. ‡ *Ni rig gwelas an karnow idzha an gullez ha'n idhen môr aral kil y ge neitho*, I saw the rocks where the gulls and other sea birds make their nests. *Llwyd*, 245.
- IDHIO, s. m. Ivy. *Llwyd*, 15, 65. W. *eidhew*, *eidhiorwg*, *eiliorwg*. Arm. *ilio*, *iliarek*. Ir. *eidhean*, *idho*, *iodha*. Gael. *eithean*. Manx, *hibbyn*. Lat. *hedera*. Fr. *lierre*.
- IDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Pl. *idhewon*. *Llwyd*, 242. More generally written *Edhow*, qd. v.
- IECHES, s. m. Health, soundness, sanity. *Me a'n pŷs a luen golon yeches dhymmo a dhanvon*, I pray him with full heart to send health to me. R.D. 1716. Written also *iehes*. *Am lemyn dhe'n gwellynny, a barth an Tás veneges, hag y a wra eredy a pŷp cleves dhys jehes*, kiss thou now the rods, on the part of the blessed Father, and they will surely from every disease cause to thee health. O.M. 1794. *A Dás Dew, dre dhe versy, danfon jehes dhymmo vy a'm cleves may 'thôf grevyys*, O Father God, through thy mercy, send health to me from my disease, that I am afflicted with. O.M. 2630. W. *iechyd*, † *iechuit*. Arm. *ieched*, † *iechet*. Ir. *eassaoth*.
- IEIN, adj. Cold as ice, frigid. The Cornish Vocabulary wrongly interprets it, as a substantive, *frigus*. *A dhysempys gwreuch tân da, rāk yeyn fest yw an awel*, immediately make ye a good fire, for very cold is the weather. P.C. 1209. *Dūs yn rāk, yma dhym toul guthyl may fe dhe wôs yeyn*, come thou forth, I have a tool that will make thy blood cool. P.C. 1622. *Gwāsk war an mŷn, bommy'n dreys keyn, mar pedhé yeyn, ny dhue dhe gur*, smite thou on the edge, blows over the back, if it be cold, it will not come to the end. P.C. 2729. Written also *iēn*, or *yēn*. *Y gelmy fast why a wra, gans lovan ha chaynys yēn*, bind him fast you shall, with rope and cold chains. P.C. 2069. W. *iain*, † *iein*. Arm. *iēn*, † *iein*.
- IENDER, s. m. Cold, frigidity, coolness. *Rāg, rum fay, rāk ewen anwos, ny glewaf yender dhum troys; ydhesaf ow clamderé*, for, by my faith, on account of very chilliness, I do not feel the cold to my feet; I am benumbed. P.C. 1223. *Bewa ydhesaf pŷb ér yn tomder ha yender rêw*, living I am always in heat and cold of frost. C.W. 120. W. *ieinder*. Arm. *iender*.
- IEU, s. f. A yoke. Corn. Vocab. *jugum*. W. *iau*, † *iou*. Arm. *ieu*, *iaô*, *ieô*, *geô*. Latin, *jugum*. Greek, *ζυγός*. Sansc. *yuga*; (*yug*, to join.)
- IEU, s. m. Jupiter, Jove. *Dédh Ieu*, and contractedly

- Dé Ieu*, dies Jovis, Thursday. *Llwyd*, 54. Written also *iow*. W. *iau*, *iou*, † *iob*, (*dydh iau*.) Arm. *iaou*, *iou*, (*diziaou*, *diziou*.) Lat. *Jove*. Gr. *ζεῦ*.
- IEY, s. m. Ice, frost. Corn. Voc. *glacies*. W. *iā*, † *jaig*. Ir. *aigh*, † *aig*. Gael. *eigh*.
- IEYW, s. m. Sinews. *Pŷr gow a lever dhe vyn; pan sefsys hydhew myttyn, yāch êns aga ieyw*, a very lie thou wilt tell; when thou gottest up this day in the morning, sound were their sinews. P.C. 2681. This is a mutation of *geyow*, pl. of *geien*, qd. v.
- IFARN, s. m. Hell, the infernal region. *Dyvolow yfarn a squerdyas corf Iudas ol dhe dharnow*, devils of hell tore the body of Judas all to pieces. M.C. 106. *Ty a fŷdh pŷr tormot sad yn gwlas yffarn, del gresaf*, thou wilt have sad torment in the region of hell, as I believe. O.M. 492. *Pŷr wŷr y fŷdhons dampnys dhe tân yfarn, droka le*, very truly they will be condemned to the fire of hell, the worst place. P.C. 3094. *Gorreuch ef yn schath dhēn môr; an schath a'n dēk dhe yfern*, place ye him in a boat to the sea; the boat will carry him to hell. R.D. 2235. *Porth yfarn me a torras*, the gate of hell I have broken. R.D. 2574. W. *ufern*. Arm. *ifern*. Irish, *ifearn*, † *ifurnn*. Gael. *ifrinn*. Manx, *niurin*. All from Latin, *inferna*.
- IG, s. m. A hook, fish-hook. *Llwyd*, 33, *ig*. *Yg hōrn*, an iron hook. 242. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *hyc*, qd. v. Arm. *igen*.
- IGANS, s. m. A score, twenty. *Llwyd*, 27. ‡ *Trei igans*, sixty. ‡ *Trei igans ha dég*, seventy. A later form of *ugans*, qd. v.
- IGANSVES, adj. Twentieth. Another form was *igansvath*. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *ugeinved*. Arm. *ugentved*.
- IL, v. a. To make, to do. A mutation of *gil*, qd. v. ‡ *Do hwilas hwél do il*, to seek for work to do. *Llwyd*, 251.
- ILL, v. a. He will be able. A mutation of *gill*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v. *Nynsyw henna mād, na ny il bōs yn della, dén dhe verwel awos cous lavarow da*, that is not good, nor can it be so, a man to die because of speaking good words. P.C. 2400. *Ty a il*, thou canst. *Llwyd*, 247. Written more generally *ŷll*, qd. v.
- ILIN, s. m. Elbow. *Llwyd*, 15. Generally written *elin*, qd. v.
- IM, comp. pron. Into my. *Llwyd*, 244. See *Ym*.
- IMPINION, s. m. The brain. Corn. Voc. *cerebrum*. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth, may' dh entré an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen ha scullyé y ympynnyon*, I will pull with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin into his skull, and scatter his brains. P.C. 2142. *An dreyn bŷs yn ympynnyon éth yn y pen*, the thorns even into his brain went to his head. R.D. 1011. Written also *empinion*, under which see it explained.
- IMPOC, s. m. A kiss. Corn. Voc. *osculum*. W. *impog*, *poc*. Arm. *poc*. Irish, *póg*, † *boc*. Gael. *póg*. Manx, *paag*.
- IN, prep. In. *In nép le*, in some place. *Llwyd*, 244. Written also *en*, and *yn*, qd. v.
- INGUINOR, s. m. A craftsman. Corn. Vocab. *opifex*. Probably formed from the French, *ingénieur*.
- INNIAS, s. m. A repulse, a denial. Pl. *inniadow*. See *Ynnias*.
- INTER, prep. Between. *Intré*, *Llwyd*, 249. See *Ynter*.
- INWEDH, adv. Also. *Torré yn ow feryl vy, hag inwedh*

- gwra dhe'th warty may tebro ef annodho*, pluck it at my risk, and also cause to thy husband that he may eat of it. O.M. 199. More frequently written *ynwedh*, qd. v.
- IORCH, s. m. A roe buck. Corn. Vocab. *yorch*, caprea. W. *iwrch*. Arm. *iourch*. Gr. *iórkos*. It is quoted by Scapula in a line from Oppian;—*καὶ δόρκους ὀρυγὰς τε, καὶ αἰγλήεντας ἰόρκους*.
- IORCHES, s. f. A roe. Llwyd, 46. W. *iyrches*. Arm. *iourches*.
- IOT, s. m. Stirabout, hasty pudding. Corn. Voc. *puls*. W. *uud*, † *iot*. Arm. *ioud*, *iód*, *iôt*. Ir. † *ih*.
- IOUENC, adj. Young. Gŵr *iouenc*, adolescens, a young man. Corn. Vocab. This word is variously written *iungk*, *iouenc*, *yonk*, *yowynk*, qd. v. *Ty mar yonk, pendra wreta gans an gwás*, thou, so young, what dost thou with the fellow? P.C. 1184. *Ol ny a pŷs, yowynk ha hén, war Dhu pŷp prŷs mercy gan kén*, all we pray, young and old, to God always, mercy with pity. P.C. 39. W. *ieuanc*, † *iouenc*. Arm. *iaouanc*. Sansc. *yuvan*. Lat. *juvenis*.
- IOW, s. m. Jupiter, Jove. Another form of *Ieu*, qd. v. See also *Duyow*.
- IRA, v. a. To anoint, to grease. Llwyd, 245. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *uré*, qd. v. W. *iraw*.
- IRAT, s. m. Ointment. Llwyd, 176. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *urat*, qd. v.
- IRCH, s. m. Snow. Corn. Voc. *nix*. The late form was *er*, qd. v. W. *eira*, *eiry*. Arm. *erch*.
- IS, s. m. Corn, a berry. † *Iz bara*, bread corn; † *pedn iz*, an ear of corn; † *iz saval*, standing corn; † *iz diu*, a hurtle-berry. Llwyd, 61, 148, 153, 168. The late form of *ŷs*, qd. v.
- ISA, adj. Lowest. *Trév isa*, the lowest town, in St. Enoder. *Isa coit*, the lowest wood. W. *isav*.
- ISCEL, s. m. Broth. Corn. Vocab. *iskel*, jus. The late form was *isgal*. Llwyd, 74. W. *isgell*. From the Lat. *jusculum*.
- ISEL, adj. Low, humble, lowly. Sup. *isella*, qd. v. *Y popel ny vŷdh sparyys, yssel y fedhons gwythys, keffrys yn nŷs hag yn geydh*, his people shall not be spared, low they shall be kept, by night and by day also. O.M. 1515. *Ol an ré-ma ty a fŷdh, ow gordhyé mara mennyth, war pen dhe dhew glŷn ysel*, all these thou shalt have, if thou wilt worship me low on thy knees. P.C. 136. In late Cornish it was generally written *isal*. Llwyd, 46. *Gwás isal*, humble servant. Comp. *isala*. *Ty isala*, lower house. W. *isel*. Arm. *izel*. Ir. *isiol*, *iseal*, † *isil*. Gael. *iosal*. Manx, *injl*.
- ISELDOR, s. m. The lowest or deepest part, the bottom. Llwyd, 68. W. *iselder*. Arm. *izelder*.
- ISELLA, adj. Lowest. Superlative of *isel*, qd. v. *Ar-luth, henna me a wra, a'n gor yn pyt ysella yn mŷsk pryves*, Lord, that I will do, put him in the lowest pit among reptiles. R.D. 2010. Arm. *izela*. W. *isav*.
- ISION, s. m. Chaff, husks of corn. Llwyd, 111. See *Usion*.
- ISOT, adv. Downwards. Corn. Voc. *deorsum*. W. *isod*, † *issot*.
- ISPAC, s. m. A bishop. Llwyd, 7, 57. The late form of *epscop*, qd. v.
- ITTA, prep. In. † *Po terra vi itta o gwili*, when I was in my bed. Llwyd, 252. A late corruption of *yn*.
- ITH, comp. pron. In thy. *Ith torn*, in thy hand. Ll. 230. Generally written *yth*, qd. v.

- ITHEU, s. m. A firebrand. Corn. Voc. *titio*. Supposed to be a wrong reading of *tewen*, qd. v.
- ITHIC, adj. Huge, large, very great, exceeding, strenuous. Llwyd, 68, 155, 249. *Ithik tra*, most of all, very much. 122. Generally written in the Ordinalia, *uthec*, qd. v.
- IUH, adv. Above, over. Llwyd, 158. A late form of *uch*, qd. v.
- IUHAL, adj. High, lofty. A late form of *uchel*, qd. v. † *Mar iuhal*, so high. Llwyd, 248.
- IUNC, adj. Young. † *Dean iunk*, a young man. Llwyd, 74. A late form of *iouenc*, qd. v., and is variously written *iungk*, *iyink*, *iyngk*.
- IVRE, s. m. Darnel, tares. Llwyd, 15. Welsh, *evrau*, *evré*. Fr. *ivraie*.
- IWIN, s. m. A finger nail. Plural, *iwinas*. Llwyd, 176. A late form of *ewin*, qd. v.
- IYNCAR, s. m. A young man. Llwyd, 41. English, *younger*.

J.

THIS letter was an entire stranger to the Celtic languages, and when it occurs in old manuscripts it is used for I. It is used in a few Cornish words to express a very modern corruption of the sound of *di*, as *jowl* for *diowl*; and in the loan of foreign words. With regard to Armorican, Legonidec observes;—"Cette articulation est toute moderne, et on ne l'emploie que par un relâchement dans la prononciation. Dans les livres anciens, les mots qui commencent aujourd'hui par J sont écrits par I, et l'on prononce encore aussi souvent *iaô*, *iaved*, et *iaritel*, que *jaô*, *javed*, *jaritel*." J is also used in Manx for *di*, as *Jee*, God. Ir. *Dia*.

JAMMES, adv. Ever, always, continually. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drechevel dhym ostel, ynno jammes rág tregé*, I will make a village, and build for myself a mansion, in it ever to live. O.M. 1711. *Heil prŷns Annas, dhywhy gammas mŷr lowené*, hail prince Annas, ever to you (be) much joy. P.C. 933. *Aban osa mar gortes, ny a wra del leveryth; ha pŷp onan ol jammes neffré parys dhys a vŷdh*, since thou art so courteous, we will do as thou sayest; and every one ever will be prepared for thee. R.D. 677. Fr. *jamais*.

JAUDYN, s. m. An obstinate wilful fellow, a rascal. *Gow a lever an iaudyn*, the wilful man tells a lie. P.C. 367. *Py hanow yw an iaudyn dhymmo a dhanfonas e*, what is the name of the fellow he has sent to me. P.C. 1691. *Dyeth vyé bones reys queth a'n par-ma dhe iaudyn*, it were a pity that a cloth of this sort should be given to a wilful man. P.C. 1792. *Nyns yw saw un plos iaudyn*, he is nought but a foul rascal. P.C. 1894.

JAWL, s. m. A devil. *An jawl re'th ewno dh'y glas*, the devil adjust thee to his maw. O.M. 2527. *Ygor scon, abarth an jawl, dhe dharasow*, open thou at once, in the devil's name, thy doors. R.D. 80. *Yn ban dhe néf Ihesu a wrŷk yskynné*, worth an iawl rák a's gwytho yn pŷp le, up to heaven Jesus did ascend, from the devil that he might keep them in every place. R.D. 2641. Another form of *dewol*, qd. v. W. *diawl*.

- JEFFO**, v. a. He may have. *Arluth, henna why ny wreuch; an hagkré mernans whyleuch ma'n jeffo ef*, Lord, that do you not; seek the most cruel death that he may have it. R.D. 1973. A corruption of *geffo*, (by softening the *g*,) which is a mutation of *ceffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafes*, qd. v.
- JENVAR**, s. m. January. *Mis Jenvar*, the month of January. Written by Llwyd, 67, *genvar*, qd. v.
- JEVAN**, s. m. A devil. *Me a lever dheuch yn scon, tynnyd ef yn ban war ton, máp an jevan*, I tell you, forthwith, let us draw him up on the wave, the son of the evil one. R.D. 2282. *Re fethas an fals jevan hydhyw tergwyth*, he has overcome the false demon this day three times. P.C. 154.
- JEVES**, v. a. He had. *Mara jeves wl dybbry, me a wôr gwŷr yredy nag yw e Dew*, if he has had a desire to eat, I shall know true, clearly, that he is not a God. P.C. 47. *Máp dén hep ken ys bara, býth nyn jeves ol bewnes, leman yn lavarow da a dhue dhyworth dresnes*, Son of man, without other than bread, hath never had all life, but in good words that come from trinity. P.C. 66. *Néb a vo y gorf golhys, nyn jeves ethom golhy saw y treys na vóns sechys, rág gwlan yw ol yredy*, he whose body is washed, hath not need of washing except his feet, that they be not dried, for he is all clean truly. P.C. 862. *Pendra ny venté keusel? dout an jeves an losel, mar keus, y vós concludys*, why wilt thou not speak? a fear the knave has had, if he speaks, that he will be silenced. P.C. 1776. I consider this word to be a corruption of *geves*, qd. v. A mutation of *ceves*, or *cefes*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cafes*.
- JEVODY**, adv. I tell you. *Rág dout y vones ledhys, my ny vynnaf, jevody*, for fear of his being killed, I will not, I tell you. R.D. 594. *Gwŷr a geusyth, jevody*, thou sayest truth, I tell you. R.D. 653. *Lemyn Pilat, jevody cafus an bows-na hep gwry, ús yth kerchyn, me a vyn*, now Pilate, I tell you, have that robe without seam, (that) is about thee, I will. R.D. 1920. Borrowed from the French, *je vous dis*.
- JORNA**, s. m. A day. Pl. *jorniow*. *An kynsa jorna*, the first day. C.W. 6. *An keth jorna-ma*, this same day. *Ibid.* 184. Written also *journa*, and by Llwyd, 27, *jurna*. † *Ha godhewhar ha metten o an kensa jorna*, and the evening and the morning were the first day. C.W. p. 189. † *Ha gwrénz an gy bós rág tavazow, ha rág termeniow, ha rág journiow, ha rág bledhedniow*, and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years. p. 90. From the French, *journee*.
- JOVE**, v. subs. They were. *In corf Ihesus ydhesé, hag ef yn crows ow cregy, pypm mŷll strekis del jové, ha peder gwŷth cans goly*, in the body of Jesus there were, and he on the cross hanging, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227. It may possibly be a corruption of *gevé*, he had, a mutation of *cevé*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *cafes*.
- JOVYN**, s. m. Jove. *Mar a'th caffaf, re Jovyn, y'th ladhaf kyns ys vytlyn a'm dew luef*, if I find thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1532. *Rág henna, dhys my a de, gordhyé Jovyn veneges*, therefore I swear to thee, to worship the blessed Jove. O.M. 1812. *Goef nép a wordh Jovyn, ha serry Dew awartha*, unhappy he who worships Jove, and angers God above. O.M. 1889.

- JOWAN**, s. m. John, a man's name. *Deso benyn, yn medha, Iowan dhe váb me a wra*, to the woman he said, I will make John thy son. M.C. 198. *Iowan y vam a sensy Marya, Crist del arsé*, John considered Mary as his mother, as Christ had commanded. M.C. 199. W. *Ioan, Ieuan, Evan*. Arm. *Ian, Iann*. Ir. *Eoin*.
- JOWL**, s. m. A devil. Pl. *jowlow*. *Gans an Jowl y fóns tullys*, by the devil they were deceived. C.W. 74. *A soweth! te dha gregy dha'n Jowl brás, hay anfugy, alas!* thou to believe the great devil, and his hypocrisy. C.W. 76. A later form of *jawl*, qd. v.
- JYST**, s. m. A joist, a beam. Pl. *jystys*. *War tew a dhellar, daras ty a wra, port ef a vŷdh henwys; jystys dredho ty a pyn a lés, rág na vo degys*, on the hinder side, a door thou shalt make, a port it shall be called; beams through it thou shalt nail broadways, that it may not be opened. C.W. 164. Written also *gŷst*, qd. v. W. *díst*. Gael. *dist*. Scot. *geist, gest*.

L.

- THIS letter is radical, and immutable in all the Celtic languages, except in Welsh, where it is secondary, and a mutation of *ll*. The Welsh radical *ll* has an aspirate sound, now peculiar to that language, but the *l* was strongly aspirated in the Anglo-Saxon, as we find there *hlaf*, a loaf; *hlæfdig*, a lady; *hlaword*, a lord.
- LA**, s. m. A hand. Llwyd, 242. An abbreviated form of *lau*, or *lav*, id. qd. *lef*, qd. v.
- LAC**, adv. Loose, remiss, lax, out of order, naughty, bad. Comp. *lacca*, worse. *Alemma býs yn Tryger, war ow fay lacka mester ny alsen y dhyerbyn*, from hence to Treguer, on my faith, a worse master I should not be able to meet him. P.C. 2275. *Me a'n kymer yn dysdayn, mar ny vedhaf ve prevys wháth mér lacka*, I take it in disdain, if I shall not be proved yet much worse. C.W. 106. *Ma lias gwrég lacka vel seag*, there are many wives worse than grains. Pryce. W. *llac*. Ir. *lag*. Gael. *lag*. Manx, *lhag*. Lat. *laxus, lassus*.
- LACCA**, s. m. A pit, a well. Llwyd, 132. According to Pryce, it also means a *rivulet*;—"which we still call a lake, and leak, or leake; Landleake, the church on the rivulet." See also *Lagen*. Welsh, *llŷch*, † *laich*, a lake. Arm. *louch, lagen*. Ir. *loch*. Gael. *loch*. Manx, *logh*. Gr. *λάκκος*. Lat. *lacus*.
- LACCA**, v. n. To faint away. *Prethy ny allaf pella; me a vŷdh súr dha lacka, mes te dhym a lavara*, I can hold no longer; I shall be sure to faint, except thou tell it to me. C.W. 46. W. *llaccáu*.
- LACE**, v. a. To lick, or slap; to throw about; to cudgel; to lace or lash. *Me a'th lak*, I will lace thee. Pryce. W. *llachio*.
- LACIE**, v. a. To lace together, to fasten. *Aban yw an pren tellys, bedhens an cbyl gorrys dredhé, rág aga lacié*, since the wood is bored, let the pegs be put through them, to fasten them. P.C. 2575. From the English, *lace*.
- LACHA**, s. m. Law. *Dyswrŷs a vŷdh ol Iudy, ha kellys an lacha ny*, undone will be all Judea, and lost our law.

R.D. 11. *Ty a wra y worré scon a dhesempys yn pryson, an casadow, bys may hallo bós juggys, ha dre lacha bós dampnys dhe vós marow*, thou shalt put him forthwith immediately in prison, the hateful one, till he may be tried, and by law condemned to be put to death. R.D. 1981. The more general form is *laha*, qd. v. Arm. *lezen*, † *lesen*, † *laes*. Irish, *lagh*. Gael. *lagh*. Manx, *leigh*. Lat. *lex*, *lege*. Med. Lat. *laga*. Ang. Sax. *lak*, *laga*. Germ. *lage*. Isl. *lag*, *laug*. Swed. *lagh*, *lag*. Eng. *law*.

LAD, s. m. Liquor. Corn. Voc. *liquor*. W. *llaith*, subs. and adjective. Arm. *leiz*. Irish, *fliuch*. Gael. *fliuch*. Manx, *fliugh*. Lat. *latex*. Sansc. *layat*, (li, to become liquid.)

LADER, s. m. A thief, a robber, a pillager, a plunderer. Pl. *ladron*, *laddron*. Corn. Voc. *latro*. An *Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Gryst a'n barth clédh, hag a dhychow lader brás cregy a russons yn wédh, ha Crist yn crés, leun a rás, leun y golon a voreth, gans laddron y tewedhas, del yw scryfys ay dhewedh*, the Jews hung a robber on the left side of Christ, and on the right a great robber they hung also, and in the middle Christ full of grace, his heart full of sorrow, with robbers he ended, as it is written of his end. M.C. 186. *Dyvedh o, ha lader púr*, shameless he was, and a very thief. M.C. 191. An *puré lader yn pow*, the veriest thief in the country. P.C. 1174. An *laddron a'n dyalas dre lyes torment ahas*, the thieves mocked him through many detestable torments. R.D. 1424. An *puré laddron yn pow*, the veriest thieves in the country. M.C. 90. W. *lleidr*, plural, *lladron*. Arm. *laer*, pl. *laeroun*. Ir. *sladthoir*, † *ladar*, † *ladron*. Goth. *lheidr*. Lat. *latro*, pl. *latrones*. Sansc. *lut*, to rob. Gr. *λάτρεω*, furtively.

LADRA, v. a. To steal, to rob. Written also *laddré*. 3 pers. s. fut. *lader*. Mar *tue nép gwás ha laddré en gweel dheworthyn pryvé, médh vǵdh ol d'agen ehen*, if any fellow comes and steals the rods from us secretly, all shame it will be to our efforts. O.M. 2064. Na *lader, kyn fe vǵth mar vrás quallok*, he will not steal, though he be ever so great a braggart. O.M. 2067. Mar *a's ladtré dheworto, pan pǵn a gotho dhodho*, if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2232. *Gwreuch y púr fast, ma na allons y laddra yn mēs a'n bédh*, make ye them very fast, that they may not steal him out of the tomb. R.D. 35. Mar *ny wrer y wythé, y dhyskyblon yn pryvé a'n lader yn mēs a'n beydh*, if it be not guarded, his disciples privily will steal him out of the tomb. R.D. 343. *Dhyworthyn dén na'n laddro, by na porth dout*, that a man may steal him from us, never entertain fear. R.D. 380. Y *laddré mar whylé dén, ef a'n pren*, if a man seek to steal it, he shall catch it. R.D. 370. W. *lladratta*. Arm. *laera*.

LADUIT, s. m. Nothing. Corn. Voc. *nihil*.

LADH, s. m. A cut, a cutting off, a killing, slaughter. Onon *esa yn preson, Barabas ydho gylwys, presonys o ef dre dreyson, ha rág dén-ládh kekyffrys*, there was one in prison, Barabbas was he called; he was imprisoned for treason, and for manslaughter also. M.C. 124. *Dhe vós dén-ládh yw anken*, to be the killing of a man is a misfortune. O.M. 2335. W. *lládh*, † *lád*. Arm. *laz*. Ir. *slaighe*, † *slaod*. Germ. *schlacht*. Ang. Sax. *slæge*. Sansc. *slath*.

LADHE, v. a. To kill, to slay. 2 pers. sing. imp. *ládh*. Part. *ledhys*. Ol *warbarth y a yhwys, te Pylat ládh e, ládh e, mernans an grows desympys; Pylat a gewsys arté, dredhouch why bedhens ledhys*, all together they cried out;—"Thou Pilate, kill him! kill him! the death of the cross forthwith!" Pilate again said;—"By you let him be killed." M.C. 142. *Rág dhe ladhé dén mar qura, ef a'n gevyth scyth kemmys a paynys in nór bǵs-ma*, for if a man shall kill thee, he shall get seven times as much of pains in the earth of this world. O.M. 598. *Rág dhe verkyé my a gwra, yn bǵs dén vǵth na'th ladho*, for I will mark thee, in the world that no man slay thee. O.M. 603. A *myleges y'th ober, ty re'n ladhes*, O cursed in thy deed, thou hast killed him. O.M. 611. Mar *a'th caffaf, re Jovyn, y'th ladhaf kyns ys vyttyn, a'm dew luef*, if I catch thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1533. *Saw un marrek a'n ladh-as, ha dhe'n dór scon a'n goras*, but a horseman slew him, and soon drove him to the earth. O.M. 2226. Y *dhadder yw drók tyllys, pan y'n ladhsons dybyté*, his goodness is ill requited, when they have killed him without pity. P.C. 3098. *Me a grǵs a lavassen scon war ow breuth yn latdhen*, I think we might venture at once, on my judgment, to kill him. R.D. 1836. W. *lládh*, † *lád*; † *ladam* cædo. (Oxf. Gloss.) Arm. *laza*. Gr. *ληίζω*, *λάζομαι*. Lat. *lædo*.

LADHVA, s. f. Slaughter, murder. *Rág an ladhva o mar vrás, ny ǵll Dew dhymo gava*, for the murder was so great, God cannot forgive me. C.W. 98. W. *lladhva*.

LAFROC, s. m. Breeches. Corn. Voc. *femoralia*. *Lafrocwan* perizomata vel campestris, drawers. *Llwyd*, 13, 45, gives *lavrak* as the late form, for a pair of breeches. *Lafrocwan* of the Cornish Vocabulary, he reads *lafroc pan*, cloth breeches. 118. Arm. *lavrek*. W. *llavrog*, having large buttocks. The root is the W. *llavr*, the breech.

LAFUR, s. m. Labour, toil, work. Written also *lafyr*, and *lavur*. *Gwyn bǵs vones dhym fethys lafur ha duwon an bǵs*, joyful that for me is vanquished the labour and sorrow of the world. O.M. 851. *Pyth ew an othom dynny cafus lafur a'n par-na*, what is the need for us to have such labour? O.M. 968. *Y'th whǵs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bǵs ylh worfen*, in thy sweat thou shalt do labour to eat, even to thy end. O.M. 273. *Heb mǵr lavur defry benytha nys tevyth flóch*, without great labour indeed shall never children be to her. O.M. 299. *Ty re fue fest lafur brás*, thou hast had very great labour. R.D. 2628. *Hir-nath bew óv yn bǵs-ma, ma ythov squyth a lavyr brás és dhymo pǵb nós ha dǵdh*, a length of time I have lived in this world, that I am weary with the great labour (that) is to me every night and day. C.W. 126. W. *llavur*. Arm. *labour*. Ir. † *lubbhra*. Lat. *labor*.

LAFURYE, v. a. To labour, to toil, to work. *Mós dhe balas my a vyn, rág sustené vewnans dhyn, rǵs yw porrys lafurryé*, I will go to dig, to sustain life for us, to labour is very needful. O.M. 683. *Rág genes yn pǵb teller, parys óf dhe lafuryé*, for with thee in every place I am ready to work. O.M. 940. *Pan vo ol dhyn lafurryys, agan wheyl a vǵdh mothow*, when all is laboured by us, our work will be failing. O.M. 1225. *Reys yw dhyso lafurrya*, it is necessary for thee to work. O.M. 1268. *Nans ón lafuryys ganso, hag an yssyly pǵr squyth*, now we are oppressed with it, and our limbs are very weary.

- O.M. 2823. W. *llavurio*. Arm. *laboura*. Lat. *laboro*.
- LAGADEC, adj. Full of eyes, quick of sight. *Llwyd*, 105, gives *lagadzhac* as the late corrupt form. W. *llyg-udog*. Arm. *lagadec*.
- LAGAS, s. m. An eye. Pl. *lagasow*. As is the general case with pairs, the dual form *dew lagas* is often used instead of the plural. *An golom glás hy lagas*, the dove with blue eyes. O.M. 1109, 1135. *Lemyn gans ow dew lagas me a wél*, now with my eyes I see. P.C. 410. *Agan dew lagas yw marthys cláf ow colyas*, our eyes are wondrous sore in watching. P.C. 1065. *Me a tru waré yn y dhew lagas*, I will spit soon in his eyes. P.C. 1400. *A-rák agan lagasow, a-lés ol y wolyow ny a welas*, before our eyes, displayed all his wounds we saw. R.D. 1492. A later form of *lagat*.
- LAGAT, s. m. An eye. Corn. Voc. *oculus*. Pl. *legeit*, oculi. *Bleu en lagat*, palpebre, eyelashes. *Biu en lagat*, pupilla, the pupil, (lit. life) of the eye. (W. *mablygad*. Arm. *map an lacad*.) This is the oldest orthography. W. *llygad*, † *licat*. Arm. *lagad*. Sansc. *laks*, or *lauc*, to see.
- LAGEN, s. f. A pond, a pool, a lake. Corn. Voc. *stag-num*. Arm. *lagen*.
- LAHA, s. m. Law. Pl. *lahys*. *An debel dús a gewsys, dhynny yma laha may rýs y vonas ledhys, rág máb Du ef a omwra*, the evil folk said;—"Surely, we have a law that he must be killed, for he makes himself the Son of God." M.C. 143. *Ambosow orth tryher gwreys, an-nedhé nysn é's laha*, promises made by the mighty, of them there is no law. O.M. 1235. *Gwás da, crocer dhym yma, a aswon múr a laha*, I have a crozier-bearer, a good fellow, who knows much law. P.C. 1457. *Lem-myn me agis pýs oll a baynis Crist predery, ha na vo gesys dhe goll an lahys a rúg dhynny*, now I pray you all to think of Christ's pains, and that to loss be not left the laws he made for us. M.C. 182. *Yma un gwás marthys prout, ol an cyté ow trylyé, hag an lahes ow syndyé*, there is a fellow wondrous proud, turning all the city, and violating the laws. P.C. 580. Another form of *lacha*, qd. v., *ch* being softened into *h*.
- LAHVELET, s. m. A rudder. *Pryce*. This form must be corrupt. It is connected with Welsh, *llywedydh*, a guider, from *llyw*, a rudder, which is also preserved in the Cornish, *leu*, qd. v.
- LAIAN, adj. Faithful. Corn. Vocab. *fidelis*. The form used in the Ordinalia is the contracted one of *lén*, qd. v.
- LAIG, s. m. A layman. *Llwyd*, 75. Another form of *leic*, and *léc*, qd. v.
- LAINES, s. f. A nun. Corn. Voc. *nonna*. W. *lleian*. Arm. *leanez*, † *leanes*. (W. *lleiandy*, a nunnery. Arm. *leandi*.)
- LAIT, s. m. Milk. Corn. Voc. *lac*. The old orthography of *leyth*, or *léth*, qd. v., as written in the Ordinalia. W. *llaeth*. Arm. *leaz*, *lez*. Irish, *lachd*, † *laith*. Gael. *lachd*. Lat. *lac*, *lacte*.
- LAITY, s. m. A milkhouse, a dairy. A local name. Comp. of *lait*, milk, and *ty*, a house.
- LAM, s. m. A leap, a stride; a space of time or place; a slip, fall, trip, sliding; chance, accident. *Ny lettys saw un lam, ow kafus banneth ow mam*, I stopped only a space, receiving the blessing of my mother. O.M. 470. *Dhevorté un lam bechan ydh éth pesy may hallé*, he went from them a little space that he might pray. M.C. 53. *A lorels, ré's bo drók lam*, O rascals! be it an evil step

for ye! P.C. 1125. *Me a wra y concludyé war un lam*, I will shut him up in a trice. P.C. 1464. *Kenter scon dre dhe dew trós my a's gwysk, may fo drók lam*, nails soon through thy two feet I will drive, that it may be an evil chance. P.C. 2782. *Ty a fýdh cowl drók lam*, thou shalt have a fully bad leap. P.C. 2913. W. *llam*. Arm. *lamm*. Irish, *leum*, † *leim*. Gael. *leum*. Manx, *lheim*.

LAMME, v. a. To leap, to jump, to bound, to stride, to step. *Lemmel* was also used for the infinitive. *War ow fay hemma yw deaul ymskemunys, yn mës a'n dór y lammás*, on my faith this is a devil accursed, out of the earth he has jumped. R.D. 2090. *A'n bédh pan dhuet ha lammé, y fyys yn un vrammé, own kemerys*, from the grave when he came and leaped, thou fleddest in terror, seized by fear. R.D. 2093. W. *llammu*; † *lammam*, *salio*. (Oxf. Gloss.) Arm. *lammout*, *lemel*, † *lamma*. Ir. *leim*. Gael. *leum*. Manx, *lheim*. Sansc. *laip*. Goth. *hlaupa*. Ang. Sax. *hleapu*. Germ. *laufe*. Eng. *leap*. Gr. *λείπω*. Lat. *labor*.

LAN, s. f. A church, an inclosure. The primary meaning was a piece of ground enclosed for any purpose; an area to deposit any thing in; hence a yard; a churchyard. With the sense of a yard, we have in Welsh, *corlan*, a sheepfold; *gwinllan*, a vineyard; *perllan*, an orchard; *ydlan*, a stackyard, &c. With the sense of a church, it enters into most of the names of parishes in Wales, as *Llangadwaladr*, *Llandudno*, *Llangernyw*, &c., and wherever the Welsh were resident, as in Cornwall, where we have *Lanmorran*, *Landuwenac*, *Lanreath*, &c., and in Brittany, there are *Lanbaol*, *Langoat*, *Laniliz*, &c. Again in Scotland, we have *Lanbride*, *Lanmorgan*, &c., and in England, *Lancant*, *Lanbeach*, *Lan-gar*, &c. W. *llan*. Arm. *lan*. Ir. † *lann*, † *land*. Gael. † *lann*. Manx, *lhan*, *lhannee*.

LAN, adj. Clean, pure, fair, holy. A mutation of *glán*, qd. v. *I beyn o mar greff ha tyn, caman na ylly bewé heb dascor y eneff gwyn*; *bythqueth yn lán revewsé*, his pain was so strong and keen, that he could not live any way without parting with his pure soul; ever holy he had lived. M.C. 204. W. *glán*, *lân*.

LANHERCH, s. m. An open place in a wood, a sheltered area, a glade, a forest. Corn. Vocab. *saltus*. W. *llan-erch*. It is the name of several places in Wales, as *Llanerch y medh*, *Llanerch Aeron*, &c.; and in Cornwall, as *Lanrack*; and in Scotland, as *Lanerk*, and *Lanrick*.

LANWES, s. m. Fulness, satiety, glut. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorré an tús a le-na býs yn tyreth a dhynwa lan-wes leyth ha mêl kefrys*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence to a land that produces fulness of milk, and honey also. O.M. 1430. Welsh, *llanwed*, *llonaid*, † *loneit*. Irish, *laine*, † *lanad*. Gael. *lanachd*, *laine*. Manx, *laneid*.

LAOL, v. a. To say, to speak, to tell. *Llwyd*, 54. † *Thera vi láol*, I say. 71. † *Dho láol gow*, to tell a falsehood. 150. † *Émá radn a lól*, some say. 250. It occurs only in late Cornish. Welsh, *lloio*, to prate, to tattle. Sansc. *lal*, to prate.

LAPPIOR, s. m. A dancer. Corn. Voc. *saltator*. Formed from the English, *leaper*.

LAPPIORES, s. f. A female dancer, a dancing woman. Corn. Voc. *saltatrix*. From *lappior*, with the feminine termination.

- LAS**, adj. Blue; grey; green. The feminine mutation of *glás*, qd. v. *Losowan lás*, a green herb. *Mola lás*, a fieldfare. *Llwyd*, 168.
- LAST**, s. m. Nastiness. *Gans an Edhewon war hast drók dhewas a ve dythgtys, tebell lycour mûr y lât, eysyll bestyll kemyskis*, by the Jews in haste a bad drink was dighted, evil liquor, great its nastiness, vinegar, gall mixed. *M.C.* 202. *Arm.* *lastez*, filth.
- LATH**, s. m. Milk. *Llwyd*, 75. *Lâth* is a contracted form of *leath*, id. qd. *leth*. See *Lait*.
- LATHYE**, v. a. To lay or place. *H'ow gwereseuch, cowethé, ow corré tumbyr yn ban, may haller aga lathyé, yn crês an chy rês vyé kafus gyst créf na vo gwan*, and help me, comrades, putting the timber up, that they may be laid, in the middle of the house it would be necessary to have a strong beam (that) is not weak. *O.M.* 2480. *Hay yll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé, worth an grows y fôns lathyys, gans kenter gwyskis dredhé*, and one of his feet was placed right over the other, on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. *M.C.* 179.
- LAU**, s. f. A hand. *Corn. Vocab.* *manus*; which also furnishes us with another form, *lof*, dual, *duilof*, as *lien duilof*, a towel. The forms preserved in the Ordinalia are *lef*, *luef*; dual, *dewluef*, *dyulef*, *dulé*, *dyulé*, *deulé*. *W. llaw*, + *lau*, + *lof*, whence *llovrudh*, redhanded; *llovi*, to handle; *rhaglovydh*, a vice-gerent; *unllovyauc*, one-handed. *Arm.* + *lao*, + *la*. *Irish*, *lamh*, + *lam*, + *laam*. *Gael.* *lamh*. *Manx*, *laue*. *Goth.* *lofa*. *Scottish*, *loof*. *Eng.* *luff*. *Sansc.* *labh*, to seize. *Gr.* *λάβω*, *λαμβάνω*.
- LAUN**, adj. Full. *Pryce*. Generally written *leun*, and *luen*, qd. v.
- LAUNTIER**, s. m. A lamp. *Llwyd*, 81.
- LAUR**, adv. Enough, sufficiently. *Llwyd*, 144. Generally written *lour*, qd. v.
- LAUTE**, s. m. Loyalty, good faith, truth. *Cowyth whék by my lauté, ty a fydh méns a vynny*, sweet comrade, by my truth, thou shalt have all thou wilt. *P.C.* 589. *Del ôs cowyth da, lavar a pilé osa, er dhe lauté*, as thou art a good companion, say whence thou art, on thy truth. *P.C.* 2180. Written also *leauté*, and *lewté*. Derived from the Old French, *loiauté*.
- LAVALOW**, s. m. Apples, fruits. † *Gwedhan lavalow*, an apple tree. *Llwyd*, 10. † *Ha Dew laveras, gwrêns an noar dry rág gwells, ha losow toen hâs, ha'n gweedh toen lavalow warler e cunda*, and God said, let the earth bring forth grass, and herbs yielding seed, and the trees yielding fruit after their kind. *Gen. j. 11.* (*M.C.* p. 93.) "L is premised, for what I have observed, only in the word *lavalow*, apples; which is but a very late corruption of *avalow*." *Llwyd*, 231.
- LAVAR**, s. m. Utterance, speech, voice; a saying; a word; a proverb. *Corn. Vocab.* *sermo vel locutio*. *Pl.* *lavarow*, *levarow*. *Máb dén heb ken ys bara nyn gevas oll y vewnas lemnen yn lavarow da, a dhê dheworth an dremas; dre worthyp Crist yn ûr-na lemmyn ny a yll gwelas, lavar Du maga del wra néb a vynno y glewas*, the Son of Man without other than bread hath not taken all his life, but in good words that come from the Supremely Good. By Christ's answer then we may now see, how God's word feeds whosoever will hear it. *M.C.* 12. *Del leveryth, my a grýs y fydh agan enefow dre levarow Dew mygys*, as thou sayest, I believe that our souls will

- be fed by the words of God. *P.C.* 76. *Whét y lavar a fue, crês ol dhywhy why*, ever his speech was, "Peace to you all." *R.D.* 1361. *An lavar góth ew lavar gwîr*, the old saying is a true saying. *Pryce*. *Welsh*, *llavar*. *Arm.* *lavar*. *Irish*, *labhairt*, *labhradh*, + *labar*, + *labrad*. *Gael.* *labhairt*. *Manx*, *loayr*. *Sansc.* *lapan*, (*lap*, to speak.) Cf. also Latin, *labrum*. *Span.* *palabra*. *Port.* *palavra*. *Eng.* *palaver*.
- LAVARY**, v. a. To speak, to say, to tell, to pronounce, to declare. The infinitive is generally *leverel*, qd. v. *Part.* *leverys*. *Hag êth arta dhe besy, del lavarsa ragon ny*, and he went again to pray as he had said for us. *M.C.* 56. *En prins scon a leveris, te Crist, lavar dhym ple ma dhe dús*, the prince straightway said, "Thou Christ, tell me where are thy people?" *M.C.* 78. *Crist un gêr ny levery*, Christ would not say a word. *M.C.* 96. *Hag y lavarsons dhodho*, and they said to him. *M.C.* 154. *Rág dhys ny lavaraf gow*, for I do not tell thee a lie. *O.M.* 180. *Lavar dhymmo dyowgel*, tell thou to me clearly. *O.M.* 1369. *Dysemypys arch ha lavar*, forthwith command thou and say. *P.C.* 61. *Nyns ús gorryth na benen býth well cusyl bys vycken a lavarré*, there is not male or female ever better advice to eternity (that) could mention. *R.D.* 422. For examples of the other tenses see *Leverel*. *W. llavaru*, *llevaru*. *Arm.* *lavaret*. *Irish*, *labhair*. *Gael.* *labhair*. *Manx*, *loayr*. *Sansc.* *lap*.
- LAVASY**, v. a. To dare, to venture, to attempt. *Portheres gentyl mars ôs, me a'th pýs a lavasos dry ow cowyth abervedh*, portress, gentle as thou art, I pray thee that thou wouldst venture to bring my companion within. *P.C.* 1226. *Me a grýs a lavassen scon war ow breuth y'n latthen*, I think we might venture at once, on my judgment, to kill him. *R.D.* 1835. *Mar levesyn y knoukyé ol dhe brewyon, y wrên dhodho ef hep mar*, if I might venture to knock him all to pieces, I would do it to him without doubt. *R.D.* 1892. *W. llavas*. *Ir.* *lamham*, + *luisim*.
- LAVERYANS**, s. m. A tongue or language. *Pryce*.
- LAVIRIA**, v. a. To work, to labour. † *Dera vi laviria*, I do labour. *Llwyd*, 246. A late form of *lafuryé*, qd. v.
- LAVIRIANS**, s. m. Labouring, labour. † *Buz, gen nebas lavirians, eye venja dendle go booz, ha dillaz*, but, with little labour, they would get their meat, and clothes. *Pryce*. *W. llavuriant*.
- LAVRAC**, s. m. A pair of breeches. *Llwyd*, 13, 45. *Lavrak pan*, cloth breeches. 118. A later form of *lafrog*, qd. v.
- LAVUR**, s. m. Work, labour, toil. *Heb mûr lavur defry benyth nys tevyth flôch*, without great labour indeed she shall never bear children. *O.M.* 299. *Awos lavur na dewon nefré ny fallaf dheuchwhy*, because of labour nor sorrow, I will never fail you. *O.M.* 2405. *Godheveuch omma lavur*, endure ye here labour. *P.C.* 1024. Written also *lafur*, qd. v.
- LAWAN**, s. m. Birds, fowls. *Yn tán ty a wra lesky, ha kêth pagya-ma defry yn effarn, why dróg lawan*, in fire thou shalt burn, and this homicide surely in hell, ye wicked fowls. *C.W.* 124.
- LAWE**, s. m. Laud, praise, request. *Yn enour Dew, dh'y lawé, euch dh'y drehy hep lettyé*, in honour of God, to his praise, go ye to cut it without delaying. *O.M.* 2504. *Ny vyn Dew kêr, dh'y lawé, na fella my dhe vevé omma genouch*, dear God, to his praise, will not

- that I should live any longer here with you. O.M. 2359. *Wogé hen-ma ty a wél Máp Dew owdh esedhé a bart dyow, dh'y lawé, dhe'n Tás Dew, Arluth huhel*, after this thou shalt see the Son of God sitting on the right side, to his praise, of the Father God, Lord high. P.C. 1329.
- LAWEN, adj. Joyful, glad. *Pryce*. Generally written *lowen*, qd. v.
- LAWENES, s. m. Joy, gladness, delight. *Llwyd*, 62. A later form of *lowené*, qd. v. W. *llawenydh*.
- LAWENIC, adj. Cheerful, glad, merry. *Llwyd*, 13, 42. Generally written *lowenec*, qd. v.
- LAWER, adj. Many, much; several. *Lawer flowrys a búb ehan yn plás-ma yta tevys*, many flowers of every kind in this place shall grow. C.W. 28. ‡ *Pysgoz lawer*, many fishes. *Llwyd*, 248. The word is variously written *lower*, *lawr*, and *lour*, qd. v. W. *llawer*. Ir. *lear*, *lor*, † *lar*, † *ilar*, † *hilar*. Gael. *leor*. Manx, *lioar*. Gr. *πλήρης*. Lat. *plérus*, *plures*.
- LAWETHAN, s. m. Fiends. *Belsebuc ha lawethan, dylleuch luhes ha taran quyt a'n losco*, Beelzebub and fiends send forth lightnings and thunder, that it burn him quite. R.D. 128. *Ha my caugeon lawethan, merwel a wrén ow cúl tân yn dan an chek*, and my dirty fiends, we will die making a fire under the kettle. R.D. 139.
- LAWN, adj. Clean, clear, open. A corruption of *lán*, a mutation of *glán*. *Trelawn*, an open town. It may however be connected with W. *llawnt*. Eng. *lawn*.
- LAYS, s. m. Laws. A contracted form of *lahys*, pl. of *laha*, qd. v.
- LAYS, adj. Green. *Pren lays*, a green tree. *Pryce*. A late form of *lās*, a mutation of *glās*, qd. v. It was finally written *lase*, as *Goonlase*, the green down, in St. Agnes. *Borlase*, the green top or summit.
- LE, s. m. A place, space, spot, situation, stead. *A'm bewnans del yw scrifys yn lyffrow en leas le*, of my life as it is written in many a place. M.C. 73. *Ihesus a dhedhoras, hag éth yn le may fynné*, Jesus ascended, and went to the place that he would. M.C. 243. *Ha ny ow tós a le-na*, and we coming from that place. O.M. 714. *Offrynnýe an keth mols-ma, yn le Ysac, y settya war an alter dhe lesky*, (I will) offer this same sheep; instead of Isaac (I will) set it on the altar to burn. O.M. 1385. *My a vyn gúl yn della, py le penag y's kyffyn*, I will do so, wherever I find it. P.C. 1551. *Omma aberth yn pen wlás, le na fue denses bythqueth*, here within the head country, where manhood never was. R.D. 2531. W. *lle*, † *loc*. Arm. *lech*. Ir. *loc*. Gael. *loc*. Lat. *locus*. Gr. *λόχος*. Ang. Sax. *leah*, *lege*. Eng. *lay*. Russ. *lug*. Fr. *lieu*.
- LE, adj. Less, smaller. Used as the comparative of *bechan*. Superl. *leia*, qd. v. *Dék-warn-ugens a moné; me ny vennaf casus lé yn gwryoneth*, thirty of money; I will not take less in truth. P.C. 594. *Mér lé*, much less. *Llwyd*, 91. ‡ *Na reugh eva ré, mez eva rag guz zehaz; ha hedna, muy po lé, vedna gwitha corfen chaz*, do not drink too much, but drink for your thirst; and that, more or less, will keep the body in health. *Pryce*. Welsh, *llai*. Irish, *lúgha*, † *laigiú*, † *lu*. Gael. *lúgha*. Manx, *sloo*. Old Celtic, *lugu*, in *Lugu-dunum*, Lyons; *Lugu-ballium*, Carlisle; &c. Greek, *ἐλαχύς*, *ἐλαχίων*. Eng. *less*. Sansc. *laghu*, (*lic*, to diminish.)
- LEADAN, adj. Large. *Llwyd*, 76. See *Ledan*.
- LEAL, adj. Faithful, true, loyal. *Llwyd*, 59. *Me a byes dhe'n leal Drenges, ha drevo omma yn beys dha vós leal servant dhodho*, I pray to the faithful Trinity, and while I am here in the world, to be a loyal servant to it. C.W. 102. The general form in the Ordinalia is the contracted one of *lél*, qd. v. Arm. *leal*. Span. *leal*. It. *leale*. Fr. † *leall*. Scot. *leil*. From the Lat. *legalis*.
- LEANA, v. a. To fill to fill up. *Dho leana*. *Llwyd*, 68. A late form of *lenwel*, qd. v.
- LEAS, adj. Many, frequent, much. *Yn lyffrow yn leas le, dre brofusy leveryys*, in books in many places by prophets spoken. M.C. 73. *Herodes a wovynnys orth Ihesus Crist leas tra*, Herod asked of Jesus Christ many a thing. M.C. 111. *Goleow pals leas mýll*, plenteous wounds many thousands. M.C. 165. *Ha leas ganso ena dodho a dhúk dustuny*, and many with him there to him bare witness. M.C. 208. Written also *lias*, and *lues*, qd. v. W. *lliaws*, † *liaus*. Arm. *lies*, (*a-lies*, often.) Ir. *liachd*, † *lia*.
- LEAS, s. m. Breadth. ‡ *Maóx a leas*, to go abroad. *Llwyd*, 129. A late form of *lés*, qd. v.
- LEASDER, s. m. Plenty, abundance. *Pryce*.
- LEATH, s. m. Milk. *Llwyd*, 75. *Leath crév*, raw milk. *Leath coules*, sour milk. ‡ *Es leath luck gen veu*, is there milk enough with the cow? *Pryce*. Another form of *lêth*, or *leyth*, which are again later forms of *lait*, qd. v.
- LEAUH, s. m. A calf. ‡ *Ma'n viuh gen leauh*; the cow is in calf. *Llwyd*, 230. A late corruption of *loch*, qd. v.
- LEAUH, s. m. The ague. ‡ *Idzha'n léauh dhe'n dén yynk-na*, has that young man the ague? *Llwyd*, 242. Arm. *leach*, *lêch*, the rickets.
- LEB, adj. Wet. The feminine mutation of *glêb*, qd. v. *Cewar lëb*, wet weather. *Llwyd*, 243.
- LEB, pron. rel. Who, which, what. *Llwyd*, 134. A late corruption of *neb*, qd. v.
- LEBBA, adv. Here. *Llwyd*, 248. A more recent corruption of *lebma*.
- LEBMA, adv. Here. ‡ *A lebma*, from hence. *Llwyd*, 65. A late corruption of *lemma*, qd. v.
- LEBMA, v. a. To sharpen. *Llwyd*, 41. A late corruption of *lemma*, qd. v.
- LEBMAL, v. a. To leap, to hop, to dance. *Llwyd*, 143, 245. A late corruption of *lemmel*, qd. v.
- LEBMEN, adv. Now. *Llwyd*, 251. Written also *leb-myn*, being late corruptions of *lemmyn*, qd. v.
- LEC, adj. Lay. *Asson whanseck ol dhe pysy, lettrys ha lék, war Dhu mercy*, we are desirous to pray, lettered and lay, to God for mercy. P.C. 38. *Otté omma skyber dék, ha cala lour war hy luer, pynag vo lettrys py lék a weles an chy, nym dér*, see here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor; whoever he may be, lettered or lay, (that) hath seen the house, I am not concerned. P.C. 681. Another form of *leic*, qd. v.
- LEDAN, adj. Broad, wide, ample, spacious, extensive. *Yn amendys a'd pehasow, orden bós gwreys temple golow, brás ha ledan*, in amends of thy sins, order to be made a brilliant temple, great and ample. O.M. 2261. *Ha'n Edhewon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mên, leden o, ha poys, ha brás, moy agis gavel tredden*, and the Jews put above Jesus Christ a stone, broad it was, and heavy,

- and large, more than the grasp of three men. M.C. 237. W. *llydan*, †*litan*. Arm. *ledan*. Irish, *leathan*, †*lethan*, †*litan*. Gael. *leathan*. Manx, *lean*. Greek, *πλατὺς*. Lat. *latus*. Sansc. *parthus*; (*parth*, to expand.) Goth. *braids*. Lith. *platus*. Ang. Sax. *brad*. Germ. *breit*. Eng. *broad*.
- LEDANLES, s. f. A plaitain. *Llwyd*, 121. Called in the Corn. Voc. *enlidan*, qd. v. Comp. of *ledan*, broad, and *les*, a herb. Arm. *ledanlus*. W. *llydan y fordh*.
- LEDR, s. m. A cliff, a steep hill. Written also *ledra*. *Lam ledra*, the cliff, or steep spot of ground. *Pryce*. This may however be compared with W. *llam y lladron*, the robbers' leap; a precipice in Merioneth, where thieves were thrown down. W. *llethyr*, *llethr*, a cliff.
- LEDYRS, part. Stolen. Part. pass. of *ladra*, qd. v. *Mar ny fedhé ef gwythys, gans y tús y fýdh leddrys*, if he be not guarded, by his people he will be stolen. R.D. 354. Written by *Llwyd*, 354, *ledres*. *Po marh ledres*, when a horse is stolen.
- LEDYA, v. a. To lead. *Pyw ytho a's hembronk dhy, mar ny wraf vy nag Aron aga ledya venary*, who then will lead them to it, if I nor Aaron do not conduct them ever? O.M. 1876. Borrowed from the English.
- LEDZHEC, s. f. A heifer. *Llwyd*, 3, 240.
- LEDHYS, part. Killed, slain. Part. pass. of *ladhé*, qd. v. *El a'n nêf ôf, danfenys rág gwythé na ve ledhys dhe vâp Ysac*, an angel from heaven I am, sent to preserve that be not killed thy son Isaac. O.M. 1373. *Mar codhfo an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2120.
- LEF, s. f. A voice, sound, cry. *Dhe lêf, Arluth, a glewaf*, thy voice, Lord, I hear. O.M. 587. *Ty re glewas agan lêf*, thou hast heard our voice. R.D. 174. *Uthyk yw clewas y lêf*, it is terrible to hear his voice. R.D. 2340. *Orto ef y a sedhas, may clewo lêf Ihesus whêk*, on it they sat, that they might hear the voice of sweet Jesus. M.C. 77. Welsh, *lêv*. Arm. *lef*, *lev*. Cf. Lat. *clamo*, to cry out.
- LEF, s. f. A hand. *Gwlân ef re gollas an plâs, a'm lêf dhychow a wrussen dh'y wythé an geffo grâs*, he has quite lost the place, (which) with my right hand I had made to keep it if he had the grace. O.M. 421. *Hag yn y lêff dhychow yn wêdh gwelen wyn a ve gorris*, and in his right hand also a white rod was put. M.C. 136. Written also, to express the long *ê*, *leyf*, and *luef*. See the dual form *dywlef*. The earlier forms were *lau* and *lof*, qd. v.
- LEFA, v. a. To cry aloud, to shout. *Ow bannath dhyso, Gryffyn, ty a lefes yn dhe fe; mar ny gevyth médh py gwyn, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, my blessing on thee, Gryffyn, thou shoutedst in thy faith; if thou findest no mead or wine, go to the fountain to drink. O.M. 2434. W. *llevain*. Arm. *lefa*.
- LEGAST, s. m. A lobster. Pl. *legesti*. *Llwyd*, 33, 242. Dr. Davies's Welsh-Latin Dictionary, 1632, gives *llegest*, *polypus piscis*, as a Welsh word, and quotes the Liber Landavensis, as his authority. It is not however the Welsh name, which is *cimwch*, and is another instance, with *côth*, and many others, of words taken from the Cornish Vocabulary, and mistaken for Welsh. "In the Welsh Dictionary, *legast* is rendered *Polypus* out of the Liber Landavensis; but erroneously I suppose, seeing it is manifestly the Latin *Locusta*, and that it is at this day used in that sense in Cornwall. One sort of this *Legast*, (called otherwise by the Cornish, *Gavar-môr*,) the Western English called anciently *Legster*, afterwards *Lengster*, and now *Long Oyster*." *Llwyd*, 5. Arm. *legestr*. Fr. *langouste*.
- LEGRADZ, s. m. A reading, a varying, a changing. Pl. *legradzhov*. *Pryce*.
- LEGRIA, v. a. To read, to vary, to change. *Pryce*.
- LEHAN, s. m. A tile, a slate. *Llwyd*, 161. The diminutive of *lêh*, or *lêch*, a slab, or flat stone. W. *llêch*, *llechen*. Arm. *leach*. Irish, *leac*, †*liac*. Gael. *leac*. Manx, *leac*.
- LEHE, v. a. To lessen, to diminish. Part. *leheys*, *lehys*. *Yowynk ha loys, kyn fo tollys dre y deunos, mercy gylwys; scon y gallos a vîdh lehys*, let young and grey, though they be deceived by his witchery, call for mercy; soon his power shall be lessened. P.C. 21. *Penys a reys rág y terros, may fo leheys mûr a y gallos dre ow fynys*, penance is necessary for his lands, that may be diminished much of his power through my pains. P.C. 44. Written also *leyhé*, and *lyha*, qd. v.
- LEIA, s. m. Least. *Dha'n leiah, en leiah*, at least. *Ll*. 91. Written also *lyha*, qd. v. It is used as the superlative of *bechan*. W. *lleiaf*. Ir. †*lugimen*.
- LEIC, s. m. A layman. Corn. Voc. *laicus*. The older form of *lêc*, qd. v. From the Latin.
- LEID, s. m. A tribe, a family. Corn. Vocab. *progenies vel tribus*. *Luyte* written in the MS. by another hand, and read by *Llwyd*, 4, 166, *leith*. W. *llwyth*. Ir. *slead*, *sleachd*, *sliochd*, †*lucht*, †*luct*. Gael. *sluagh*, *luchd*. Manx, *sluight*, *slei*. Sansc. *laukas*. Gr. *λαὸς*, *λεῖτος*. Goth. *lauths*. Germ. *leute*. Slav. *liúd*.
- LEL, adj. Faithful, loyal, true. Comp. and superl. *lellé*. *Lavar, ple ma Abel, dhe vroder, ow servont lél*, say thou, where is Abel, thy brother, my faithful servant. O.M. 572. *An golom glâs hy lagas, yn mës gwra hy delyfré; lellé edhen, ren ow thâs, leverel ry won ple fe*, the dove blue as to her eyes, do thou liberate out; a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there was. O.M. 1111. *Mars ôs profus lél*, if thou art a faithful prophet. O.M. 1799. Used also adverbially. *Me a worthyp dhyso lél*, I will answer thee faithfully. P.C. 1751. *Rág kemmys a'n crîs, hag a vo lél vygydhys, sylwel a wra*, for as many as believe it, and are faithfully baptized, he will save. R.D. 1143. A contracted form of *leal*, qd. v.
- LEMMMA, v. a. To sharpen, to whet. Part. *lemmys*. *Pan o an kentrow lemmys, hy a's dūk dhê'n Edhewon*, when the nails were sharpened, she brought them to the Jews. M.C. 160. *Gans ow boell nowydh lemmys, my a squat pûb peis tymber*, with my axe newly sharpened, I will hew every piece of timber. C.W. 166. W. *llymmu*. Arm. *lemma*. Ir. *liomham*. Gael. *liomh*. Manx, *shlieu*.
- LEMMMA, adv. Here, this place. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *le*, a place, and *ma*, here. *A lemma*, from this place, hence. *Euch a lemma pûr thóth brâs, del y'm kerreuch, ages dew*, go ye hence with great speed, as ye love me, ye two. O.M. 542. W. *lle-yma*.
- LEMMAN, adv. Now, even now, at present, but. Written indiscriminately *leman*, *lemen*, *lemmen*, *lemyn*, *lemmyn*, and *lymmyn*. *Mars ôs Dew a nêf golow, dysqua leman marthusow may allyf vy y weles*, if thou art the God of bright heaven, shew now miracles, that I may see

- them. P.C. 82. *Salmon, lemen ke y'th tour*, Solomon, now go into thy palace. O.M. 2389. *Ellas, bythqueth kyns lemmen, y vós gwýr Dew ny wydhen*, alas! ever before now I did not know him to be true God. P.C. 1913. *Ny won vyth pe'dh áf lemyñ*, I know not ever where I shall go now. O.M. 355. *Lemmyn, yacheys aban ós, yn ta ty a ýl godhfos nag éns Dew byth lemmyn ef*, now, since thou art healed, thou mayest know well there is not any God but he. R.D. 1749. *Nyns yw gulán lemmyn mostys*, it is not clean, but dirty. R.D. 1927. The oldest form is *luman*, qd. v. The component parts are *le*, a place, and *man*, id. qd. *ma*, here.
- LEMMELE, v. a. To leap, to jump. *Llwyd*, 245. The inflected tenses are formed from *lammé*, qd. v.
- LEN, s. f. A blanket, a cloak, a whittle. Pl. *lennow*, † *lednow*. Corn. Voc. *sagum*. † *Pandra vedhoh why geil rag lednow rag 'as flo*, what will you do for whittles for your children? Pryce. W. *llen*, † *lenn*. Arm. *lenn*. Ir. *leine*, † *leann*, † *lenn*. Gael. *leine*. Manx, *lheinney*. Lat. *læna*.
- LEN, s. m. A ling fish. Pl. *lenesow*. *Y rôf hynwyn dhe'n puskes, porpus, sowmens, syllyes, ol dhym gustyth y a vjdh; lenesow ha barfusy, pysk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhaf Dew yn perfydh*, fishes, porpoises, salmons, congers, all to me obedient they shall be; lings and cods, a fish from me shall not escape, if I worship God perfectly. O.M. 138. W. *lling*. Arm. *lean*. Ir. *lang*, *long*. Gael. *long*.
- LEN, adj. Full. *Dhe kekemmyns na'm gwello, hag yn perfydh a'n cresso, ow len benneth me a pjs*, to as many as shall not see me, and shall perfectly believe it, my full blessing I pray. R.D. 1556. *Lén a rás*, full of grace. *Llwyd*, 232. A contracted form of *leun*, qd. v.
- LEN, adj. Faithful, trusty, true, honest. *Nyns ús dén ort ow servyé, len ha gwryon, me a greys*, there is not a man serving me, trusty and true, I believe. O.M. 930. *Del oma marrek len*, as I am a trusty knight. O.M. 2150. *Gwyw yw yn len dhe servyé*, it is worth while to serve thee faithfully. O.M. 2608. *Rák dhe vós, geyler, mar len*, because, gaoler, thou art so trusty. R.D. 91. *Gensy prest dew venyn len esa worth y homfortyé*, with her at hand were two loyal women, comforting her. M.C. 167. A contracted form of *laian*, qd. v., as written in the Cornish Vocabulary. It seems to be derived from the French, † *loiau*.
- LENA, adv. That place, there. *A lena*, from that place. *An Edhewon yntredhé a rúg may wrellons terry aga morthosow wharé, hag a lena aga dry*, the Jews among them caused that they should break their thighs anon, and bring them thence. M.C. 229. *Ef a rúg dhedhé yn scon monas yn mäs a lené*, he made them forthwith go out from thence. M.C. 30. (*Lené* is to be read *lena*. *Llwyd*, 227.) Comp. of *le*, a place, and *na*, there. W. *lle-yna*.
- LENCY, v. a. To swallow, to absorb. *Dreath lenky*, a quicksand. *Llwyd*, 160. It occurs also in the compound *dadlency*. *Clunk*, to swallow, is still used in Cornwall. W. *llyncu*, † *lunca*. Arm. *lonca*. Ir. *slugadh*. Gael. *sluig*. Manx, *lhuggey*.
- LENDURY, s. m. Cleanness, cleanliness, good faith, truth. *Rág henna dhe'n býs y tuyth, rág don dustiny ha gwryth dhe'n lendury yn púp prjs*, for that I came to the world, to bear testimony and service to the truth at all

times. P.C. 2025. *Gwryoneth a reys bós dreys abervedh yn mater-ma, ha lendury kekeffrys, rág ymsywé y a wra*, truth must be brought within this affair, and good faith also, for they follow each other. P.C. 2449. A mutation of *glendury*, from *glander*, id. qd. W. *glendid*, cleanness, purity, from *glán*, clean, pure.

LENN, v. a. To read. *Dho lenn*. Pryce. Arm. *lenn*, *lenna*. W. *llén*, literature. Arm. *lenn*. Gael. *leughadh*.

LENNER, s. m. A reader. Pl. *lenneriow*. Pryce. Arm. *lenner*. W. *llenwr*, a scholar; *dar-llenwr*, a reader.

LENWEL, v. a. To fill, replenish, to fulfil, to become full. Part. pass. *lenwys, lynwys*. *Lemmen pan yw néf dhyn gwrys, ha lenwys a eledh splan*, now when heaven is made to us, and filled with bright angels. O.M. 10. *Mar lenwys ew an býs lemyñ a skerewynsy*, so full is the world now of wickedness. C.W. 162. *Ha Dew rúg aga benigya, ha laveras, bedhouch len a hás, ha grew cressya ha lenwel an dour en môr*, and God did bless them, and said, be ye full of seed, and do ye increase and fill the water in the sea. M.C. p. 94. *Ha Dew rúg aga benigya, ha Dew laveras dhodhans, bedhow len a hás, ha cressyouch, ha lenouch an 'oar*, and God did bless them, and God said to them, be ye full of seed, and multiply, and replenish the earth. *Ibid.* p. 95. W. *llenwi*, † *llewni*. Arm. *leunia*. Ir. *lion*, † *lin*. Gael. *lion*. Manx, *lheen*.

LER, s. m. A floor, a pavement, a ground floor, the ground, earth. Pl. *lerow, lerriow*. *Llwyd*, 242. *Dowr ha lér, ha tân ha gwyns, houl ha lour, ha steyr kyffrys*, water and earth, and fire and wind, sun and moon and stars likewise. M.C. 211. *An méan lér*, the foundation stone. *Llwyd*, 60. Written also *lear, leur*, and *luer*; and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *lór*, qd. v.

LER, s. m. A trace, a footstep. *War i lér*, after him. *Llwyd*, 124, 249. A late abbreviated form of *lerch*.

LERCH, s. m. A trace, vestige, footstep. Generally used with *war*, on, to express the preposition *after*. *A tús vās, why re welas, fetel formyas Dew an Tás néf ha nór war lerch y vrjs*, O good people, ye have seen how God the Father created heaven and earth after his judgment. O.M. 2827. *Saw me, war lerch drehevel, a's dyerbyni dyogel yn Galilé ol warbarth*, but I, after rising, will meet you certainly in Galilee altogether. P.C. 896. *Gans moreth ydhof lynwys war dhe lerch, ow arluth whék*, with sorrow I am filled after thee, my sweet lord. O.M. 2195. *Dún war y lerch*, let us come after him. P.C. 663. *Múr yw ow fyenasow war y lerch ef*, great are my anxieties after him. R.D. 1072. *Dún alemma, marrougyn, war aga lerch fystynyn*, let us come hence, knights, after them let us haste. O.M. 1641. (*Ol*, a footstep, is similarly used in Welsh, as, *ar vy ol*, after me; *ar dy ol*, after thee; &c.) Written also *lyrch*. W. *llyr*. Arm. *lerch*. Ir. *lorg*, † *lorc*. Gael. *lorg*. Manx, *lurg*.

LES, s. m. Commodity, profit, advantage, good, benefit, interest, service. Corn. Vocab. *commodum*. *An Tás Dew gordhyys re bo, a's ordnes dhym rág ow lés*, the Father God be worshipped, who has appointed her to me for my benefit. O.M. 116. *Na wra gruyth na fò dhe lés*, do not an action that is not for advantage. R.D. 876. *Lemmyn mós dhe dharyvas tra na wra lés*, but to go to assert a thing of no benefit. R.D. 952. *Nép a formyas môr ha týr, hag ol púp tra yn wédh ol rág agan lés*, who created sea and land, and all things also

- for our advantage. R.D. 1198. W. *llés*. Ir. *leas*, +*les*. Gael. *leas*.
- LES, s. m. A court, a hall. *Lés-newyddh*, new court, the name of a hundred in Cornwall. Written also *lis*, qd. v.
- LES, s. m. Breadth, width, latitude. *A lés*, abroad. *Try heys dhe bál kemery; a drús musury trylles (try lés)*, three lengths of thy spade thou shalt take; athwart thou shalt measure three breadths. O.M. 393. *Hanter kans kevelyn yn wedh ty a wra y lés*, half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width. O.M. 958. *Worth an lés y a dollas dew doll yn grows*, according to the width they bored two holes in the cross. M.C. 178. *War an fordh dyllas a lés a ve gurrís dhe ragdhé*, on the road raiment was placed abroad before them. M.C. 29. *An dour a uger a lés*, the water will open wide. O.M. 1666. *Me a wél dhe wolyow warbarth a lés*, I see thy wounds altogether disclosed. R.D. 1317. W. *lléd*, +*llet*. Arm. *léd*. Irish, *leithne*, +*lethit*. Gael. *leud*. Manx, *lheed*.
- LES, s. m. An herb. Corn. Vocab. *herba*. *Lós* and *lús* must have been other forms, whence the plurals, *losow* and *lusow*, (+*luzu*.) *Avel olow aga threys, sých ýns ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry like herbs. O.M. 761. *Hag yn týr gorhemmennaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, and I command in the earth that trees and herbs grow. O.M. 28. *Ha'n losowys erbyn háf degyns hás yn erberow*, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 31. W. *llys*, *llws*. Arm. *lez*, *louzou*, +*lus*. Ir. *lus*, +*lub*. Gael. *lus*. Manx, *lus*.
- LESC, s. m. A cradle. *Llwyd*, 53. Ir. *lusca*. W. *llúsg*, a drag.
- LESCY, v. a. To burn, to be burning. *Gorré dhe'n menedh Tabor, yn gordhyans dhym dh'y lesky*, put it upon Mount Tabor, in worship to me to burn it. O.M. 430. *Púr wýr leskys ef a vjdh*, very truly burnt it shall be. O.M. 433. *Me a'n gor war an altar, hag a'n lésk gans tán prynner*, I will put him on the altar, and will burn him with a fire of wood. O.M. 1290. *Ow paynys a vjdh garow kyn vós leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be cruel, before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1355. *A nys esé ynnon ny agan colon ow lesky*, ah, was not in us our heart burning? R.D. 1322. Another form of *loscy*, qd. v.
- LESDERTH, s. m. Feverfew. Corn. Vocab. *febrifugia*. Read by *Llwyd*, 87, *lés derthen*. The latter like the W. *dyrton*, *y dhyrton*, is formed from the Lat. *tertiana*.
- LESDUSHOC, s. m. Betony. Cornish Vocab. *betonica*. Comp. of *lés*, and adj. *dushoc*, id. qd. W. *twysog*, tufted, from *twys*, a tuft or spike, which is characteristic of the herb.
- LESE, v. a. To make broad, to widen, to expand, to spread. *Otté an asen gené, ha'n ebel dhyso keffrys; war y heyn rág dhe eysyé dyllas me a vyn lesé*, behold the ass with me, and the foal for thee also, on her back to ease thee, clothes I will spread. P.C. 221. W. *lledu*. Arm. *leda*.
- LESENGOC, s. m. Marigold, or sunflower. Corn. Voc. *solsequium*. Comp. of *lés*, and *en*, intens. part., and *cóch*, red. Marigold is called in Welsh, *rhudhos*, from *rhúdh*, red.
- LESIC, adj. Bushy. *Pryce*. It occurs in the name *Trelesic*, in St. Earth, and is formed from *lés*, a herb. W. *llyseuawg*, abounding with plants.
- LESLUIT, s. m. Horehound. Corn. Voc. *marrubrium*. Comp. of *lés*, and *luit*, grey. *Lotles* is compounded of the same elements, qd. v. Ir. *laithlus*.
- LESSERCHOC, s. m. Clotbur, hog's-herb. Corn. Vocab. *lappa*. Comp. of *lés*, and *serchoc*, id. qd. W. *serchog*, loving. This is read by Tonkin, in *Pryce's Vocabulary*, *les-en-hoc*, lit. hog's-herb.
- LESTER, s. f. A vessel of any kind, a ship. Corn. Voc. *navis*. Pl. *lestri*, *listri*. *Luu listri*, classis, a fleet. *Ibid*. *Tryhans kevelyn da an lester a vjdh a hýs*, three hundred cubits good the ship shall be in length. O.M. 956. *Púp maner bós yn býs-ma, ús dhe dybry may teleth, rág dén ha bést maga ta, yn dhe lester ty a fêdh*, all manner of food in this world, which ought to be eaten, for man and beast as well, in thy ship thou shalt have. O.M. 996. *Gwarnys ôf gans Dew an Tás, dhe withyl an lester-ma*, warned I am by God the Father, to make this ship. C.W. 168. *Clut lestri*, a dish-clout. *Llwyd*, 116. See also *encoislester*, and *goloulester*. W. *llestyr*, pl. *llestri*. Arm. *lestr*, pl. *listri*. Ir. *leaster*, +*lester*. Gael. *leastar*.
- LESTEZIUS, adj. Lousy. *Llwyd*, 115. It is probably the Arm. *lastezuz*, which has the same meaning.
- LET, s. m. Hinderance, hesitation, delay. *Tyorryon, tyeuch an temple hep let, na dheffo glaw dhe'n stylyow*, tilers, cover ye the temple without delay, that the rain come not to the rafters. O.M. 2487. *Ke yn kerch dywhans hep let*, go thy way quickly without stopping. R.D. 116. *Vynytha, hep na moy let*, evermore, without any further delay. R.D. 2283. Not Celtic, being the old English, *let*.
- LETSHAR, s. m. A frying pan. *Llwyd*, 61, 144.
- LETTRYs adj. Lettered. *Asson whansek ol dhe pysy, let-trys ha lék, war Dhu mercy*, we are desirous all to pray, lettered and lay, to God for mercy. P.C. 38. *Otté omma skyber dék, ha cala lour war hy luer; pynak vo lettrys py lék, a weles an chy, nym dér*, see here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor; whoever he may be, lettered or lay, (that) has seen the house, I am not concerned. P.C. 688.
- LETTYA, v. a. To stop, to delay, to hinder or prevent. *Ny lettys saw un lam, I stopped only a space*. O.M. 470. *A dás, colon caradow, ny vynnaf lettya pella*, O father, dear heart, I will not stop longer. O.M. 722. *Fystyn, hep lettýé, doro dhym an gwýn gwella*, haste thou, without stopping, bring me the best wine. O.M. 1903. *Mara qureth aga lettya, if thou wilt prevent them*. O.M. 1495. *My a wortheþ dhys wharé, yn certan na vy lettys*, I will answer thee at once; certainly that thou be not delayed. O.M. 2236. *Lavar dhynny dhe volungeth, na vén lettýes gans whethlow*, tell us thy will, that we be not delayed with tales. P.C. 2054.
- LEThER, s. m. A letter, an epistle. Plural, *letherow*. *Pryce*. See *Lither*.
- LEThEREN, s. f. A letter, a character of the alphabet. See *Litheren*.
- LEU, s. m. A lion. Corn. Voc. *leo*. *Yta an sêth tennys, ha'n bést yma gveskys, y vernans gallas ganso; dôg ve besyn dhodho, may hallan ve attendya pa'n vaner lew ydh-ewa*, lo the arrow is shot, and the beast is struck; its death is gone with it; lead me to it that I may observe what manner of lion it is. C.W. 114. W. *llew*. Arm. *leon*. Irish, *leon*, +*leo*. Gael. *leomhann*. Manx, *lion*.

- Gr. λέων. Lat. leo, leone. Basque, leoya, leu. Sansc. lūnakas, a ferocious beast, from lū, to cut.
- LEU, s. m. The rudder of a ship. Corn. Vocab. *clavus*. *Leu pi obil*, a rudder or peg. *Lew gurhal*, the rudder of a ship. *Llwyd*, 48. W. *llyw*.
- LEUN, adj. Full, replete, complete. *Māb Marea, leun a rās, oll y vōdh a ve clewys*, the Son of Mary, full of grace, all his wish was heard. M.C. 9. *Y box ryoh leun a yly, hy a vynnas y derry*, her box rich full of salve, she wished to break it. M.C. 35. *Ha Crist yn crēs, leun a ras, leun y golon a voreth*, and Christ in the middle, full of grace, his heart full of sorrow. M.C. 186. Written also *luen*, and contractedly *lén*, qd. v. W. *llawn*. Arm. *leún*. Ir. *lán*. Gael. *lán*. Manx, *lane*. Gr. πλέος, πολὺς. Lat. *plenus*. Goth. *fulls*. Lith. *pilnas*. Sansc. *pūlas*, from *pul*, to heap up.
- LEUR, s. m. A floor, pavement, ground floor, ground, earth. *Eff o Crist a dhéth dhe'n leur, mās Du ha dén yw kyffris*, he was Christ (that) came to the earth, the Son of God and Man he is likewise. M.C. 8. Written also *luer*, and *lér*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *lor*, qd. v.
- LEUTE, s. m. Loyalty, truth. *Ow arluth, by my leuté, my a der crak ow conné*, my lord, by my truth, I will break my neck, crack. O.M. 2183. Written also *lauté*, *loute*, *leaute*. *Ny gyffen, war ow louté, compossé pren yn nep le*, we may not get, upon my truth, a straighter tree in any place. O.M. 2576. *Gwell yw un dén dhe verwel, ages oll an bobyl lél dhe vōs kellys, rum lauté*, better it is that one man die than all the faithful people to be lost, by my truth. P.C. 448. *Rum leauté, dūn a dhystouch*, by my truth, let us come immediately. R.D. 1243. From the old French, *loiaute*.
- LEUIT, s. m. The master, or pilot of a ship. Corn. Voc. *gubernator vel nauclerus*. This word is read by *Llwyd*, 97, *lewylidh*. It is the same as W. *llywydh*, a ruler, or director, from *llyw*, a rudder.
- LEVAR, s. m. A book. Pl. *leverow, lyfrow*. *Mūr o an payn dar ken dhe vāb Du, mūr y alloys, del lever dhyn an levar, kymmys payn ny ve a y oys*, great was the pain beyond other to the Son of God, great his power, as saith the Book to us, so much pain was not of his age. M.C. 135. *Yn levr yma scrifys, dre cledhé nep a vewo, ef a vyru yn sūr dredho*, in the Book it is written; he who lives by the sword, he shall surely die by it. P.C. 1157. *An levar-ma*, this book. *Llwyd*, 244. *Gorrouch omma an leverow, nyng és art vjth ankevys*, put here the books, there is not any art forgotten. C.W. 158. Written also *liver*, qd. v.
- LEVARVA, s. f. A library, a bookcase. *Pryce*. Comp. of *levar*, a book, and *ma*, a place.
- LEVEN, adj. Smooth, even, level. *Llwyd*, 65. W. *llyvn*. Arm. *lampr*. Ir. *sleamhan*, *†slemn*. Gael. *sleamhuinn*. Manx, *lhian*. Lat. *lhian*. Lat. *levis*, *lenis*, *planus*.
- LEVEREL, v. a. To speak, to say, to tell. *A leverel guyroneth*, to say the truth. O.M. 702. *My a lever dhys*, I will tell thee. O.M. 305. *Ha'n él dhym a leveryys*, and the angel said to me. O.M. 844. *Ef a wra tyn dhe punssyé, may levery och, ellas*, he will severely punish thee, that thou wilt say, "Oh! alas!" O.M. 1528. *Del levaraf dhyuchwhy why*, as I say to you. O.M. 1653. *Ny won pandra leveryn*, I know not what I may say. O.M. 2532. *Mar a lever dén vjth*, if any man say. P.C. 179.

- Leverouch dhym, cowethé*, tell me, comrades. P.C. 319. *Del leveryth a vjdh gwrys*, as thou sayest, it shall be done. P.C. 450. *Mara leversys henna*, if thou saidst that. P.C. 1762. *Pan leverta dhym*, when thou tellest me. P.C. 2017. *Ty re leveryys an gwyr*, thou hast said the truth. P.C. 2019. *Kyn leveryff gwyr*, though I should say truly. P.C. 1481. *Leveryn oll dhodho*, we will all say to him. P.C. 2880. *Arluth, gwyr a lever-souch*, Lord, you have spoken true. M.C. 50. *Dūn leveryn war anow, a'y vēdh del yw drehevys, na leveryn un gēr gow*, let us come, let us tell by mouth, from his grave how he is risen, let us not say a false word. M.C. 247. *Tyr Marea, cleyr ha whar, a dhéth dhe'n bēdh leveryys*, the three Maries, clear and gentle, came to the tomb mentioned. M.C. 252. *Yn enour dhe Dew an Tās, leveryys pūp gollohas my a worhemmyyn yn scon*, in honour to God the Father, be said all praise I command forthwith. O.M. 2624. Another form of *lavary*, qd. v.
- LEVERIAT, s. m. A speaker. *Gow-leveriat*, a teller of lies. Corn. Voc. W. *llavarydh*, a speaker; *llevariad*, a speaking.
- LEVERID, s. m. Sweetmilk. Corn. Vocab. *lac dulce*. Read by *Llwyd*, 4, 75, *leverith*. W. *llevrith*. Arm. *livriz*, *†lefrith*. Ir. *leamhnacht*, *†lemnacht*.
- LEVESYN, v. a. I might venture. 1 pers. sing. subj. of *lavasy*, qd. v.
- LEWEN, s. f. A louse. *Lewen-ki*, Corn. Voc. *cinomia*, a dog-fly. Literally, a dog-louse, from *lewen*, id. qd. *lowen*, and *ci*, a dog.
- LEWENIC, adj. Glad, merry, cheerful, frolicsome. *Llwyd*, 65, 75. Another form of *lowenec*, qd. v.
- LEWIADER, s. m. A steersman, the pilot of a ship. *Pryce*. W. *llywiadur*.
- LEWILLOIT, s. m. The spleen. Corn. Voc. *splen*. In the Irish Glosses to Gildas's *Lorica*, *lu leith* occurs as the name of the spleen. See Stokes's Irish Glosses, 4to, 1860, p. 150.
- LEWTE, s. m. Loyalty. *Pūb ér, te dhén, gwra lewté*, always, thou man, do loyalty. M.C. 175. See *Leute*.
- LEYF, s. f. A hand. *Yn mēdh Pedyr, dhym na ás troys na leyff na vo golhys*, said Peter; "leave thou not to me foot nor hand that be not washed. M.C. 46. The same word as *lēf*, qd. v.
- LEYHY, v. a. To make smaller, to diminish, to lessen. Part. *leyhys*. *Dhe vestry a vjdh leyhys neffré war an enevow*, thy power shall be diminished ever over the souls. P.C. 143. *Comfortys yw ow colon, pan clewys ow teryfas bones leyhys dhe pascyon*, my heart is comforted, when I heard (thee) declaring thy Passion to be alleviated. R.D. 505. Written also *lyha*, qd. v. W. *lleihau*, from *llai*, (Corn. *lē*), less.
- LEYS, s. m. An herb. *Avel olow aga threys, sych yns ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry like herbs. O.M. 761. The same word as *lés*, qd. v.
- LEYS, s. m. Breadth. See *Lés*.
- LEYSCY, v. a. To burn. *Pūp pystryor y cothé dre reson da y leysky*, every sorcerer it would be incumbent for reason good to burn him. P.C. 1768. The same word as *lescy*, qd. v.
- LEYTH, s. m. A limb. *Ha'n dhew-na, bjs pan vōns squyth, war Crist y fōns ow cronkyé, manna gevé goth na leyth nag esa worth y grevyé*, and those two, until they were weary, were beating Christ, so that he had not vein

- or limb that was not grieving him. M.C. 132. The same word as *lŷth*, qd. v.
- LEYTH, s. m. Milk. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorre an tŷ a le-na bŷs yn tyreth a dhynwa lanwes leyth ha mēl kefrys*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence even to a land that produces fulness of milk and honey also. O.M. 1430. Written also *lēth*. *Ef a vŷdh ancledhys yn le na fue dēn bythqueth, yn alabaster gravys; ragof y fue ordynys, maga whyn avel an lēth*, he shall be buried in a place where never man was, cut in alabaster; for me it was intended, as white as the milk. P.C. 3138. The earlier form was *lait*, qd. v.
- LI, s. m. A breakfast. *Tŷr sēch yn gwēl nag yn prās, mar kefyth yn gwŷr hep gow, ynno gweet in-ta whelas bōs dhe'th lŷ ha dhe'th kynyow*, dry land in field or in meadow, if thou wilt find truly without deceit, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1140. *Arluth ow tevos a Spayn, ydh egen yn crēs Almayn orth un prys-ly*, Lord, coming from Spain, I was in the midst of Germany, at a breakfast meal. R.D. 2149. *Sāv aman, kemar dha li, ha ker dha'n hāl, mōr trig a metten travyth ne dāl*, get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor, the seatide for the morning is nothing worth. *Pryce's Corn. Proverbs*. W. *llith*, a bait, a mash.
- LIAS, s. m. A multitude, a great many. W. *lliaws*.
- LIAS, adj. Many, much, frequent. *Lias termen*, many times, often times. *Lias onon*, many a one. *Maga lias*, as many. *Llwyd*, 122, 232. In the Ordinalia, it is generally written *leas*, and *lues*, qd. v.
- LIASDER, s. m. Plenty, abundance. *Llwyd*, 51.
- LIDZHU, s. m. Ashes. *Llwyd*, 10, 48. A late corruption of *lusow*, qd. v.
- LIEN, s. m. A linen cloth. *Lien duilof*, manutergium vel mantle, a towel. *Lien gueli*, sindo, bed linen. Corn. Voc. *Urys da yw eredy, lemmyn mayl e yn lyen*, well embalmed he is indeed, now wrap him in linen. P.C. 3204. *Crŷs yn Cryst, del y'th coscaf; form a y fās a dhysquedhaf, dhym del y'n rōs yn lyen*, believe in Christ, as I tell thee; the form of his face I will shew, to me as he gave it on linen. R.D. 1693. W. *lliain*, † *liein*. Arm. *lian*. Ir. *lin*. Gael. *lion*.
- LIF, s. m. A flood, a deluge, inundation. Pl. *lifow*. *Rāg lŷf brās my a dhorō, a gudho oll an nōr beys, mŷns dēn ūs yn beys may fo kŷns bōs duē an lŷf budhes*, for I will bring a great flood that will cover all the earth of the world, that every man that is in the world may be drowned before the flood is ended. O.M. 981. *Dŷn oll dhe'n gorhyl tōth da gans lŷf na wrellen budhy*, let us come all to the ark quickly, by the flood that we be not drowned. O.M. 1048. *Nans yw an lyfow basseys, pan ūs gweydh ow teshē*, now are the floods abated, when the trees are drying. O.M. 1127. W. *lliv*, *lli*. Arm. † *liv*. Ir. † *lia*, † *li*. Lat. *lues*,—*luvium*. Sansc. *li*, to make liquid.
- LIFERN, s. m. The heel or ankle bone. Corn. Voc. *talus*. Read by *Llwyd*, 160, *livern*. Perhaps it should be *ufern*. W. *ufarn*, *ucharn*, *fēr*, *fern*, *bigwrn*, *migwrn*, all mean ankle. Arm. *ufern*. Ir. † *odbrann*. Gael. *aobrann*. Manx, *abane*.
- LILIE, s. m. A lily. Corn. Vocab. *lilium*. Arm. *lili*. Ir. *lile*. Gael. *lili*.
- LILL, s. f. A goat. It occurs in the local name of *Tre-lill*, in St. Ewe. W. *llill*.
- LIN, s. m. Flax, linen. Corn. Vocab. *linum*. *My a woulch oll agas trŷs, ha gans towal a lŷn gulān, my a's sēch ketteb onan a bōp mostethes ha lŷs*, I will wash all your feet, and with a towel of clean linen I will wipe them every one from all dirt and mire. P.C. 836. W. *llin*. Arm. *lin*. Ir. *lin*, *lian*. Gael. *lin*, *lion*. Manx, *lieen*. Gr. *λίνον*. Lat. *linum*.
- LIN, s. m. A pool, a pond. *Pisc-lin*, vivarium, a fish pond. Corn. Voc. Written also *lyn*, qd. v. W. *llyn*, † *linn*. Arm. *lenn*. Ir. *linn*. Gael. *linne*.
- LIN, s. f. The moon. It occurs only in the composite *di-lin*, Monday, being as in the other Celtic dialects, borrowed from the Latin. W. *llŷn*, *dŷdh-llŷn*. Arm. *lun*, *dilun*. Ir. *luan*. Gael. *luan*. Gr. *σελήνη*. Lat. *luna*.
- LINAZ, s. f. A nettle. *Llwyd*, 178. The late form of *linhaden*.
- LINHADEN, s. f. A nettle. Corn. Voc. *urtica*. Arm. *linad*, *lenad*; *linaden*, *lenaden*. The Welsh name is *danadlen*; linseed being *llinhad*. See *Coiclinhat*.
- LINIETH, s. m. Lineage, a race. *War y corf y wodhefys mŷr a peynys rāk sawyē lŷnnyeth māp dēn*, on his body he suffered many pains to save the race of the son of man. R.D. 1810. *Māb Jared ydhovē, hep gow, sevys a lŷnnyeth pŷr vrās ydhovē*, the son of Jared I am, without a lie, sprung from a lineage very great I am. C.W. 152. Written also *lŷnneth*, qd. v.
- LININ, s. m. A string. Corn. Voc. *filum*. W. *llinyn*. Arm. *linen*. Ir. *lin*.
- LIS, s. m. A court, a hall, or palace, a court of justice. Written also *lēs*, qd. v., as *Lēs newydh*, new court. W. *llŷs*. Arm. *lez*, † *les*, † *lis*. Ir. *leas*, *lios*, † *lis*. Gael. *lios*. Manx, *liass*.
- LISTRI, s. m. Vessels. Pl. of *lester*, qd. v. *Luu listri*, classis, a fleet, lit. a host of ships. Corn. Voc.
- LITHER, s. m. A letter, an epistle. Pl. *litherow*. W. *llythyr*. Arm. *lizer*. Lat. *litera*.
- LITHEREN, s. f. A letter, a single letter, a character of the alphabet. Corn. Voc. *litera*. W. *llythyren*. Arm. *lizeren*. Ir. *litir*, † *liter*. Gael. *litir*.
- LITHRIAD, s. m. A fall, a trip. *Pryce*. W. *llithriad*.
- LIU, s. m. A colour, dye, or hue. Corn. Voc. *color*. *Liu melet*, minium, red colour. *Ibid*. *An houl ny golsē y lyw, awos māp dēn dhe verwel*, the sun would not have lost its hue, because of a son of man to die. P.C. 3083. *Rāg an houl y lyw golow a gollas, pan ēth an beys*, for the sun his bright hue lost, when he went from the world. P.C. 3123. *Gorryn ef yn bēdh artē, du yw y lyw*, let us put him into the grave again; black is his hue! R.D. 2101. W. *lliw*, † *liou*, † *liu*. Arm. *liou*, *liu*, *liv*. Ir. *li*. Gael. *lidh*, *li*. Sansc. *lig*, to paint.
- LIUE, v. a. To colour, to paint. *Whet avar prŷs soper yw, tāt brās an oan re a lyw, kŷns y vōs medhen restys*, it is yet early time for supper, the great fire will brown the lamb too much, before it be roasted soft. P.C. 697. W. *lliwio*, † *llivo*. Arm. *liva*, *liuein*.
- LIUOR, s. m. A painter, a dyer. Corn. Voc. *pictor*. W. *lliwior*, † *lliwur*. Arm. *liver*.
- LIVAN, s. f. The leaf of a book. *Llwyd*, 33, 111. From the English.
- LIVER, s. m. A book. Corn. Voc. *liber vel codex*. Pl. *livrow*, *lyffrow*, *lyfryow*. Written also *levar* and *lyvyr*, qd. v. *Liver bian*, a little book. *Llwyd*, 78. W. *llyvyr*. Arm. *levr*, † *leor*. Ir. *leabhar*, † *lebor*, † *libar*. Gael. *leabhar*. Manx, *lioar*. All from Lat. *liber*.

- LLU, s. m. A host, an army. Corn. Voc. *exercitus*. *Luu listri*, classis, a fleet: lit. a host of ships. *Ibid*.
- LO, s. m. An inlet of water, a pool, a pond, standing water. Preserved in the local names, *Looe*, and *Duloe*, black pool; names of parishes, in Cornwall. W. *llŵch*, pl. *llychau*, † *laichou*, in Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *louch*. Ir. *loch*. Gael. *loch*. Manx, *logh*. Gr. *λάκκος*. Lat. *lacus*.
- LO, s. m. A spoon, a spatula. Pl. *lew*. *Llwyd*, 48. W. *llwy*, † *louhi*. Arm. *loa*. Ir. *liach*. Gael. *liadh*. Manx, *lheeagh*.
- LOBMAS, s. m. A lesser sort of bream, a shad-fish. *Llwyd*, 41.
- LOC, s. m. Sight, presence. *Fystyneuch*, a *dheuw pen côk*, *dreuch an prysners ol y'm lok a dhesempys*, make haste, O ye two blockheads, bring all the prisoners to my presence immediately. P.C. 2329. This word must be the root of *goloc*, the sight, and agrees with W. *llwg*, in *golwg*, sight, and *amlwg*, evident. Sansc. *laukas*, aspect; from *lauc*, to appear.
- LOCH, s. m. A calf. Corn. Voc. *vitulus*. *Loch euhic*, hinnulus, a hind-calf. *Ibid*. The latest form was *leauh*, qd. v. W. *llo*. Arm. *leûe*, *lue*. Ir. *laogh*, † *loegh*, † *loig*. Gael. *laogh*. Manx, *lhei*.
- LODER, s. m. A hose, a stocking. Corn. Voc. *caliga*. Pl. *lodrow*, † *lydraw*. *Llwyd*, 3. W. *llawdyr*, pl. *llodrau*. Arm. *loer*, † *lezrou*.
- LODN, s. m. The young of a cow or sheep, a young ox, a bullock, a steer, a wether. Pl. *lodnow*. *Mester da, der dhe gymmys, me a wêl un lodn pûr vrâs hanys yn bush ow platya*, good master, by your leave, I see a very great bullock from thee in the bush couching. C.W. 112. *Ke yn mës a'n lester scon, dheth wrêg ha'th flehys keffrys, edhyn, bestes ha pûb lodn*, go forth from the ship immediately, thy wife and thy children also, birds, beasts, and all cattle. C.W. 180. *Te nyn wra ehan a whêl, te nyn dhy vâb, nyn dhy merch, nyn dhy dên whêl, nyn dhy môs whêl, nyn dhy lodnow*, thou shalt not do any manner of work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle. Pryce. *Trei cans lodn dawas*, three hundred sheep. *Ll*. 244. In Welsh it is also applied to the young of horses, and other animals. W. *llwdn*, plur. *llydnod*. Arm. *loen*, † *loezn*, pl. † *loznet*. Gael. *loth*. Manx, *lhiy*, *lhuân*. Sansc. *latva*, a horse.
- LOE, s. m. A rule. Corn. Voc. *regula*. W. *llyw*.
- LOER, s. f. The moon. *Dowr ha lér, ha tân, ha gwyns, houl ha loer ha steyr keffrys*, water and earth, and fire, and wind, sun and moon, and stars also. M.C. 211. *Yn peswera dýdh býdh gwrys, an houl, ha'n loer, ha'n stér yn wêdh kekyffrys*, in the fourth day shall be made, the sun, and the moon, and the stars too likewise. C.W. 8. *An houl ha'n loer, kekeffrys oll warbarth ew confethys*, the sun and the moon likewise, all together are consenting. C.W. 156. Written also *lór*, *loor*, *lour*, and by *Llwyd*, *lûr*. In the Cornish Vocabulary, *lûir*, qd. v.
- LOER, adj. Many, much. *Râg governyê ow bewnans yma loer orth bôdh ow brýs*, for governing my life, it is much according to the will of my mind. O.M. 90. Another form of *lower*, qd. v.
- LOF, s. f. A hand. Corn. Voc. *manus*. Dual, *duilof*. *Lien duilof*, *munutergium vel mantile*, a towel. *Ibid*. The same authority gives the other form, *lau*, qd. v.
- LOFGURCHEL, s. m. An utensil. Corn. Voc. *utensilia*.

Comp. of *lof*, the hand, and *gurchel*, id. qd. *gorhel*, a vessel, qd. v.

- LOGEL, s. f. A depository, or place for holding any thing, a cupboard, a drawer, a pocket, a chest, a little coffer, a coffin. Corn. Voc. *loculus*. *Corff Ihesus Crist yntredhé dhe'n logell a ve degys, hag a heys dhe wrowedhé ynno ef a ve gesys*, the body of Jesus Christ between them to the coffin was borne, and at length to lie in it it was left. M.C. 233. *Teuleuch why agas dyw dorn war an logol, ynno an corf mylyges, dhe'n dour ganso ny a reys*, throw ye your two hands on the coffin, in it the accursed body, to the water with it we will run. R.D. 2179. W. *llogell*. From the Latin.
- LOGODEN, s. f. A mouse. Corn. Voc. *clissemus vel mus vel soorex*. *Logoden-fer*, sura, the calf of the leg. *Ibid*. "This, which is literally the mouse of the leg, is a strange combination, but it is borne out by the Greek, *μῦς*, which means 'mouse,' and 'muscle'; the Latin is not very different, and the W. *llygoden* means 'mouse,' and *llywethan*, 'muscle.'" (Norris's *Cornish Drama*.) W. *llyg*, pl. *llygod*, † *locot*, s. *llygoden*. Arm. *logoden*, pl. *logod*. Ir. *luch*. Gael. *luch*. Manx, *lugh*.
- LOGOSAN, s. f. A mouse. Pl. *logos*. *Ydh henwaf beuch ha tarow; march ha casak hag asen; ky ha cáth, logosan*, I name cow and bull; horse and mare and ass; dog and cat, mouse. C.W. 32. The late form of *logoden*, which was finally corrupted into *lygodzhan*. † *Lygodzhan vrâs*, a rat, i. e. a great mouse. *Llwyd*, 3, 96. † *Logaz*, mice. 19. A rat is called in Welsh, *llygoden frengig*, a French mouse, and also in Irish, *luch fhran-cach*.
- LOIN, s. m. The loin; a grove, wood, bush. Pl. *loinow*. Pryce. W. *llwyn*. Ir. *luan*. Gael. *luan*.
- LOMMEN, s. f. A mess of meat. *Lommen cowl*, a mess of pottage. Pryce. W. *llymaid*, a sup.
- LONATH, s. m. The reins, kidneys. *Llwyd*, 30, 138. Arm. *lonech*, *lounech*, *lonez*. W. *elwlen*.
- LOOB, s. m. Slime, sludge. Pryce.
- LOOS, adj. Grey, hoary. *Râg dry flehys, ty a vew may sota loos*, for bearing children, thou shalt live until thou art grey. C.W. 28. Written also *lous*, qd. v.
- LOOSECH, s. m. Hire. Pryce.
- LOOW, s. m. Lice. Pryce. The plural of *louen*, qd. v.
- LOR, s. m. A floor, a pavement. Corn. Voc. *pavimentum vel solum*. Other forms are *lér*, *luer*, *lûr*, qd. v. W. *llawr*, † *laur*. Arm. *leûr*, *lér*. Ir. *lâr*. Gael. *lâr*. Manx, *laare*. Basque, *lurra*. Ang. Sax. *flor*, *flore*. Eng. *floor*. Germ. *flur*.
- LOR, s. f. The moon. *Agâ hynwyn y a vjdh an houl, ha'n lór, ha'n steryan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 36. *An lór yn nôs, houl yn geydh, may rollons y golow splan*, the moon in night, sun in day, that they may give their bright lights. O.M. 39. A contracted form of *loer*, id. qd. *lûir*, qd. v.
- LORCH, s. f. A staff. Corn. Voc. *baculus*. *Leverouch ow dyskyblon mar a fyllys dheuch travyth, pan wrugé ages danvon hep lorch na scryp nôs na deydh*, say, my disciples, if any thing was wanting to you, when I sent you without staff or scrip, night or day. P.C. 914. *Lemman lorch nép a'n geffo, gorrens y scryp dyworto*, now he who has a staff, let him put his scrip from him. P.C. 919. *Saw gweytyens pûp may tokco ganso lorch, py cledhé da*, but let every one take care that he bring with him a

- staff, or a good sword. P.C. 943. In late Cornish it was abbreviated into *lor*. *Lor vrás*, a club, or baton. *Llwyd*, 44, 48. Arm. *lorchen*. Ir. *lorg*. Gael. *lorg*.
- LORDEN, s. m. A lurdane, a clown, a blockhead. *Kemer hy, ty plos lorden, syns war dhe keyn an grows pren*, take it, thou dirty lurdane, hold the cross-tree on thy back. P.C. 2585. The old English, *lurdan*.
- LOREL, s. m. A vagrant, a vagabond, a rascal. *Y a vjdh gwythys calas, hedré vyny y yn ow gwlas; rág nyny ouch mas dew lorel*, they shall be worked hard as long as they are in my kingdom; for ye are naught but two vagabonds. O.M. 1504. *A lorels, re's bo drók lam*, Oh rascals! be it an evil leap for ye! P.C. 1125. *A púr lorel*, O very knave. P.C. 1381.
- LOS, adj. Gray, hoary. *Ha nép a's tefo gallos, a vjdh gans yowynk ha lós henwys tús vrás púp termyn*, and those who have power will be by young and gray called great people always. P.C. 789. *Scullyas y wós, rák yonk ha lós, sylwel mar myn*, he has shed his blood, for young and gray, if he will save. R.D. 333. *Thomas, crjys dhym, kyn óf lós*, Thomas, believe me, though I am gray. R.D. 965. A contracted form of *loys*, qd. v.
- LOS, adj. Mean, sluggish, idle. *Pryce*. W. *llésg*. Arm. *laosk*, *losk*. Ir. *leasg*, † *lesc*, † *log*. Gael. *leasg*. Lat. *laxus*.
- LOSC, s. m. A burning, inflammation, a searing, corn-smut. *Llwyd*, 178. Corn. Voc. *arsura vel ustulatio*. W. *llósg*. Arm. *losk*. Ir. † *losc*.
- LOSCY, v. a. To burn, to inflame, to be burning. *Belsebuc ha lawethan, dylleuch luhes ha taran quyt a'n losco*, Beelzebub and fiends, send forth lightning and thunder, that it burn him quite. R.D. 130. *Me a wrúg oblashion brás, hag a loscas lower a jys*, I have made a great oblation, and have burned much corn. C.W. 86. *Yn tán ty a wra losky, ha'n keth pagya-ma defry yn effarn, why dróg lawan*, in fire thou shalt burn, and this same homicide truly in hell, ye wicked fowls. C.W. 124. Written also *lescy*, qd. v. W. *llosgi*. Arm. *leski*. Ir. *loisg*, † *losc*. Gael. *loisg*. Manx, *losht*.
- LOSEL, s. m. A vile idle fellow, a scoundrel, a rascal, a knave. *Lavar lemyr mars yw prjys danvon genes tús ervys dhe gerches an vjll losel*, say now if it is time to send armed men with thee to bring the vile knave. P.C. 940. *Syngys már ón dhe Iudas, rák ef a'm hem-broncas púr compys bjys yn losel*, much beholden we are to Judas, for he conducted me very straight to the rogue. P.C. 1206. Old English, *losel*.
- LOSOW, s. m. Plants, herbs. *Hag yn tjr gorhemmennaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, and I command in the earth that trees and plants grow. O.M. 28. *War búp frút losow ha hás, a vo ynnny hy levys*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, that are grown in it. O.M. 77. This is a plural aggregate, and a further plural *losowys* is formed from it. *Ha'n losowys erbyn háf degyns hás yn erberow*, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 31. *A losowys ol an bjys mar whék sawor ny dhothé bjys vynary*, from all herbs of the world so sweet a scent would not come for ever. O.M. 1742. *Lés* is another form, qd. v. W. *llysiaw*. Arm. *louzou*.
- LOSOW, s. m. Ashes. *Llwyd*, 242. More correctly *lusow*, qd. v.
- LOST, s. m. A tail, the rump. *A Dhew a rás, serponnt yw hy, euth hy gwelas*. *A'n lóst kymmer dhedhy yn ban*, y'th torn hep gér, sens dhe honan, dhys lavaraf, O God of grace, it is a serpent, it is horrid to see it.—By the tail take it up in thy hand, without a word; hold it thyself I tell thee. O.M. 1454. *Llwyd*, 4, 10, 116. *Lost-sla-van*, the dirty tail. *Pryce*. W. *llóst*. Arm. *lost*. Ir. † *los*. Gael. † *los*.
- LOSTEC, adj. Having a large tail, hence the name of a fox. *Llwyd*, 179. W. *llostog*. Arm. *lostec*. Ir. † *loisi*, a fox. A beaver is called in W. *llostlydan*, broad-tail.
- LOSTVAN, s. m. A burning. *Whet yma mûr a lostvan yn ow colon ow honan ol ragdho ef*, there is yet much burning in my heart of myself, all for him. R.D. 1249. This must be read *loscvan*, from *losc*, a burning.
- LOTLES, s. f. Mugwort. Corn. Voc. *artemisia*. Comp. of *lot*, grey, and *lés*, an herb. *Lesluit* is from the same roots.
- LOTHNOW, s. m. Bullocks. *Yn dewellens pechadow gûl alter da vyé, ha dhodho agan lothnow warnedhy sacryfyé*, in atonement of sins, to make an altar would be good, and to him our bullocks upon it to sacrifice. O.M. 1175. Incorrectly for *lodnow*, pl. of *lodn*, qd. v.
- LOUEN, s. f. A louse. Corn. Voc. *pediculus*; where it is also written *lewen*. In late Cornish, *luan*, pl. *lou*, *loow*. W. *lleuen*, pl. *llau*. Arm. *laouen*, *leuen*, pl. *laou*, *leu*.
- LOUNDREZ, s. m. London. *Pryce*. W. *llundain*. Fr. *londres*.
- LOUR, adv. Enough, sufficiently. *Rág hjr lour ew ow bewnans*, for long enough is my life. O.M. 848. *Ol dhe'n bestes ús omma a géf bós lour dewdhek mjs*, all the beasts (that) are here shall find food enough twelve months. O.M. 1060. *My a'n musur lour yn ta*, I will measure it well enough. O.M. 2507. *Arvow lour dhynny y ma*, arms enough to us there are. P.C. 614. *Ny a's ten, may fons lour hjr*, we will stretch it, that it be long enough. P.C. 2760. *Henna yw lour dhynny*, that is enough for us. R.D. 2375. W. *llwyr*.
- LOUS, adj. Grey, hoary. *A Phelip lous ós y'th fjdh*, O Philip, thou art grey in thy faith. R.D. 2379. The same as *loys*, qd. v.
- LOVAN, s. f. A rope, a cord, a string. Corn. Voc. *funis vel funiculus*. Pl. *lovanow*. *Lovan cryff rag y sensy*, a strong rope to hold him. M.C. 105. *Kymer dhymmo ve kunys, gans lovan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doge ef*, take a load of fuel for me, with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1297. *Worth an póst yn le may ma, y gelmy fast why a wra gans lovan ha chaynys yén*, to the stake, in the place where he is, ye shall bind him fast with rope and cold chains. P.C. 2060. *Dismas, dodho a dhyow, kelmouch fast gans lovonow ef yn pren crous*, Dismas, to him on the right, bind him fast with ropes on the cross-tree. P.C. 2520. *Me a gelm scon lovan dha worth conna bréch an adla*, I will bind forthwith a good rope around the wrist of the knave. P.C. 2761. W. *llyvan*. Arm. *louan*. Ir. † *lomna*, † *loman*. Gael. *lomna*, *liomhain*. Manx, *louyn*.
- LOVANNAN, s. f. A small rope, a cord. *Llwyd*, 164. W. *llyvanen*.
- LOVENNAN, s. f. A weasel. Corn. Voc. *mustela*. In Welsh, *lloven*, *llovenan*, is the name of a fish, a burbot; and so also is *louanek*, or *leonek*, in Armor. *Llovlenan* is one of the names of a weasel in Welsh.
- LOWARTH, s. m. A garden. *Pylat éth yn mäs ay hell yn un lowarth a'n gevo, ogas o, nyng esa pell*, Pilate went

- out of his hall into a garden which he had, near it was, it was not far. M.C. 140. *Ena un lowarth esé, ha ynno bédh ve parys*, there was a garden there, and in it a grave was prepared. M.C. 233. This is the same word as W. *lluarth*, the first meaning of which is a *camp*, being compounded of *llu*, an army, and *garth*, or *gardh*, an inclosure, a garden. *Cadlas* is a similar instance; the first meaning being a *camp*; comp. of *cád*, battle, and *clás*, an inclosure; the common meaning at the present day is a *stack-yard*. The first element however of *lowarth* may possibly be identical with the old Irish, *lub*, an herb. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *luworth*, qd. v. Arm. *lions*, a garden.
- LOWAS, s. f. Lightning. *Llwyd*, 3, 62. A late form of *luchas*, or *luhas*, qd. v.
- LOWEN, adj. Glad, joyful, merry. Corn. Voc. *letus*. *Me a wra fest yn lowen dhe nygys bÿs yn gorfen*, I will do very joyfully thy errand even to the end. O.M. 719. *Pan wrugé dres ow defen a mës a parathys lowen an él wharé a'n goras*, when he acted against my prohibition, out of happy Paradise the angel soon put him. O.M. 923. *My á gynes yn lowen*, I will go with thee gladly. P.C. 191. The comparative was written *lowenné*. *Púr lowen re'n Arluth Dew, ha lowenné a pe bew*, very gladly, by the Lord God, and more gladly, if he were living. P.C. 3158. W. *llawen*. Arm. *laouen*, † *louen*. Ir. *loinneach*. Gael. *loinneach*. Sansc. *la*, *las*, to enjoy. Gr. *λάω*, *λαύω*. Lat. *lætor*, *ludo*.
- LOWENDER, s. m. Joy, mirth. *Clow ge ow léf, maym bové grás wogé hemma dhe'th welas yn lowender gans dha eledh awartha uchel yn nêf*, hear my voice, that I may have grace hereafter to see thee in joy, with thy angels above, high in heaven. C.W. 104.
- LOWENE, s. m. Joy, bliss, gladness, mirth. *Ow arluth, lowené dhys; ow otté ve devethys arté dhe dré*, my lord, joy to thee! Behold me come again home. O.M. 2211. *Ar-luth Dew kêr, clew ow léf, ha gor vy dhe lowené*, dear Lord God, hear my voice, and place me in bliss. O.M. 1896. *Mÿr lowené oll an bÿs*, see thou the joy of all the world. P.C. 131. *Ma'gas bo lowyné nêf*, that yours may be the joy of heaven. P.C. 226. *Lowenna tekca gothfy*, the fairest joy thou knowest. P.C. 1042. W. *llawenydh*. Arm. *levenez*. Ir. *lainne*. Gael. *loinn*.
- LOWENEC, adj. Glad, joyful, merry. *Ha warnodho a ysedh él benegas lowenek*, and on it sat an angel blessed joyful. M.C. 244. *Gans henna y a drylyas comfortis ha lowenek*, with that they returned, comforted and joyous, M.C. 257. *Ow broder, púr lowenek, my á genes dhe'n menedh*, my brother, very gladly I will go with thee to the mountain. O.M. 449. *Ny a ÿl bôs lowenek gwelas Ihesu gallosek Arluth a rás*, we may be joyful to see Jesus the powerful Lord of grace. R.D. 1333. *Ef a gewsys lowenek*, he spake cheerfully. R.D. 1848. W. *llawenog*.
- LOWENHE, v. a. To cause to rejoice, to make glad, to gladden, to comfort; to be glad. Written also *lowenny*. *Ow colon yw marthys cláf, lowenhé me ny allaf*, my heart is wondrous sick, I cannot be glad. P.C. 1427. *Esé dour ha ponvos brás; wharré y 'gen lowennas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, there was concern and great trouble; soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1328. *Mÿr fest y 'gen lowenhas*, very much he gladdened us. R.D. 1444. *Lavar dhym mar a kylllyth yn nêp*

poynt ow lowenhé, tell me if thou canst in any point gladden me. R.D. 1690. *Mar ték yw dhe dheryvas, dredhos ydh ôf lowenhÿs*, so fair is thy declaration, through thee I am rejoiced. R.D. 2618. *Me a ÿll bôs lowenheys*, I may be rejoiced. C.W. 70. W. *llawenháu*. Arm. *laouenaat*.

LOWER, adj. Many, much. *An bedhow yn lower le apert a ve egerys*, the tombs in many places were opened wide. M.C. 210. *Me a wrûg oblashion brás, hag a loskas lower o ÿs*, I have made a great oblation, and have burnt much corn. C.W. 86. W. *llawer*. Ir. *lear*, *lor*, † *lar*, † *ilar*, † *hilar*. Gael. *leor*. Manx, *lioar*. Gr. *πλήρης*. Lat. *plêrus*, *plures*.

LOWERN, s. m. A fox. Corn. Voc. *vulpes*. *My a'th wheres orth y dhôn dhe yffarn, kepar hag ôn, war geyn lowarn py brathky*, I will help thee to bring him to hell, as we are, on the back of a fox or a mastiff. O.M. 895. W. † *lowern*. Arm. *louarn*, *loarn*. Though now obsolete in Welsh, the names of a fox being *llwynog*, *cad-naw*, and *madyn*, the word is preserved in the name of a place, called in Liber Landavensis, 251, † *crucou leuirn*, † *crucou leugirn*, the hillocks of the foxes.

LOWERNES, s. f. A fox bitch, a vixen. *Pryce*. Arm. *louarnex*, *loarnex*.

LOWR, adv. Downward. *Llwyd*, 54. The same word as *luer*, and *lûr*, qd. v.

LOYS, s. f. A pang. A mutation of *gloys*, qd. v. *Hy a wolas kymmys, gans mar vër nerth ha galloys, a'n fynten may trehevys ran yn ban du droka loys*, she wept so much, with so great strength and power, that from the fountain a part was raised upwards, worst pang. M.C. 224.

LOYS, adj. Gray, hoary. *Yn bÿs-ma rak dry ascor, ty a vew bÿs may fy loys*, in this world to bring offspring, thou shalt live till thou be gray. O.M. 72. *Yowynk ha loys, kyn fo tollys dre y deunos mercy gylwys*, let young and gray, though they be deceived by his subtilty, call for mercy. P.C. 19. A later form of *luit*, qd. v.

LU, s. m. A great multitude, a host, an army. Corn. Voc. *llu*, exercitus; *luu listri*, classis, a fleet, i. e. a host of ships. *Ihesus a ve hombronkis, ha war y lyrch mÿr a lu dre volder tebel Iustis, rag y chasyé, kyn dho Du*, Jesus was conducted, and after him a great multitude, by order of an evil Justice, to chase him, though he was God. M.C. 163. W. *llu*, (= *luq.*) Ir. *sluagh*, † *sluag*, † *slog*. Gael. *sluagh*. Manx, *sleigh*. Gaulish, *slogos* (in *Catu-slogi*.) Gr. *λόχος*.

LUAN, s. f. A louse. *Llwyd*, 16, 115, *lúan*. The late form of *louen*, qd. v. Pl. *lou*, *loow*.

LUAN, adj. Cheerful. *En lúan*, cheerfully. *Llwyd*, 248, 252. Another form of *lowen*, qd. v.

LUAR, s. m. A garden. *Llwyd*, 33, 66. A late form of *lowarth*, qd. v.

LUARN, s. m. A fox. *Llwyd*, 241. The same as *lowern*, qd. v.

LUAS, adj. Much, many. Written indiscriminately *lues*, *leas*, and *lias*. *Crist a besys del redyn yn delma yn luas le*, Christ prayed, as we read thus in many places. M.C. 204. *Ha'n corfow esa ynné a ve yn ban drehevys, hag éth poran dhe'n cyté, gans luas y fôn's gwelys*, and the bodies (that) were in them, were raised up, and went straight to the city, by many they were seen. M.C. 210. *Govy vyth ol ow pewé, ow codhaf lues galar*, unhappy ever

- living, enduring much sorrow. O.M. 633. *Ke nyg a-uch lues pow*, go thou, fly over many a country. O.M. 1136. See also *Lyes*.
- LUC, adv. Enough, sufficiently. ‡ *Es leath luck gen veu*, is there milk enough with the cow? *Pryce*. It occurs only in late Cornish.
- LUCHAS, s. f. Lightning. *Nango hanter dýdh yn wlás, po moy, del yma scryfis, dorgis esa ha luchas, ha'n tewolgow kekyffrys*, now it was mid-day in the land, or more, as is written, earthquake there was, and lightning, and the darkness likewise. M.C. 209. The same as *luhet*, qd. v.
- LUDER, s. m. A lord lieutenant, a peer, or viceroy. *Pryce*. W. *llywawdwr*.
- LUDNOW, s. m. Bullocks, cattle. ‡ *Ha Dew gwrás bestes an noar warlér go hás, ha'n ludnow warlér go hás*, and God made the beasts of the earth after their seed, and the cattle after their seed. C.W. p. 191. ‡ *Gorah ow thees dha'n fêr dha gwerra ludnow*, put my men to the fair to sell bullocks. *Pryce*. The plural of *lodn*, qd. v.
- LUDZH, adj. Grey. *Llwyd*, 46, 231. *Lúdzh* is a late corruption of *loys* or *luit*, qd. v.
- LUED, s. m. Mire, filth. *Pryce*. Who also gives *lulh* as another form. W. *llaid*. Arm. *louz*. Ir. *lathach*, † *loth*. Gael. *lathach*. Manx, *laagh*.
- LUEDIC, adj. Miry, filthy, stinking. *Llwyd*, 132. W. *lleidiog*.
- LUEF, s. f. A hand. *Pandra synsyth y'th luef lemyr*, what holdest thou in thy hand now? O.M. 1442. *Ow dyw-luef colm ha'm garrow gans lovan*, tie thou my hands and my legs with a rope. O.M. 1346. *Doro kenter, ha me a tak y luef glédh*, bring thou a nail, and I will fasten his left hand. P.C. 2747. One of the various forms of *lof*, qd. v.
- LUEN, adj. Full, abounding, great, abundant. *Púr luen yma dhym ow whans*, very great is my want to me. O.M. 91. *Kepar del ós luen a rás*, as thou art full of grace. O.M. 106. *Luen tregereth me a pýs*, abundant mercy I pray. R.D. 1148. Another form of *leun*, qd. v.
- LUER, s. m. A floor. *Otté omma skyber dêk, ha cala lour war hy luer*, see here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor. O.M. 680. *An arhans, kettep dyner, me a's deghe war an luer*, the silver, every penny, I have brought on the floor. P.C. 1515. Another form of *lór*, qd. v.
- LUERN, s. m. A fox. *Llwyd*, 179, *lúern*. Id. qd. *lowern*, qd. v.
- LUES, adj. Many, much. Written also *luas*, qd. v.
- LUF, s. f. A hand. *Rag colé orth un venen, gulán ef re gollas an plás a'm lúf dhychow a wrussen*, for listening to a woman, he has clean lost the place, (which) with my right hand I had made. O.M. 921. A contracted form of *luef*, qd. v.
- LUGARN, s. m. A lamp, a light, a candle. Corn. Voc. *lichinus*. W. *llygorn*. Arm. *letern*. Ir. *lochran*, † *luacharnn*, gen. *lochairnn*. Gael. *lochran*. Goth. *lukarn*. Lat. *lucerna*. Zeuss, 28, points to Locarno, near the head of Lago Maggiore, as exhibiting the Gallic form of the word; while Lucerne, at the foot of the lake of the same name in Switzerland, gives the Latin form.
- LUHAS, adj. Many. *Ay ben y oys o scoliys, hag ynno fest luhas tol gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, from his head his blood was spilt, and in it very many holes were bored by the thorns. M.C. 133. More generally written *luas*, qd. v.
- LUHESEN, s. f. A flash of lightning. *Ellas, na dhelley dh'y lesky un luhesen ha crak taran*, alas! that I sent not forth to burn him a flash of lightning, and a clap of thunder. R.D. 295. W. *llucheden*. Arm. *lucheden*.
- LUHET, s. f. Lightning. Corn. Voc. *fulgur*. In the Ordinalia it is written *luhes*. *Dylleuch luhes ha taran a'n losco*, send ye forth lightning and thunder that it burn him. R.D. 129. *Ellas dhynny ny dâl man duello luhes na taran dh'y lesky ef*, alas! it avails us not a bit to discharge lightning nor thunder to burn him. R.D. 296. Another form is *luchas*, qd. v. W. *lluched*. Arm. *luched*, † *luffet*.
- LUID, s. m. A battle array. Corn. Voc. *procinctus*. *Hebrenchiat luid*, dux, a captain, or leader of an army. *Ibid*. W. *lluedh*, *lluydh*.
- LUIR, s. f. The moon. Corn. Voc. *luna*. In the Ordinalia it is variously written *loer*, *lór*, qd. v., and by *Llwyd*, *lúr*. W. *lloer*. Arm. *loar*, *loer*.
- LUIT, adj. Grey, hoary, greyish white. *Les-luit*, Corn. Voc. *marrubrium*, horehound. This is the oldest form of the word, and is the same as *lot*, in *lot-les*, qd. v. The later form of the Ordinalia is *loys*, qd. v. W. *llwyd*, † *luit*. Arm. *loued*. Ir. *liath*. Gael. *liath*. Manx, *theeah*. Latin, *luteus*.
- LUMAN, adv. Now, at present. Corn. Voc. *nunc vel modo*. In the Ordinalia it is variously written *lemyn*, *lemmyn*, *lemmen*, *lymmyn*, and *lemman*, qd. v. W. *llyman*, *llyma*.
- LUR, s. m. The ground, the earth. *Dhe'n lúr*, to the ground, downwards, down. *An gwél a rás dhyworth an lúr gwráf dhe drehy*, the rods of grace from the ground I will cut them. O.M. 1987. *Dyeskyn a'n vjnk dhe'n lúr*, descend thou from the post to the ground. P.C. 2868. *Dún dh'y gymeres dhe'n lúr*, let us come to take it down. P.C. 3141. *Del ós formyas dhe'n nêf, ha'n lúr*, as thou art Creator to the heaven and the earth. R.D. 843. *Hag yn gorhel brás gorrys gynen may teffo dhe'n lúr*, and in a great ship placed with us that he may come to the abyss. R.D. 2330. Id. qd. *lór*, qd. v.
- LUR, s. f. The moon. *Llwyd*, 17, 82. A contracted form of *luir*, qd. v.
- LUSOW, s. m. Ashes, or the remains of anything burnt. *Pyth yw an gordhyans dhe Dew, bós leskys dhe glow lusow war an carygy degé*, what is the worship to God, that the tithe be burnt to coal ashes on the stones? O.M. 477. *Ow paynys a vjdh garow kyn vós leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be cruel before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1355. This was finally corrupted into *lidzhu*. *Llwyd*, 10, 48. W. *lludw*. Arm. *ludu*. Ir. *luaith*. Gael. *luath*. Manx, *leoie*.
- LUSOW, s. m. Herbs. *Llwyd*, 242. See *Losow*.
- LUWORCHGUIT, s. m. A shrub. Corn. Voc. *virgultum*. *Luworch* is most probably an error for *luworth*, id. qd. *lowarth*, a garden, and *guil*, being *gwjdh*, shrubs, the meaning will be "garden shrubs."
- LUZ, adj. Gray, hoary. A later corruption of *loys*, qd. v. ‡ *Karreg luz en kuz*, the gray rock in the wood, was the Cornish name of St. Michael's Mount.

LY, s. m. A breakfast. See *Li*.

LYC, adv. Enough, sufficiently. *Pysgos lyk*, fish enough. *Llwyd*, 248. It occurs only in late Cornish, and is also written *luc*, qd. v.

LYDDRYIS, part. Stolen. *Re Vahun y tōf yn wēdh, mars yw e lyddrys a'n bēdh, why a's bēdh ages ancōw*, by Mahound I swear also, if he is stolen from the tomb, ye shall have your death. R.D. 611. The part. pass. of *ladra*, qd. v.

LYDROW, s. m. Stockings. ‡ *An lydrow adro's garrow*, the stockings on your legs. *Llwyd*, 250. The plural of *loder*, qd. v.

LYDHYS, part. Killed, slain. *Lydhys ôf pūr dhyogel*; I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2725. *Kepar del leverys dheuch, gwyrthys, lydhys yn grows pren*, like as I have said to you, sold, killed on the cross tree. P.C. 766. *Cryst a fue lydhys garow*, Christ was cruelly slain. R.D. 903. Part. pass. of *ladha*, qd. v.

LYEN, s. m. Literature, learning, erudition, scholarship. *Māb lyen*, a clergyman, a clerk, a priest. *My a vyn lemyrn ordné māb-lyen, ow sēl pryvé, dhe vōs epscop yn temple*, I will now ordain a priest, my privy seal, to be bishop in the temple. O.M. 2600. *Ow māp-lyen, kerch Annas an pryns, may hyllyf clewas pŷth yw an gusyl wella dhe wruthil*, my clerk, fetch Annas the prince, that I may hear what is the best counsel to do. P.C. 553. W. *llēn*. Arm. *lenn*.

LYEN, s. m. Linen. See *Lien*.

LYES, adj. Many. *Ma yma lyes gwrēk ha gour ow treylē dhodho touth-da*, there are here many a man and woman turning to him speedily. P.C. 557. *Annodho del yw scruffyys yn lyfryow, yn lyes le*, of him as it is written in books, in many places. P.C. 749. *Lyes prŷs wogē merwel*, many times after dying. P.C. 1755. *Ef re trylyas lyes cans yn mēs a'n fey*, he has turned many hundreds out of the faith. P.C. 1995. Written indiscriminately *leas*, *lias*, *luas*, and *lues*. See *Leas*.

LYF, s. m. A flood, a deluge. See *Lif*.

LYFFROW, s. m. Books. Plural of *lyfyr*, qd. v.

LYFRESON, s. m. Liberty. *Mar a kŷl bones yacheys, ty a fŷdh dhe lyfreson, hag an our dhe weryson*, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty, and the gold thy guerdon. R.D. 1676. Fr. *livraison*.

LYGADZHAC, adj. Eyed. ‡ *Ydn lygadzhac*, one-eyed. *Llwyd*, 10. A late corruption of *lagadec*, qd. v.

LYGODZHAN, s. f. A mouse. ‡ *Lygodzhan vrās*, a rat, a great mouse. *Llwyd*, 3. A late corruption of *logosan*, qd. v.

LYHA, adj. Least. *Ahanouch nēb yw mochia, ha'n brasa gallos dodho, bydhens kepar ha'n lyha*, of you he who is the greatest, and has the greatest power, let him be like as the least. P.C. 794. Written also *leia*. It is used as the superlative of *bechan*. W. *lleia*.

LYHY, v. a. To make less, to lessen, to diminish. *Am dhedhé a dhesempys yn hanow an Tās an nēf, try person un Dew henwys, ha sūr y lyha dhe grēf*, kiss them immediately in the name of the Father of heaven, three persons one God named, and surely he will lessen thy pain. O.M. 1772. *Pūr wŷr, mar lyha ow grēf, my a'n fŷth dysosy*, very truly, if he will lessen my pain, I shall be bound to him. O.M. 1787. *Yn dan dryys may fo pottyys, ha y vertu a vŷdh lyhŷs dre an mostethes hep fal*, under feet that it may be put, and its virtue will be

lessened by the dirt, without fail. O.M. 2808. Written also with the aspirate. *Och govy, mones mar pel; agan meystry dyougel Cryst a lycha*, Oh, woe is me! to go so far; our power truly Christ will lessen. P.C. 1909. Written also *leyhy*, qd. v.

LYHWEDHA, v. a. To shut, to lock. *Llwyd*, 48. A late corruption of *alwedha*, from *alwedh*, a key, qd. v. Arm. *alchouezo*.

LYM, adj. Keen, sharp, acute, pointed. *Gew a ve yn y dhewlē gans an Edhewon gorris, ha pen lym rag y wanē*; a spear was in his hand placed by the Jews, and a sharp point to pierce him. M.C. 217. *Ottē spern grisyl gynē, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynnē, a grup bŷs yn empyn-yon*, see sharp thorns with me, and spines acute and sharp in them, that will pierce even to the brains. P.C. 2119. *Gans gu lym y a'n gwanas*, with a sharp spear they pierced him. R.D. 1117. *Curyn a spern lym ha glew*, a crown of thorns sharp and stiff. R.D. 2582. W. *llym*, f. *lem*. Arm. *lemm*.

LYMMYN, adv. Now, but. *An gwary yw duē lymmyrn*, the play is ended now. O.M. 2839. *Iudas ny gōsk un bannē, lymmyrn dywans fystynē dhum ry dhē'n fals Yedhewon*, Judas does not sleep a bit, but quickly hastens to give me to the false Jews. P.C. 1079. *Gorteuch lym-myn, gockyes; dhe'th scoforn wharrē yehes my a re*, stay now, fools, to thine ear soon health I will give. P.C. 1149. Another form of *lemmyrn* or *lemman*, qd. v.

LYN, s. m. Humor, liquor, juice, water; standing water, a lake, a pool, a pond. *Mam Ihesus, Marya wyn, herdya an gyw pan welas yn y mab yn tenewyn, dre an golon may resas; ha dhē'n dōr an goys ha'n lyn annodho dell deveras, angus brās, ha peynys tyn, ha gloys crēff a's kemas*, the mother of Jesus, Mary blessed, when she saw the spear thrust into her son in the side, so that it ran through the heart; and how to the ground the blood and water dropt from him, great anguish, and sharp pains, and a strong pang seized her. M.C. 221. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *lin*, qd. v. W. *llyn*, † *linn*. Arm. *lenn*. Ir. *linn*. Gael. *linne*.

LYNNETH, s. m. Offspring, progeny, race. *Ha nefrē y fŷdh avey, yntrē dhe lynneth dhe sy, ha lynneth benen pŷp preys*, and ever there shall be enmity between thy offspring and the offspring of the woman always. O.M. 315. *My ny dorraf bys vycken an acord ūs lemyrn gwreys yntrē my ha lynneth dēn*, I will not break for ever the agreement (that) is now made between me and the race of man. O.M. 1242. Another form of *linieth*, qd. v.

LYNNIC, adj. Moist, wet. *Pryce*. W. *llyniog*.

LYNWYS, part. Filled. *Och, govy, pan vēf genys; gans moreth ydhof lynwys war dhe lerch ow arluth whēk*, Oh, alas, that I was born! with sorrow I am filled after thee, my sweet lord. O.M. 2194. Part. pass. of *lenwel*, qd. v.

LYRCH, s. m. A trace, a footstep, a vestige. *War lyrch mab dēn dhe becha*, after the son of man did sin. M.C. 7. *Dysquedhyens war lyrch anken bedhé mygtern yn dewedh*, a declaration after sorrow that he was a king at last. M.C. 236. *War y lyrch ef mūr ow hyreth*, after him great (is) my longing. R.D. 836. Written also *lerch*, qd. v.

LYS, s. m. Mud, mire. *Gans towal a lŷn gulān, my a's sēch ketteb onan a bōp mostethes ha lŷs*, with a towel of clean linen I will dry them every one from all dirt

- and mire. P.C. 838. A contracted form of *lyys*, qd. v.
- LYSCY, v. a. To burn. Part. *lyscys*. *Tân an iowl mûr dh'y lysky, na dheffo na moy yn pow*, the fire of the great devil to burn him, that he may come no more into the country. R.D. 2175. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys*, follow thou the prints of my feet burnt. O.M. 711. *Ow coské yn haus yn hâl, lyskys ôf a'n kyl dhe'n tâl*, sleeping down in the moor, I am burnt from the nape to the forehead. O.M. 1781. Written also *lescy*, and *loscy*, qd. v.
- LYSTEN, s. f. A towel, napkin. *Flôch byân nowydh gynys, hag ef yn quethow maylys, ha kylmys fast gan lysten*, a little child newly born, and he (was) in cloths swathed and bound fast with a napkin. O.M. 808. *Hag yn creys hy varennow un flôch maylys gans lysten*, and in the middle of its branches, a child swathed with napkins. O.M. 840.
- LYSUAN, s. f. A herb, a plant. Pl. *lusow, lusu, losow, losowes, lysyows*. Llwyd, 65, 243. ‡ *Ha Dew laveras, gwréns an 'oar dry râg gwêls, ha lusu doan hâs*, and God said, let the earth bring forth grass, and herbs bearing seed. C.W. p. 190. ‡ *Ha an 'oar a drôs râg gwêls, ha'n losow rig dasker hâs pokar e cunda*, and the earth brought forth grass, and the herbs did produce seed after their kind. *Ibid.* ‡ *Ema reis gennam keneffra lousuan glâs râg bôs*, every green herb is given by me for meat. *Ibid.* ‡ *An lyzûan bian gen i'ar nedhez, ez a tivi en an halow nei, ez kreiz Plêth Maria*, the small plant with the twisted stalk (which) grows on our hills, is called Pleth Maria. Llwyd, 245. The radical form is *lys*, or *lus*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *les*, qd. v. W. *llysiuyn*, plur. *llysiâu*, from sing. *llys*. Arm. *louzaouen, lezeuen*, pl. *louzou, lezeu*; sing. † *lus*. Ir. *lus*. Gael. *lus*. Manx, *lus*.
- LYTTHYN, v. a. We should have killed. *Govy vjth pan y'n lytthyn*, woe is me, when we ever killed him. P.C. 2998. To be read *lydhyn*, being 1 pers. pl. subj. of *ladhé*, qd. v.
- LYTTRY, v. a. Thou mayst steal. 2 pers. sing. subj. of *ladra*, qd. v. *Ha me a wjth na'n lyttry, na cous ef dhe dhasserchy un gêr tuch vyth*, and I will take care that thou steal him not, nor say that he has arisen one word at any time. R.D. 58.
- LYTH, s. m. A limb. *Uskys na yllyn ponyé, del esof ow tyené, ha whys pûp gôth ha lÿth*, I could not run immediately, I am panting so, and sweat every vein and limb. P.C. 2512. *Dre mûr hyreth ydhof pûr squyth, ha'm corf dhe wêdh, yscarn ha lÿth*, through great longing I am quite weary, and my body also, bones and limb. R.D. 848. Written also *leyth*. *War Crist y fôns ow cronkyé, manna gevé gôth na leyth nag esa worth y grevyé*, on Christ they were beating, so that he had not vein nor limb (that) was not grieving him. M.C. 132. Not a Celtic word, being the old English *lith*, a joint or limb. Ang. Sax. *lith*. Goth. *lithus*.
- LYTHER, s. m. A letter, an epistle. Pl. *lytherow*, letters, learning. Llwyd, 13, 59, 80. The same as *lither*, qd. v.
- LYVYR, s. m. A book. Pl. *lyfryw, lyffrow*. *Yn lyvyr yma scrufys bôs eledh worth dhe wythé*, in a book it is written that angels are guarding thee. P.C. 95. *Yn lyfryw scrufys yma bôs collenwys lowené a ganow an flechys da*, in books it is written that joy is fulfilled from the mouths of good children. P.C. 435. *Dûn dhe'n menedh Olyved, yn wêdh ena ny a rêd y gen lyffrow*, let

us come to the Mount of Olives, also there we will read in our books. R.D. 2411. *Yn ér-na del redyn ny, yn lyfrow del yw scrufys*, then as we read, in books as it is written. M.C. 206. Written also *levar*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *liver*, qd. v.

LYW, s. m. A hue, a colour. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *liu*, qd. v.

LYYS, s. m. Mire, dirt. *A Dâs, del ôn dhe wythres, a bol hag a lyys formys, bÿdth dynny nerth ha gweres*, O Father, as we are thy work, made of clay and mire, be to us strength and help. O.M. 1070. *Neffré na wrelo dybry, lemyn fleryé ha peddry kepar ha seym py lyys haal*, that she may never eat, but stink and rot like train oil or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2708. A later form of *lued*, qd. v.

M.

THIS letter, sounded as in English, is a mutable radical initial in the six Celtic dialects, and changes into *mh* or *v*. Thus C. *mam*, a mother; *y vam*, his mother. W. *mam*, *ei vam*. Arm. *mam*, *he vamm*. Manx, *moyrn*, pride; *e voyrn*, his pride. In Irish and Gaelic, the secondary form is written *mh*, but pronounced as *v*, as *muir*, sea; *môr*, great; *a mhuir mhôr*, (*a vuir vôr*) the great sea. In Welsh, Irish, and Manx, *m* is also a secondary letter, being the nasal mutation of *b*. Thus W. *bara*, bread; *vy mara*, my bread. Ir. *bron*, sorrow; *ar mron*, our sorrow. Manx, *bea*, life; *nyn mea*, our life. Cf. also Gael. *bean*, a woman; pl. *mnai*.

MA, s. f. A place, a space, a state. In common use as an affix in composition, as *trigva*, a dwelling place; *morva*, a place on the sea, a marsh. *Ma* is similarly used in Welsh, as *trigva*, *morva*, &c. W. *ma*, *man*. Arm. *mann*. Ir. *magh*, † *mag*, † *magen*. Gael. *magh*. Coptic, *ma*.

MA, pr. subs. I, me. This form only occurs in composition. *Ty ny wodhas lemyn pedra wrama dhys*, thou knowest not now what I do to thee. P.C. 856. *Omma pols powesouch hedré vyma ow pygy*, here a while rest ye while I am praying. P.C. 1013. *Ellas, pan fema gynys*, alas, when I was born! R.D. 2207. *Herwedh dhe grath ha'th pyté, na'm byma peyn yn gorfen*, according to thy grace and thy pity, let there not be to me pain at the end. O.M. 2254. See *Me*, and *My*.

MA, pr. adj. My, mine. Llwyd, 244. *Ma tás*, my father. *Dho va vam*, to my mother. Pryce. The form of this pronoun in the Ordinalia is *ow*, qd. v. W. *mau*, *my*, † *mi*. Arm. *ma*. Irish, *mo*. Gael. *mo*. Manx, *my*. Sansc. *māmaka*. Gr. *ἐμός, ἐμή*. Lat. *meus*, *mea*. It. *mio*. Fr. *mon*, *ma*. Germ. *mein*. Scot. *ma*. Eng. *my*.

MA, v. imp. There is, it is. *Lavar ple ma Abel dhe vroder*, say where is Abel thy brother. O.M. 571. *My a wôr ple ma onan*, I know where there is one. O.M. 2561. *Ellas govy, ma ow dyllas ow tewy*, alas, woe is me, my clothes are blazing. O.M. 2633. *Ma yma lyes gwrêk há gour ow treylé dhodho touth-da*, there are here many women and men turning to him speedily. P.C. 557. It often has *y* preceding. *Ow tybbry genen y ma*, he is eating with us. M.C. 43. *Arluth, hy a leveris, ow holon y ma genas*, Lord, she said, my heart is with thee. M.C. 172. It is used with dative pronouns, to denote posses-

sion, in accordance with the Latin idiom, *est mihi*. *Yma dew dhyn parys*, we have two ready. M.C. 51. *An debel dús a geuysys, dhynny y ma laha may rŷs vonas y ledhys*, the wicked people said, we have a law that he must be killed. M.C. 143. The plural is *móns, y móns*, qd. v. *W. mae, y mae*. (*Y mae genyv*, I have.) Arm. *ma*.

MA, adv. Here, in this place. An abbreviation of *yma*, qd. v. It is joined to substantives, when it has the power of a demonstrative pronoun. *Mars ôs Máb Du, leun a rás, an veyn-ma gwra bara dhys*, if thou art the Son of God, full of grace, make these stones bread for thee. M.C. 11. *An ré-ma yw oberys del vynsyn agan honan*, these are wrought, as we ourselves would. O.M. 15. *Ef a'n gevyth seyth kemmys a paynys yn nôr bŷs-ma*, he shall have seven times as much of pains in the earth of this world. O.M. 600. This idiom is in common use in Welsh, as *y dŷn yma*, this man; *y vhwylhyn yma*, this year. So also in Armoric, *ann dūd-ma a zo pinvidik*, these people are rich. A similar idiom obtains in Irish, as *an t-aite so*, this place; lit. the place here. Cf. also the French, *cette maison-ci*.

MA, conj. If, that, so that. *Ma ny gaffaf branchys vās, me a dhystrypp ow dyllas, hag a's set y dan y treys*, if I find not good branches, I will take off my clothes, and put them under his feet. P.C. 249. *Ow Tās, ma ny ŷl bones may treyllo mernens dhe vēs*, my Father, if it cannot be that death be turned away. P.C. 1069. *Cryst kymmys payn yn gevé, angus tyn ha galarow, ma tēth an goys, ha dropyé war y fas, an caradow*, Christ, so much pain had he, keen anguish and pangs, that the blood came, and dropped on his face, the beloved. M.C. 59. *Lyes trefeth y'n cleuys, ma na ŷl y dhynaché*, many times I heard him, so that he cannot retract it. P.C. 1725. *Pŷs e dhym ma'n danfonno*, pray him that he send him to me. R.D. 1620. *W. mal*. Arm. *ma*. Ir. *ma*. Gael. *ma*. Manx, *my*.

MAB, s. m. A son, a male child, a boy, a male, a man. Pl. *mebion, mebbion*. Cornish Vocabulary, *filius*. *Mab aflavar*, infans, an infant. *Mab meidrin*, alumpnus, a foster-son. *Maister mebion*, pædagogus, a schoolmaster. *Ibid.* *Tās, ha Máb, ha'n Speris Sans, wy a bŷs a leun golon*, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with a full heart. M.C. 1. *War lyrch máb dēn dhe becha*, after that the son of man sinned. M.C. 7. *Pan welas y máb dygtis gans an Edhewon mar veyll*, when she saw her son treated so vilely by the Jews. M.C. 165. *Rág y fēdh máp yn Bethlem genys a dhyspreen an bŷs*, for there will be a son born in Bethlehem (that) will redeem the world. O.M. 1934. *Nyns us máb gōf yn wlās-ma*, there is not a smith in this country. P.C. 2724. *Map lyen*, a clergyman. P.C. 553. *Caym hag Abel, ow mebbyon, eueh sacryfyeuch yn scon yn menedh dhe'n Tās an nēf*, Cain and Abel, my sons, go sacrifice forthwith in the mount to the Father of Heaven. O.M. 437. *A vryes, hep falladow, mebyon ha myrhes keffrys*, O spouse, without failings, sons and daughters likewise. O.M. 1038. Llwyl, 243, gives *meib*, as another plural, and Jordan has *mybyon*. C.W. 144. *W. máb, †máp*; pl. *meibion, †meib*. Arm. *máb, máp*; pl. *mibien*. Ir. *mac*. Gael. *mac*. Manx, *mac*.

MABM, s. f. A mother. † *Ow molath dhys rág henna, ha molath dha vabm gansa te a vŷdh magata*, my curse to thee for that, and the curse of thy mother with it, thou

shalt have as well. C.W. 88. A late corruption of *mam*, qd. v.

MACHTETH, s. f. A virgin, a maid. *Máp Dew pŷr, ha dēn keffrys, a vachteth gulān dynythys*, Son of very God, and man also, of a pure virgin born. P.C. 1727. *Rák del won, máp Dew ôs pŷr, yn beys gynys a vachlyth glān*, for, as I know, very Son of God thou art, in the world born of a pure virgin. P.C. 3027. Written *mah-teid*, virgo, in the Cornish Vocabulary. There is nothing similar in Welsh or Armoric. Ir. *moidhidean*. Gael. *maighdean*. Manx, *moidyn*. Ang. Sax. *māgdh*. Eng. *maid*.

MADAM, v. a. I will. † *Me vadam*, Llwyl, 246. A late corruption of *mynnaf*.

MADERE, s. m. The herb madder. Corn. Voc. *sinitia*. Ang. Sax. *mæddere*.

MADRA, v. a. To study, to consider. † *Buz mar crown gy predery, pan dāl go gwary, ha madra ta, pen drig seera ha damma*, but if they should consider what ought to be their play, and study well, what did their father and mother. Pryce.

MAEN, s. m. A stone, a block of stone. Pl. *meyn, myyn*. *Maen flent*, a flintstone. Llwyl, 150. *Ty vaow darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodyys, ha genow*, thou boy prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges. O.M. 2318. *Trehesy meyn*, stone cutters. O.M. 2411. *Orden dhe'th tŷ hy knoukyé gans meyn*, order thy people to beat her with stones. O.M. 2677. *An veyn-ma gwra bara dhys*, these stones make thou bread for thee. M.C. 11. The contracted form of *mēn* is generally used in the singular, qd. v. *W. maen, †main*. Arm. *maen*, *mean*. Hence Lat. *mænia*, walls.

MAERBUI, s. m. A steward. Corn. Voc. *dispensator*. Comp. of *maer*, or *mair*, qd. v., and *buit* (W. *bwyd*) the old form of *boys*, qd. v.

MAES, s. m. An open country, a plain field, a field. The general form in use was the contracted one of *mēs*, qd. v.

MAGA, v. a. To feed, to nourish. 2 pers. s. imp. *māg*. Part. *megys, migys*. Llwyl, 248. *Leman why a ŷll gweles lavar Du maga del wra nēb a ŷll y kemeres*, now ye may see how the word of God will feed whoever can take it. P.C. 71. *A mester kêr caradow, del leveryth, my a grŷs y fŷdh agan enefow dre levarow Dew mygys*, O dear beloved master, as thou sayest, I believe that our souls will be fed by the words of God. P.C. 76. *W. magu*. Arm. *maga*.

MAGA, conj. So much, as much, as, so. It aspirates the initial following. *Maga ta*, as well, also. *Maga gwyn avel an guryys*, as white as the glass. P.C. 1790. *Lyes gwŷth y wrŷk bostyé yn try gēdh y wŷl arta maga ta bythqueth del fue*, many times he boasted, in three days to make it again as good as ever it was. P.C. 2443. *Yn alabauster gravys, maga whyn avel an lēth*, cut in alabaster as white as the milk. P.C. 3138. *Ha maga fuer drók deffry mones dhe hepcor an ioy bŷth na dhyfyk*, and as it would be an evil truly to go to reject the joy that never fails. R.D. 1432. *Saw an corf-na, byw a pe, an emperour ef sawsé, maga tēk bythqueth del fue*, but that body, if it were living, would cure the emperor, as well as ever he was. R.D. 1659. *Hag a'n dydhgthtyas pŷr lowen maga tēk del rebyé*, and dighted it very gladly as fair as it had been. M.C. 71. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he

- knew. M.C. 85. *Dén ha bést maga ta*, man and beast also. O.M. 995.
- MAGLEN, s. f. A springe, gin, snare, halter. Corn. Voc. *laqueus*. W. *magl*, *maglen*, *maglai*. Lat. *macula*.
- MAHTHEID, s. f. A virgin. Corn. Voc. *virgo*. The old form of *machteth*, qd. v.
- MAIDOR, s. m. A victualler. Corn. Voc. *caupo*. To be read *maithor*. W. *maethwr*; *maethu*, to feed.
- AIR, s. m. A mayor or chief. Corn. Voc. *præpositus*. Written also *maer*, as *maer-buit*, qd. v. W. *maer*, † *mair*. Arm. *maer*, † *mair*. Ir. *maor*, † *maer*. Gael. *maor*. Lat. *major*. Fr. *maire*.
- MAISTER, s. m. A master. Corn. Voc. *magister*. *Maister mebion*, *pædagogus*, a schoolmaster. *Ibid*. Regularly formed from the Latin, by the mutation and consequent disappearance of the *g*. In the Ordinalia generally written *mester*, qd. v. Welsh, *meistyr*. Arm. *maester*, † *mester*. Ir. *maighistir*. Gael. *maighistir*.
- MAITHES, s. f. A maid. † *An seithas dýdh yw an Sabbath an Arluth de Dhew, enna ty na wra ehan a wheel, ty, ha'th vâb, ha'th verh, de gwás, ha de maithes*, the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy manservant, and thy maidservant. Pryce. A later form of *machteth*, qd. v.
- MAL, conj. As, like as, so, so that. Llwyd, 178, 240. † *Gwra perthy de tás, ha de mam, mal de dydhiow bedhens hir war an tir, nêb an Arluth de Dhew ryes dees*, do thou honour thy father, and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Pryce. *Avel* is another form, qd. v. W. *mal*, † *amal*, (*amal itercludant*, ut subigant. Juv. Gloss.) *val*, *vel*. Arm. *evel*. Ir. *amhail*, † *amail*, † *amal*. Gr. *ὁμαλός*. Lat. *similis*.
- MAL, s. m. Will, desire. *Rág henna war an chal hy gweskel genef yw mal*, for that, on the jaw to smite her the will is with me. O.M. 2734. *Dús a le-na, ty Gebal, gor an pren yn mës gans mal*, come away thou Gebal, carry the tree outside with a will. O.M. 2780. *Dhe gafus gynen yw mal*, to take thee there is with us a desire. P.C. 1178. *Mal yw gynef dhe gafus*, the will is with me to take thee. P.C. 1531. *Me a wra gans bones mal*, I will with good will. P.C. 2829. *Cous ganso genen o mal*, to talk with him the will was with us. R.D. 1488. *An preys mall ew genef*, the time is welcome with me. C.W. 142.
- MAL, s. m. A joint. Llwyd, 240. Pl. *mellow*, *melyow*. *Mar ny'n gorraf, an mýl dyawl re dorro mellow y gýn*, if I do not take him, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back. P.C. 1619. *My a'n knouk ef er y wew, otté mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him for his grief; see the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2086. *Y vellow kettep onan dyscavylsys ýns certan*, his joints every one are strained certainly. P.C. 2770. W. *mál*, in *cymmal*. Arm. *mell*; (*mellow-kein*, the spine.)
- MALAN, s. m. The evil principle, the evil one, the devil. *Hou geiler, abarth malan, dús yn rág ha'th vaw keffrys*, ho, gaoler, in the fiend's name, come forward, and thy servant too. P.C. 2235. *How hale kettep onan, gesouch hy a barth malan yn mortar skuat dhe godhé*, ho! haul every one, let it, in the fiend's name, into the mortise crack to fall. P.C. 2851. W. *mallon*. The root is W. *mall*, evil, a malady, debility. Arm. *fall*. Ir. *mall*, † *feal*. Gael. *mall*, *feall*. Sansc. *malan*. Gr. *μέλαν*. Lat. *malum*, *malignum*.
- MALAN, s. f. The Goddess Malan. *Rák why á scon ahanan dhe Pilat, re synt Malan, rák y ma owdh ysedhé*, for ye shall go immediately from us to Pilate, by Saint Malan, for he is sitting. P.C. 2341. W. *malan*. This was the name of a celebrated ancient British Goddess, who was invoked with imprecations in any perilous crisis. She was also called Andras. See the "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen."
- MALBEW, adv. In any wise, in any way. *Saw a pôn ny dewyow gwrys, ny veas malbew serrys, me a wôr henna yn ta*, but if we were made gods, thou wouldst in no wise be angry, I know that well. C.W. 60. *Malbew edrek és dhymmo, an chorle Abell ús ledhys*, is there in any way sorrow to me, that the churl Abel is killed? C.W. 94. *Ny sparyaf anodhans y malbew onyn a vo tég*, I will not spare of them in any wise one that is fair. C.W. 106.
- MALEGAS, part. Accursed. *Ha'n serpont tregans yna, nefra ny dhé a le-na rág ydhew malegas brás*, and let the serpent stay there, never shall he come thence, for he is greatly accursed. C.W. 68. A late form of *myleges*, qd. v.
- MALOU, s. m. Mallow. Corn. Voc. *malva*. Arm. *maló*, *malv*.
- MALYE, v. a. To wrap. *Dhyworthé ma 'gan bo grás, aga malyé my a vyn yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, from them that we may have grace, I will wrap them in fine linen and silk. O.M. 1750. Written also *maylé*, qd. v.
- MAM, s. f. A mother, the womb. *Mam teilu*, mater-familias, the mistress of the family. Corn. Voc. *Mam gwenen*, a stock of bees. Pryce. *Dhe vanneth dhym mûr a blék, ha banneth ow mam yn wêdh*, thy blessing pleases me much, and the blessing of my mother likewise. O.M. 456. *Ha gwrys nôth oll, rág an pêch a pehas ow thás ha'm mam*, and all made bare, for the sin (that) my father and mother sinned. O.M. 759. *Rág orty ty dhe golé, mýl vâp mam a výdh damneys*, for that thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 324. *Govy výth pan véf genys, a dor ow mam dynythys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, woe is me that I was born, from the womb of my mother brought, or ever sucked the breast. O.M. 1754. *Y vam pan y'n drehevys*, his mother when she reared him. M.C. 10. *Gans y vam y fyé guris*, by his mother it was made. M.C. 161. W. *mam*. Arm. *mamm*. Manx, *mummig*. (Ir. † *mam*, a breast.) Gr. *μάμα*. Pers. *mama*. Span. *mama*. Styr. Carn. *mama*. Eng. *mama*. (Lat. *mamma*, a breast.) Sansc. *ma*. Gr. *μαία*. Coptic, *maa*. Malay, *maa*. *Mam*, a mother, is confined to the three British Dialects of the Celtic; the equivalent in the Erse being Ir. *mathair*. Gael. *mathair*. Manx, *moir*. Gr. *μήτηρ*. Lat. *mater*. Sansc. *mātar*; the primary meaning being *a maker*, from *mā*, to form or fashion. Lith. *mote*, *motina*. Russ. *mater*, *mat*. Germ. *mutter*. Eng. *mother*.
- MAM, comp. pron. That—me. *My a'd peys, arluth uhel, dhe'n týr ty a ry cummyas, ma'm (ma-ym) gasso kyns ys myrvel, ynno bós dhym dhe welas*, I pray thee, high Lord, that thou wilt give leave to the earth, that it allow me before dying, to seek for myself food in it. O.M. 377.
- MAMAID, s. f. A nursing or foster-mother, a nurse. Corn. Voc. *altrix* vel *nutrix*. To be read as by Llwyd, 101, *mammaith*. Comp. of *mam*, and *maith*, id. qd. *maeth*, nurture. W. *mammaeth*. Irish, *muime*. Gael. *muime*.
- MAN, s. f. A space, a spot, a trifle, nought. *A vâp, ny*

- dál keles man, an pŷth a dhue gwelis veydh*, O son, it avails not to conceal any thing, the thing that comes will be seen. O.M. 853. *Arluth whék, ny amonnt man an pyt a wrussyuch*, sweet lord, the pit(that) you made avails not any thing. O.M. 2791. *Nyns yw henna man*, that is not any thing. P.C. 2399. *Rák dall óf, ny welaf man*, for I am blind, I see not at all. P.C. 3014. W. *man*.
- MAN, s. m. A stone. *Kyn fe dyswrys an temple dh'e'n dór, na safé mân, me a'n dreha arté kyns pen trydydh*, though the temple should be destroyed to the ground, that a stone does not stand, I will build it again before the end of three days. P.C. 345. *Mân pobas*, a bake-stone. *Llwyd*, 48. A contracted form of *mean*, qd. v.
- MAN, comp. conj. That—him, it; that, so that, as. (*Ma—yn.*) *Nép ma'n ressys dhe wethé, dheworth henna govynné (govyn e,)* he to whom thou gavest him to keep, from that one demand him. O.M. 574. *Un deydth a dhue yredy, ma'n talvedhaf oll dhywhy*, a day shall come surely, that I will repay it all to you. P.C. 269. *Púr wŷr y tue vyngeans tyn warnouch, ma'n gueller a ver termyn*, very truly sharp vengeance will come upon you, as will be seen in a short time. P.C. 1940. *Me a'n knouk fest dybyté, ma'n geffo púp ol bysné, ow myres worth y vody*, I will beat him hard without pity, that all may have shuddering, looking at his body. P.C. 2092.
- MAN, adv. Upwards. A mutation of *ban*. *Drehevys man*, roused up. *Ro man do higa*, give up to play. *Pryce*. See *Aman*.
- MAN, v. a. He will. Another form of *men* or *myn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *menny* or *mynny*, qd. v. *Mar man Dew, rág an gwella my a lever yn templa wharé servys dhodho ef*, if God will, for the best I will say in the temple service forthwith to him. O.M. 2620.
- MANACH, s. m. A monk. Corn. Voc. *monachus*. In late Cornish the guttural was softened into *h*. † *Gún an manah*, the gown of the monk. † *Hi a kynsilias gan nebyn vanah*, she plotted with a certain monk. † *Ha e glywas an manah laval*, and he heard the monk speak. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *mynach*, † *monach*, pl. † *men-echi*. Arm. *manach*, *monach*. Ir. *manach*. Gael. *man-ach*. All from the Latin.
- MANAES, s. f. A nun, a female recluse. Corn. Vocab. *monacha vel monialis*. W. *mynaches*, † *manaches*. Arm. *manaches*.
- MANAF, v. a. I will. A late form of *mennaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *menny*. *Rág henna, benyn vás Eva, genas ny vanaf flattra, na ny vanaf usya gow*, therefore, good woman Eve, with thee I will not flatter, nor will I use a lie. C.W. 48.
- MANAL, s. m. A handful, a gripe. *Manal ŷs*, a sheaf of corn. *Llwyd*, 33, 241. From the Latin *manipulus*.
- MANAN, conj. Unless, if not. (*Ma—na'n.*) *Camen Pylat pan welas na ylly Crist delyffré, manan geffo ef sor brás dheworth oll an gowethé, rág henna ef a juggyas Ihesus dhedhé dh'y ladhé*, Pilate, when he saw that he could not any way deliver Christ, unless he should have great anger from all the assemblage, for that he adjudged Jesus to them to kill him. M.C. 150.
- MANEG, s. f. A glove. Pl. *manegow*. *Dre ow thrŷs y túth un smat gans kentrow d'aga gorré; y fue ow manegow plat, spygys brás dre ow dywle*, through my feet a fellow came with nails to put them; my smooth gloves were great spikes through my hands. R.D. 2589. *Llwyd*, 15, 47, 243, writes it *manag*, *manak*, *manek*, pl. *menik*.
- † *An manak adro'z dorn*, the glove on your hand. 250. W. *maneg*, pl. *menig*. Arm. *manec*, *maneg*, pl. *manegou*. Ir. *maineog*, † *manic*. Gael. *manaig*. All from the Lat. *manica*.
- MANERLICH, adj. Valiant. *My a'd pŷs, messyger, dóg manerlich ow baner del vynny bós rewardyys*, I pray thee, messenger, carry my banner valiantly, as thou wishest to be rewarded. O.M. 2200.
- MANNO, adv. Often, many times. *Llwyd*, 143. A late corruption of *menouch*, qd. v.
- MANNO, comp. conj. That not. *Besy yw dhys bós vuell, ha spernabyll y' th servys, manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bonas trylys*, it is needful for thee to be humble, and despicable in thy service, that the evil one may not be turned near thee. M.C. 19. It would have been more correctly written *manna*, (*ma-na*.)
- MANS, adj. Maimed, lame. Cornish Vocab. *mancus*. Arm. *mank*, *monk*, *mons*.
- MANSEC, adj. Stony. *Killy-mansek*, the stony grove. *Pryce*.
- MANTEDH, s. m. Stone in the bladder or kidneys. *Clevas y mantedh*, the disease of the stone. *Llwyd*, 80.
- MANTEL, s. f. A mantle, a cloak. Corn. Voc. *mantellum*. *Dhe vantel gás yn gage, my a'n býdh rág ow wage*, the mantle leave thou in pledge, I will have it for my wages. P.C. 1186. *Dyskyn y vantel wharré, rág yn y dhyllas arté an harlot a vŷdh gwyskys*, let us take off his mantle soon, for in his clothes again the knave shall be dressed. P.C. 2531. W. *mantell*. Arm. *mantel*. Ir. † *matal*. Gael. *manntal*. Germ. *mantel*.
- MANULE, s. m. A manual book. *Llwyd*, 86. Lat. *manuale*.
- MANYN, s. m. Butter. *Llwyd*, 45. An abbreviated form of *amenen*, qd. v.
- MAOS, v. n. To go. † *Maos a leaz*, to go abroad. † *Maos dhan dre*, to go home, to return. *Llwyd*, 129, 137. A late form of *mós*, qd. v.
- MAOZ, s. f. A maid. *Llwyd*, 38. A later form of *mowes*, qd. v.
- MAP, s. m. A son. See *Máb*. *Meppig*, a little son, qd. v.
- MAR, conj. If. It often takes *a* after it, and aspirates the initials following. *Mar a tybbryth a henna*, if thou eat of that. O.M. 81. *An kéth frút-na mar a'n gás*, that same fruit if he leaves it. O.M. 192. *Mar a pe*, if it was. O.M. 211. *Ena tús mar a kafaf*, if I find the people there. O.M. 341. *Mar qurén flóch vŷth denythy*, if we do children ever produce. O.M. 390. *Mar myn Dew*, if God wills. O.M. 650. *Mar tue nép gwás ha laddré*, if any fellow comes and steals. O.M. 2064. *Mar pedhaf kelmys lemmyn*, if I shall be bound now. O.M. 1349. *Mara peys pell*, if it drops long. O.M. 1082. *Mar a crusté leverel*, if thou didst say. P.C. 1758. Before vowels *mar* is always used, qd. v., or rather an *s* is prefixed as *mar sos*, &c., and also after *mar a*. *Mara sosé máp Dew mŷr*, if thou art the Son of the great God. P.C. 2867. Arm. *mar*. Ir. *mar*. Gael. *mar*.
- MAR, adv. So, so much as. *Mar dha yw genef a vrŷs, merwel kyns dós drók ancow*, so well it is, in my opinion, to die before evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1229. *Mar vŷr me re pechas*, so greatly I have sinned. P.C. 1519. *Ha saw ny gyns yn wédh, na'm beyn mar hager dhywedh na mar garow*, and save us with thee also, that we may not have so cruel an end, nor so rough. P.C. 2895.

- It softens the initial following. W. *mor*. Ir. *mar*. Gael. *mar*.
- MAR, s. m. A doubt, a doubting. *Yma kên dhym dhe olé daggrow goys yn gwŷr, hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep truly tears of blood, without doubt. O.M. 631. *Nys tevé tús vŷth, hep mar, roow mar dha*, never have people received, without doubt, gifts so good. O.M. 2597. *Me a wodhvyth yn ūr-na pŷth yw dhe gallos, hep mar*, I shall know in that hour what thy power is, without doubt. P.C. 64.
- MAR, adj. Much, many. *Syngys mâr ōn dhe Iudas, rāk ef a'm hembronas pŷr compys bŷs yn losel*, much obliged we are to Judas, for he conducted me very straight to the rogue. P.C. 1204. A contracted form of *mear*, qd. v.
- MARADGYON, s. m. Wonders. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *martheigion*, qd. v.
- MARBURAN, s. f. A raven. Corn. Voc. *corvus*. More correctly *marchvran*, qd. v.
- MARCH, s. m. A horse. Corn. Voc. *equus*. Pl. *merch*. *Ydhamwaf buch ha tarow, ha march yw bêst hep parow dhe vâp den râg ymaveres*, I name cow and bull, and horse, (that) is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 124. *Na gouse moy ys march dall*, that he speak no more than a blind horse. P.C. 1658. *Merch, gwarthek, môch, ha deves, dreuch abervedh desempys*, horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep, bring ye within forthwith. O.M. 1065. In late Cornish it was softened into *mark*. W. *march*, pl. *meirch*. Arm. *march*. Ir. † *marc*, pl. *mairc*. Gael. † *marc*. Ancient Gaulish, *marcos*, pl. *marci*. (τριμαρκισία, in Pausanias.) Cf. Eng. *mare*, *marshall*.
- MARCHAS, s. f. A market. Pl. *marchasow*. *Yn chy Dew marsues marchas, me a's chas yn mēs pŷp gwās, hag a tevl ag a guara*, if there is a market in God's house, I will drive them out, every fellow, and will overturn their wares. P.C. 316. *Yn chy Dew ny goth marchas termyn vŷth ol war nêp cor*, in the house of God a market is not becoming at any time, on any account. P.C. 2419. *Euch dhe wovyn, hep lettyé, worth an gôf yn marchas row*, go ye to ask without delaying, of the smith in Market Row. P.C. 2668. W. *marchnad*. Arm. *marchad*. Ir. and Gael. *margadh*. Manx, *mergee*. Lat. *mercatus*.
- MARCHVRAN, s. f. A raven. *Gwŷr dhym ty a dhar-yvas, an varchvran-na dh'y whelé; yma war garynnys brās ow tybry fest dybyté*, truth to me thou hast told, to look for that raven; it is upon great carrion, eating fast without pity. O.M. 1106. Comp. of *march*, a horse, and *brân*, a crow. *March* is used similarly in Welsh to strengthen the meaning; as *march-daran*, loud thunder; *marchleidyrr*, an arrant thief; *marchvorion*, the large winged ants, &c. A raven is called in Welsh, *cigvran*. Legonidec gives *malvran*, as the Armorican synonym, which seems connected with W. *mulvran*, a cormorant.
- MARH, s. m. A horse, a steed. Pl. *merh*. *Llwyd*, 243. † *Marh bian*, a little horse, or colt. 57. *An marh-na*, that horse. † *Po marh ledres*, when a horse is stolen. 232. † *Ma marh dhy bredar vi*, my brother has a horse. 242. In † *buzl verh*, horse dung; † *rên verh*, horse hair; *Llwyd* considers *verh*, to be a genitive case singular, an anomaly in the British dialects. I am more inclined to consider it as the regular plural form. † *Moas dha'n gôv dha herniah an verh*, go to the smith to shoe the horses. *Pryce*. This is a later form of *march*, qd. v.

- MARHAR, s. m. Mercury. *De Marhar*, dies Mercurii, Wednesday. *Llwyd* 15, 54. W. *mercher*, *dŷdh mercher*. Arm. *mercher*, *di-mercher*. Lat. *mercurius*.
- MARHAS, s. f. A market. Pl. *marhasow*. *Ef re dhys-wrug an marhas; yma ow kŷl maystry brās*, he has destroyed the market; he is doing great violence. P.C. 376. *Why gwycoryon, euch yn mēs; ydhesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a piyadow pan wreuch agas marhasow, ha fowys, dhe laddron plos*, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God and his holy church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and a den for foul thieves. P.C. 335. † *Telhar marhas*, a market place. *Llwyd*, 61. Another form of *marchas*, qd. v., *ch* being softened into *h*.
- MARHEG, s. m. A horseman, knight, cavalier; hence a soldier in general. Written also *marrec*, pl. *marregion*, *marroigion*, *marrougion*. *Pan dethens y bŷs yn bédh, ydh éth un marrek dh'y ben, hag arall dh'y dreys yn wédh, yrvys fast bŷs yn dhewen*, when they came to the grave, one soldier went to his head, and another to his feet also, armed quite to the jaws. M.C. 242. *Ha war tu tré fystenens kefrys marrek ha squyer*, and let knight and squire hasten towards home. O.M. 2003. *Del oma marrek lén, venyth a ny dhôf a'n plen, ern a'n prenné an gwās-na*, as I am a trusty knight, I will never come from the place until I take that fellow. O.M. 2150. *Marregyon me agas pŷs gorreuch ef dhe Erod scon*, horse-men, I pray you, take him to Herod soon. P.C. 1613. *Euch lemmyn ow marreggyon yn bédh*, go now, my knights into the tomb. R.D. 361. *Dŷn alemma marrougion*, let us go hence knights. O.M. 1639. *En varogyon a guskas myttyn*, the soldiers slept at morning. M.C. 243. This must have been originally *marchec*. W. *marchawg*, † *marchauc*. Arm. *marchec*, *marhec*. Ir. *marcach*. Gael. *marcach*. Manx, *markiagh*.
- MARNANS, s. m. Death. *Llwyd*, 72, 76. A later form of *mernans*, qd. v.
- MARNAS, conj. Unless, except. Written also *marnes*. *Hep gŷl dyel a ver speys war pêp ol marnas ty*, without executing vengeance in a short time on all except thee. O.M. 948. *Nyns a dên vŷth vynytha a'n keth rê-na dh'e'n tŷr sans, marnas Calef ha Iosué*, not any man shall ever go of those same to the holy land, except Caleb and Joshua. O.M. 1880. *Marnes dredhos, Vernona, ny'm bŷdh gweres*, unless through thee, Veronica, there will be no help to me. R.D. 2220. *Rāk me a wôr lour, denses, marnes dre an luen duses, omma ny sêf*, for I know well enough, manhood, unless through the full Godhead, here will not remain. R.D. 2515.
- MARNY, conj. If not, unless. (*Mar-ny*.) *Tokyn dhy-uch marny dhyswé*, a token to you unless I show. P.C. 343. *Arlothes kêr my a wra agas nygys fystyné, dyspyt dhe vyrch Thedama marny'n gwarnyaf scon wharré*, dear lady, I will hasten your errand, despite thy daughter Thedama, if I do not warn him very soon. P.C. 1968. *Marni*, *Llwyd*, 249.
- MAROGETH, v. a. To act as a horseman, to ride. *Ow messyger, kyrch ow courser dhe varogeth*, my messenger, fetch my courser to ride. O.M. 1960. *My a vyn a dhy-sempys marogeth waré bŷs ty*, I will immediately ride, presently, even to it. O.M. 1971. *Marogeth my ny alla, yma cleves y'm body*, I cannot ride, there is a disease in my body. O.M. 2145. This would have been more cor-

rectly written *marhogeth*, *marchogeth*, and is the same as *W. marchogaeth*. Arm. *marchecaat*. Ir. *marcaidh*. Gael. *marcaich*. Manx, *mark*.

MAROW, adj. Dead, deceased, lifeless. *Yn grows gans kentrow fastis, peynys bÿs pan ve marow*, fastened on a cross with nails, tortured till he was dead. M.C. 2. *Ena un lowarth esé, ha ynno bédh ve parys dén marow rág recevé*, there was a garden there, and in it a tomb was prepared to receive a dead man. M.C. 233. *Yn mës alemma ty á, hag a fÿdh marow vernans*, out of this place thou shalt go, and shalt die the death. O.M. 84. *Kyn feva ledhys marow dre mûr peyn ha galarow, ny'th ty nahaf bynary*, though I be killed dead by great pain and sorrows, I will never deny thee. P.C. 905. *W. marw*, † *maru*, pl. *meirw*. Arm. *maró*, † *maru*. Ir. *marbh*. Gael. *marbh*. Manx, *marroo*, pl. *merroo*, *meirroo*. Old Celtic, *marvos*. Sansc. *marlas*, (mar to die.) Lat. *mortuus*. Lith. *mirtas*. Sansc. *máras*, death. Gr. *μópos*. Lith. *maras*. Cf. *morimarusa*, the dead sea, in Macrobius.

MARS, conj. If. Used before a vowel, as *mar* is before a consonant. *Da yw yn mës dyllo brán, mars és dór séch war an beys*, it is good to send forth a crow, if there is dry ground on the world. O.M. 1100. *Hy a wra aspyé, mars ús dór séch yn nép pow*, she will look out, if there is dry land in any country. O.M. 1116. *Cowyth, pro-fyyn an stylyow, mars éns compos dhe'n fosow*, comrades, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls. O.M. 2472. *Mars ellen hep cous orty, hy holon hy a torsé*, if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2173. *Mars euch lemyñ mës a dré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, if you go now away from home, I will never eat bread. O.M. 2185. *Nefré mars éth ahanan*, if thou wilt ever go from us. O.M. 2652. *Yn chy Dew mars ues marchas*, in the house of God if there is a market. P.C. 316. *Arluth, leverel dym gwra, mars óf vy an kéth henna*, Lord, do thou tell me, if I am that same. P.C. 742. *Mars yw dhe vódh*, if it is thy will. P.C. 1088. In the Ordinalia the *s* is joined to the next word, as *mar ses*, *mar syw*, &c.

MARS, conj. Unless, except. Another form of *marnas*. *Hag a'n doro dhe anken, mars ny a wra ymdenné*, and will bring us to sorrow, unless we do refrain. O.M. 226. *Yma dout dhym pûr dheffry mars ef a'n creys, nag usy aberth yn fas*, there is fear to me, unless he believe it, that he is not within the faith. R.D. 1217. *Ny welaf vy ydh hallan sawyé ow bewnans, mars dre mûr our*, I do not see that I can save my life, unless by much gold. R.D. 1964. *Mars Cryst a weres deffry*, unless Christ helps indeed. R.D. 2132.

MARTESEN, adv. Perhaps, possibly. *Púp cowyth ol prydyrys, martesen vÿdh yn y vrÿs desmygy pren vás ple fo*, let every comrade consider, perhaps it will be in his mind to shew where there may be a good tree. P.C. 2541. *Dyswé ran a'th veystry; hag yn úr-na martesen dhe'th lavarow y cresen, hag a'th carvyth bynary*, shew a portion of thy power, and then perhaps we might believe thy words, and love thee for ever. P.C. 2870. Arm. *martezé*. Derived, by Legonidec, from *mar*, if, *te*, should come, and *se* or *ze*, that, "if that should happen."

MARTH, s. m. A wonder, miracle, marvel, prodigy. Pl. *marthus*. *Yn médh Pylat, marth a'm bes, kymmys drók a wodhevyth*, says Pilate, it is a marvel to me, how

much evil thou endurest. M.C. 120. *Mûr a varth brás yw henna dhym*, much of great wonder is that to me. M.C. 157. *Marth yw gené*, it is a wonder to me, i. e. I am surprised. *Marth yn teffry ús dhym lemmyn*, a wonder really there is to me now. O.M. 1309. *Yma marth dhym a un dra*, there is a wonder to me of one thing. O.M. 1395. *Ahanas marth a'n gefes*, a wonder of thee has seized him. O.M. 1484. *Pyth yw an marth a wharfé*, what is the wonder which has occurred? R.D. 1263. *Tewolgow brás a ve guris, an houl a gollas y feth, ha moy marthus me a grÿs, ys an ré-na ve yn wédh*, great darkness was made, the sun lost his face, and I believe there were also more wonders than those. M.C. 200. Arm. *marz*.

MARTHEGION, s. m. Wonders. Written also *marthog-ion*. *Yma mûr a varthogion a'n kéth gyst-ma warvelthys*, there are many wonders by this same beam wrought. O.M. 2546. *Yma dhym mûr vartheygon*, there are to me many wonders. P.C. 770. *Nag-ues ioy y 'ges colon lemyñ dar nép martheygon ús wharfethys*, there is not joy in your heart now, through some wonders (that) have happened. R.D. 1259. This is a corruption (*g* soft,) of *marthusion*, pl. of *marthus*.

MARTHUS, s. f. A wonder, a miracle. Pl. *marthusow*, (*marthusion*) *martheygon*. *Scruth own mûr a's kemeras, rág an marthus re welens*, a shiver of great fear seized them at the marvel they saw. M.C. 254. *Saw an wedhen, dhym yma hy bós sychys marthys vrás*, but the tree, it is to me a great wonder that it is dry. O.M. 756. *Mars ós Dew a néf golow, dysqua lemman marthusow, may allyf vy y weles*, if thou art the God of bright heaven, shew now miracles, that I may see them. P.C. 82. See *Vartheygon*.

MARTHUSEC, adj. Wonderful, marvellous. *Arluth, assyw varthusek, pan dhueth, Ihesu gallosek, dli'agan myras*, Lord, it is wonderful, when thou comest, Jesus powerful, to see us. R.D. 1177.

MARTHYS, adj. Wonderful, marvellous, miraculous. *Galsof coyth ha marthys gwan*, I am become old and wondrous weak. O.M. 855. *Ow colon yw marthys cláf*, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1337. *Yma hûn orlh ow gryvyé marthys yn vrás*, sleep is grieving me wondrous greatly. O.M. 1922. *Rák marthys yeyñ yw an gwyns*, for wondrous cold is the wind. P.C. 1215. *Kepar del y 'gys prynnys, marthys yn tyn*, like as I have redeemed ye wondrous painfully. R.D. 181.

MARU, s. m. Marrow. *Llwyd*, 15, 87. *W. mër*. Arm. *mél*. Ir. *smior*. Gael. *smear*. Manx, *smuir*. O. Norse, *smior*, butter. Germ. *schmier*. Eng. *smear*. Sansc. *mraks*, to anoint.

MARWEL, v. n. To die, to become dead. *Me a grÿs y kemersé wêth an vÿl kyngys marwel*, I believe the vile (man) would take it yet, before dying. P.C. 324. *Pan varwo, gorry (gor-y) hep fal yntré y dhÿns ha'y das*, when he dies, put them without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 825. *Ellas, na varwen yn wédh*, alas, that I die not also. P.C. 2946. *Pan o Ihesus Cryst dampnys, aberth an crows may farwé*, when Jesus Christ was condemned, upon the cross that he should die. M.C. 151. Written also *merwel*, and *myrwel*, qd. v.

MAS, conj. But, unless. *Rág nys ouch mas dew lorel*, for ye are nought but two vagabonds. O.M. 1504. *Ny fue ragdho y honan y'n godhefys ef, mus rák kerengé*

mâp dén, it was not for himself he suffered it, but for love of the son of man. P.C. 3228. *Mas dhe wel y'm gorthebouch fast prysonys why a vjdh*, unless ye answer me the better, fast imprisoned ye shall be. R.D. 47. *Wy yw glân a bûb fyllé, mas nynj ouch ol da na whék*, ye are pure from every foulness, but ye are not all good nor sweet. M.C. 47. *Mas lemmyn rjys yw porrys batayles kyns ys coské*, but now it is needful, very needful, to battle rather than sleep. M.C. 51. Written also *mes*. Fr. *mais*. Sp. *mas*.

MAS, adj. Good, beneficial. In construction it changes into *vás*, and *fás*. *Del ogé dén mäs*, as thou art a good man. O.M. 1767. *Lavar dhymmo, cowyth mäs*, tell me, good fellow. P.C. 602. *An dús vás a dheserya dhedhé gwlas néf o kylls*, the good folk desired for themselves the country of heaven, (that) was lost. M.C. 4. *Kymmys yn bjs ús vás, ty a fëdh*, as much as is good in the world, thou shalt have. M.C. 16. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wëdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fäs*, to me also, the maimed, give power to walk well. O.M. 2010. *Mar ny wonedhons yn fäs, y a's tevyt anfygy*, if they do not work well, they shall have sorrow. O.M. 2327. *Mäs* is a later form of *mäd*, or as written in the Corn. Vocab. *mat*; *bennen vat*, a good woman. W. *mäd*, † *mat*. Arm. *mäd*, *mat*. Ir. *math*, *mailh*, † *maid*. Gael. *math*. Manx, *mie*.

MATERN, s. m. A king, a sovereign. *Llwyd*. 140. Written also in late Cornish, *mateyrn*. † *Cara, gordhya, ha owna Dew, an mateyrn, ha'n lahes, en guz plew*; *owna Dew, parthy mateyrn, ha cara goz contrevogion*, love, worship, and fear God, the king, and the laws, in your parish; fear God, honour the king, and love your neighbours. *Pryce*. The older form is *mychtern*, qd. v. W. *mydeyrn*.

MATERNAS, s. f. A queen. *Pryce*. A late form of *michternes*, qd. v.

MATOBERUR, s. m. A foul reproachful act. Such is the explanation given by *Llwyd*, 128, under *probrum*. An evident mistake; it should have been placed under the next word *probus*, good; being compounded of *mät*, good, and *oberur*, a worker.

MAUR, adj. Great, large, big. Corn. Voc. *magnus*. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *meur*, and *mür*, qd. v. W. *mawr*, † *maur*. Arm. *meür*. Ir. *mör*, † *mär*. Gael. *mör*. Manx, *mooar*. Gaulish, *māros*. Gr. *μᾶρος*. Sansc. *mara*. Germ. *mehr*. Eng. *more*.

MAW, s. m. A boy, a child, a lad, a youth, a servant. *Dhoddho ef me a'n vossaw, epscop pryns doctor ha maw, dhe'n iustis Pylat arté, euch ganso yn kettep pen*, to him I will send him, bishop, prince, doctor, and boy, to the justice Pilate again, go with him every head. P.C. 1794. *Lemmyn taw, dhys ny fynnaf bones maw*, now be silent, I will not be a servant to thee. P.C. 2281. *Gwask dhe vaw a'n scovoron, pan fy ef, gans mür a nel*, strike thy servant on the ear, when he is so, with much force. P.C. 2287. Another form of *máb*, qd. v.

MAY, conj. That. It aspirates the initials following. *An gusyl o may fe dris dhe rág Crist pehadures*, the counsel was that a sinful woman should be brought before Christ. M.C. 32. *Me a ra dhe Crist ammé may hallouch y aswonvos*, I will kiss Christ that ye may be able to know him. M.C. 63. *Pandra yw dhe nygys, mar hÿr fordh dós may fynsys*, what is thy errand,

that thou wouldst come so long a way? O.M. 734. *Yn keth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, in that same road that I went. O.M. 713. *Yn pow may 'dh é, ef a sawyé an glevyon*, in the country that he was, he healed the sick. M.C. 25. *Yn le may 'dh én, yn trevow, yn splan me a's derevas*, in the place that I was, in towns clearly I declared them. M.C. 79. *En gÿdh o deyow hablys, may fenné Iesus sopyé*, the day was Maunday Thursday, that Jesus would sup. M.C. 41. *Rág an termen re devé, may fÿdh an begel kylls*, for the time has come that the shepherd shall be lost. M.C. 48. *Clew ge ow léf, maym bové gräs wosé hemma*, hear thou my voice, that there be to me grace hereafter. C.W. 104. W. *mai*. Arm. *maz*.

MAYLE, v. a. To wrap, to swathe. Written also *maylyé*. Part. pass. *maylys*, *maylyes*. *Máb Dew o nêb a wylsys, avel flôch byhan maylys*, the Son of God it was whom thou sawest, like a little child swathed. O.M. 810. *Iosep whék, resceu e dhys, hag yn cendal glân maylyé*, sweet Joseph, receive him to thee, and wrap him in clean linen. P.C. 3156. *Lemmyn mayl e yn lyen*, now wrap thou him in linen. P.C. 3204. *Me a'n mayl scon, war ow feydh*, I will wrap him soon on my faith. P.C. 3205. *Scon me a re clout dhodho, may ro'n maylé war an dór*, soon I will give him a clout, that shall wrap him on the earth. R.D. 388. *Gás vy lemmyn dh'y huré, yn queth kyns ys y vaylé*, let me now to embalm him, before wrapping him in a cloth. P.C. 3197.

MAYN, s. m. A mean, a medium. *Rág bonas 'gan péch mar vár, mayn yntredhé a ve guryys*, because our sin was so great, a mean was made between them. M.C. 8. Ir. † *medon*. Med. Lat. *medianus*. Fr. *moyen*. See *Mein*.

MAYN, s. m. A friend, an intimate. Pl. *mayny*. *Me a wôr dhe gollenwel an romys és yn nêf, der ow gôth brás, a voyd dredhaf, ha'w mayny*, I know to fill up the rooms that in heaven, through my great pride, are void by me and my friends. C.W. 36.

MAYTETH, s. f. A maiden. † *Ow léf oll yta changys avel mayteth yn devery*, my voice is all changed like to a maiden truly. C.W. 40. *Me a wêl un mayteth whég ow sedha*, I see a sweet maiden sitting. C.W. 132. This is a late form of *machteth*, qd. v. *Maythys* is another form. † *Te nyn kymmer hyrath warlyrch y den whél, nyn warlyrch y maythys*, thou shalt not take a longing after his man-servant, nor his maid. *Pryce*.

ME, pr. s. I, me. In construction it changes into *ve*. *Deuch geneff ha holyouch ve, godhvedhouch na rellouch tros, ha me a ra dhe Crist ammé, may hallouch y aswonvos*, come ye with me, and follow me, see that ye do not make a noise; I will kiss Christ, that ye may be able to know him. M.C. 63. *Me yw máb Du yredy, Crist a leveris dhedhé*, I am the Son of God indeed, Christ said to them. M.C. 197. *Pa'n dra a woventé se dheworthaff ve ha'm lahys*, what thou wouldst ask of me and my laws. M.C. 80. *Me a welas*, I saw. O.M. 804. *Me a vyn mós*, I will go. O.M. 1252. Written equally common *mi*. Arm. *me*. Ir. *mi*. Manx, *mee*. Gr. *μὲ*. Lat. *me*. Goth. *mik*. Germ. *mich*. Eng. *me*. Fr. *moi*. Span. *me*. It. *mi*, *me*. Sansc. *ma*, *me*.

ME, s. m. May. *Mís mé*, the month of May. *Llwyd*, 14, 84. W. *mai*. Arm. *mae*, *me*. Gael. *maigh*. From the Lat. *maius*.

- MEAN**, s. m. A stone. *Méan pobas*, a bake stone. *Méan bían*, a little stone or pebble. *An méan lér*, the foundation. *Mé an plymon*, a plumstone. *Llwyd*, 45, 60, 110. Another form of *maen*, qd. v.
- MEAR**, adj. Great, large, big; many, much. *Púr veâr*, very abundantly. *Pryce*. A late form of *maur*, qd. v., and written also *mér*, qd. v.
- MEAS**, s. m. A field. *A meas, yn meas*, abroad, without, out. *Dôs a méas*, to go out. *Llwyd*, 129. A later form of *maes*, or *mês*, qd. v.
- MEAWL**, s. m. Bad luck, mischief. *How geyler plos, re'th fo meawl*, ho! dirty jailor, a mischief to thee. *R.D.* 79. Written also *meul*, qd. v.
- MEBION**, s. m. Sons, boys. *Maister mebion*, pedagogue, a schoolmaster, lit. a master of boys. *Corn. Voc.* *Ow mebyon, my a gy peys, yn mës whêt dylleuch* [tryssé, my sons, I pray you, send outside yet a third. *O.M.* 1129. Plural of *máb*, qd. v.
- MECHIEC**, adj. Stinking. *Llwyd*, 132.
- MEDDONS**, v. a. They will. *Llwyd*, 246. A late corruption of *mennons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
- MEDE**, v. a. To reap, to mow. Corrupted in late Cornish into *medgé*. † *Whelas megouzion dha medgé an is*, look for reapers to reap the corn. *Pryce*. Written also *midi*, qd. v.
- MEDER**, s. m. A reaper, a mower. "A mower is still called *meader*, *meter*, in Cornwall." *Polwhele*. *W. medwr*.
- MEDINOR**, s. f. A hinge. *Corn. Voc.* *cardo*. *Arm.* *mudurun*.
- MEDRA**, v. a. To behold. † *Bydh ware dhym na vova dén, rág me ny allaff medra*, be cautious for me that it be not a man, for I can not discern it. *C.W.* 112. This is a late corruption of *mira*, qd. v. *Llwyd*, 231.
- MEDRY**, v. a. To be able. † *Mar nys medra dheffa previ pew a ryg an badober, mi a vedn krég ragta*, if I cannot prove who did the evil deed, I will be hanged for it. *Llwyd*, 252. *W. medru*. *Ir.* *feidir, eidir*. *Gael.* *murrach*.
- MEDH**, s. f. Shame, bashfulness. *Médh vjdh ol d'agen ehen*, all shame it will be to our class. *O.M.* 2066. *Arluth, golhy mara quréth ow threys, dhym y fyé médh*, Lord, if thou dost wash my feet, it would be a shame to me. *P.C.* 846. *My ny fedhaf rák médh dôs yn mýsk ow brudereth*, I shall not for shame come among my brethren. *P.C.* 1429. *A wúl drók nyn gefé médh yn y dhydhow*, to do evil he had no shame in his days. *R.D.* 1784. *W. emwydh*. *Arm.* *mez*.
- MEDH**, s. m. Mead, a fermented liquor made with honey and water. *Ow bannath dhyso Gryffyn, ty a lefes yn dhefé; mar ny gevyth médh py gwýn, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, my blessing to thee, Gryffyn, thou shoutedst in thy faith; if thou find not mead or wine, go to the fountain to drink. *O.M.* 2434. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *medu, meddou, medum*. *W. médh, † med*. *Arm.* † *mez*. *Ir.* *meadh, † med*. *Gael.* *meadh*. *Gr.* *μέθυ*. *O.H.G.* *metu*. *Lith.* *medus*, (honey.) *Sansc.* *madhu; mada, mad*, to intoxicate.
- MEDHA**, v. a. To be ashamed. *Mar ny vedhaf ow desyr, neffré ny'n gwelaf omma, medhan, un spyes*, if I shall not have my desire, I will not see him one while here, I should be ashamed. *C.W.* 60. *Arm.* *meza*.
- MEDHAL**, adj. Soft, mollient, tender. *Ow spyrys ny*

drýc nefré yn corf máp dén vjth yn beys, ha reson yw ha praga, rág y vós kýc medhel gurýs, my spirit shall not dwell always in the body of any son of man in the world; and reason is, and why, for that he is made of soft flesh. *O.M.* 928. In *Llwyd*'s time it was pronounced *meddal*. 29. And so it was when Jordan wrote. *Rág y vós kýc meddal gwrýs*, for that he is made of soft flesh. *C.W.* 162. *W. medhal*. *Arm.* *pezal, † mezel*. *Ir.* † *muadh*. *Manx, meeley*. *Sansc.* *pésala*.

MEDHALDER, s. m. Softness, tenderness, mildness, gentleness. Written by *Llwyd*, 240, as pronounced in his time *medalder*. *W. medhalder*.

MEDHDAS, s. m. Drunkenness, intoxication. *Llwyd*, 52. *W. medhdod*.

MEDHEC, s. m. A physician. *Corn. Voc.* *medicus*. *Dhodho gueyt may tanfenny Cryst, býs yn daras y chy, dres púp medhek del yw flour*, to him take care that thou send Christ, even to the door of his house, as he is the flower above every leech. *R.D.* 1632. *An emprour re'u danfonas a whylas yn pow gweras; dhodho yma cleves brás, ny gýf medhek a'n sawya*, the emperor has sent me to seek help in the country; he has a great malady, he finds not a leech who can cure him. *R.D.* 1648. *W. medhyg*. *Arm.* *mezek*. From the Latin.

MEDHECNAID, s. m. Physic, medicine. *Corn. Voc.* *medecina*. A later form is *mydhygyeth*, qd. v. *W. medhyginiaeth*. *Arm.* † *mezekiez*.

MEDHES, v. a. To speak, to say. *Eva, ny allaf medhes, rág own ty dhom kuhudhé*, Eve, I cannot speak, for fear thou shouldst accuse me. *O.M.* 159. *Kyn fallens oll, me a vedh, yn médh Pedyr, y'th servis; yn médh Crist yn nós haneth, kyns ys boys colyek clewys, Pedyr, te a'm nâch terqveth*, though all fail, says Peter, I shall be in thy service; says Christ, this very night before a cock is heard, Peter, thou shalt deny me thrice. *M.C.* 49. *Yn medhens y, ny'n gordhyn*, say they, we will not worship him. *M.C.* 148. *Yn médh an góff, me ny wráff púr wýr kentrow dhewy vjth; yn medhens, mar omwreth cláff, gordhewyth te a'n prenvyth*, says the smith, I will not very truly make nails for you ever; say they, if thou makest thyself sick, very diligently thou shalt pay for it. *M.C.* 155. *Kemmys ew gans y murnys, aga holon ew terrys rág cavow, medhaf y dy*, so much is it by them mourned, their hearts are broken for grief, I say to thee. *C.W.* 98. It only occurs in the present tense, which is thus inflected; *medhaf, medhys, médh*; pl. *medhon, medhoh, medhens*. (See *Llwyd*, 247.) *W. medhyd*. *Arm.* *emez, emé*. *Ir.* *meadhair*, talk or speech. *Gael.* *meadhair, meaghar*. *Sansc.* *mach*.

MEDHO, adj. Drunken, intoxicated. *Gwás medho, a drunken fellow. Hôh vedho, a drunken sow. Llwyd*, 243. *W. medhw*. *Arm.* *mezo*. *Ir.* *meisgeach, † mesce*. *Gael.* *misgeach*. *Manx, meshtal*.

MEEC, v. a. He will choke. To be read *méc*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *megi*, qd. v.

MEER, v. a. Look thou. A late form of *mír*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *miras*, qd. v.

MEERO, v. a. Look ye. A late form of *mirouch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *miras*, qd. v.

MEGI, v. a. To make smoke, to smother, to stifle, to suffocate, to choke. Part. *megis*. 3 pers. s. fut. *méc*. *Na war rág ef ny ylly posé, rág own bós megis*, nor forward could he lean, for fear of being suffocated. *M.C.*

206. *Cachaf yben pŵr anwhek, duwon yn y gorf a'n meek, ny vŷdh hutyk y golon*, I will seize the other very sharp; sorrow in his body will choke him; his heart will not be glad. O.M. 2817. Derived from *móg* or *móc*, smoke, qd. v. W. *mygu*. Arm. *mouga*. Ir. *much*, † *muc*. Gael. *much*.
- MEGIN, s. f. A pair of bellows. Pl. *meginow*. Llwyd, 243. Written also *mygenow*. *Ny wón gôf yn oll Kernow, a whytho gans mygenow býth well*, I know not a smith in all Cornwall, who can blow with the bellows ever better. P.C. 2713. W. *megin*, pl. *meginau*. Arm. *megin*, pl. *meginou*.
- MEGOUSION, s. m. Reapers. † *Whelas megouzian dha medgé an ís*, to look for reapers to reap the corn. Pryce. This is found only in late Cornish. It is a corruption of *medweision*, pl. of *medwas*; comp. of *medi*, to reap, and *gwás*, a servant. So W. *medelwas*, *medelweision*.
- MEGYŶ, part. Bred, nurtured. Llwyd, 248. Part. pass. of *maga*, qd. v.
- MEHIL, s. m. A mullet. Corn. Voc. *mullus*. Plural, *mehilly*. The latest form was *mehal*. Pryce. Arm. *mel*, pl. *meli*.
- MEHIN, s. m. Lard, the fat of bacon. Corn. Voc. *lardum*. W. *mehin*.
- MEIB, s. m. Sons. One of the plurals of *máb*, qd. v. Llwyd, 243.
- MEIDRIN, s. m. Nurture, fosterage. *Máb meidrin*, alumnus, a foster-son. Corn. Voc. *Meidrin* is to be read *meithrin*, being the W. *meithrin*, from *maeth*, nurture, and *trin*, to manage.
- MEIN, s. m. Stones. *Mein wheyl*, work stones, i. e. stones for building. *Trehesi mein*, stone cutters. Llwyd, 242. Plural of *maen*, qd. v.
- MEIN, s. m. An edge, margin, the lip, the mouth. (See *Meyn*.) *Gwethé godhyans aga meyn*; *orth Ihesus a om-gamé*, the worst their mouths knew; to Jesus they bent themselves. M.C. 196. Written also *mín*, qd. v. W. *mín*. Arm. *mín*. Ir. *mén*.
- MEIN, prep. Within, in. *Oll mein y chy*, all in the house. Llwyd, 231. Written also *meyny*, qd. v. W. *mewn*, † *mywn*, † *ymywn*. Arm. † *en metou*. Ir. † *inmedon*, † *immedon*. Lat. *in medium*.
- MEITH, s. m. Whey. Llwyd, 149. W. *maidh*. Ir. *meadhg*, *meidhg*, † *medhg*. Gael. *meog*, *meug*. Old French, *mégue*. Germ. *matten*. Sansc. *mat*, to churn.
- MEL, s. m. Honey. Corn. Voc. *mel*. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorre an tús a le-na býs yn tyreth a dhynwa lanwes leyth ha mēl kefrys*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence, to a land (that) produces fulness of milk and honey also. O.M. 1430. *An luef a'm grúk me a wēl, hay odor whekké ys mēl, ow tós warnaf*, the hand (that) made me I see, and his odour sweeter than honey, coming upon me. R.D. 144. *Criban mēl*, a honey comb. Llwyd, 59. W. *mēl*. Arm. *mēl*. Ir. *míl*. Gael. *míl*. Manx, *mill*. Gr. *μέλι*, *μέλιτος*. Goth. *milith*. Lat. *mel*. Fr. *miel*. It. *mele*.
- MELDER, s. m. Sweetness. *Dhe nép yw ioy ow colon, ha'm melder kepar ha kens*, to the one (that) is the joy of my heart, and my sweetness as formerly. R.D. 457. *Datherchys óf a vernans, ow melder, ty a yll y atendyé, bós gwŷr ow cous kettep gér*, risen I am from death, my sweetness; thou mayest attend to it, that my speech is true, every word. R.D. 476.

- MELEGES, adj. Cursed. *Taw Lucifer meleges, yn colon del ós tha gothys*, be silent, cursed Lucifer, in heart as thou art proud. C.W. 22. *Rág bosta meleges, hag yn colon re olhys*, because thou art cursed, and in heart too proud. C.W. 34. Another form of *myleges*, qd. v.
- MELÉN, adj. Of the nature of a beast, brutal, cruel. In construction *velen*. *Scrifys yw, ha ken me ny'n lavar-sen, corf Ihesus ha'y asely y dhe denna mar velen, néb a vynna a yllly nevera oll y yscryn*, it is written, and otherwise I should not have said it, Jesus's body, and his limbs that they drew so brutally, whoever would might number all his bones. M.C. 183. *Crog ró'm bo, er an dhewen, neffré mars éth ahanan, er na'n prennny yn felen, ha nacha oll the gous gulán*, may hanging be to me, by the gills, if thou shalt ever go from us, until thou shalt pay for it cruelly, and clean deny all thy talk. O.M. 2653. More correctly written *milen*, qd. v., being derived from *míl*, a brute. W. *mílain*.
- MELÉN, adj. Yellow. Llwyd, 243, gives this an instance of the feminine of *melyn*, qd. v. This rule however obtains in Welsh only, there being not the least trace of of it in the Cornish Ordinalia.
- MELET, s. m. Red lead. *Liu melet*, minium. Corn. Voc. Gr. *μίλτος*.
- MELHUES, s. f. A lark. *An velhues*, the lark. A later form of *melhuet*. "*Alauda*, Pliny tells us was a Gaulish word, denoting the same bird which the Romans had formerly from its crest called *galerita*. (Quæ ab apice Galerita appellata quondam, postea Gallico vocabulo etiam Legionis nomen dederat alaudæ. Pl. Nat. Hist. ix. 37.) That the Cornish *melhuet*, or, which is all the same, *y velhuet*, is the same with this Celtic *alauda*, I make not the least doubt; but it may be questioned whether the Romans changed *y velhuet* into *alauda*; or the Cornish an old Celtic word which might be *alaut*, into *melhuet*. To me both seem to have corrupted *uchel-hed*, or according to the Cornish pronunciation, *ewhelet*, i. e. *altivola*; for a lark is yet called with us (in Welsh,) by a word of the same signification, *uchedydh*." Llwyd, 11. See *Ehudit*. A lark is also called in Welsh, *hed-ydh*, *chedydh*; i. e. the flyer, *par excellence*. Another name is *meilierydh*, that which rises high; which may be connected with the Cornish *melhuet*.
- MELHYONEN, s. f. A violet. Corn. Voc. *vigila*. W. *meillionen*, plur. *meillion*. Arm. *melshen*, *melshon*. Ir. *ful-chuacha*. Gael. *failchuach*.
- MELIAS, v. a. To reduce to powder, to grind. Llwyd, 245. W. *malu*. Arm. *mala*. Ir. *meil*, † *mel*. Gael. *meil*. Manx, *beihll*. Gr. *μύλλειν*. Lat. *molo*. Goth. *malan*. Germ. *mahlen*. Sansc. *mal*.
- MELIN, s. f. A mill. Corn. Vocab. *molendinum*. *Hál melin*, the mill moor; *nom. loc.* In late Cornish written *belin*, qd. v. W. *melin*. Arm. *melin*, *milin*. Ir. *muil-cann*, † *muileand*, † *muilenn*, † *mulenn*. Gael. *muilean*. Manx, *myllin*, *mwillin*. Gr. *μύλα*. Lat. *mola*, *molendinum*. Med. Lat. *molina*. Goth. *moulin*. Ang. Sax. *mylen*. Germ. *muhle*. Lith. *malunas*. Fr. *moulin*. Sp. *molino*. Sansc. *malanan*.
- MELLYA, v. a. To meddle with. *Dew a rós y worhem-myn pŵr dhefry dres pŵp tra na wrellan mellya worty*, God gave his commandment very truly above every thing that I should not meddle with it. C.W. 46. *Gwayt na fo gansy mellyes, me a'th chardg a uch pŵb tra*,

- take care that it be not meddled with, I charge thee above all things. C.W. 28. *Worthaf ve ny dâl bôs mellyes a us pûb tra*, with me it behoveth not to be meddled with above every thing. C.W. 118. W. *ymhel*. Arm. *emellout*. Fr. *meler*.
- MELLOW, s. f. Joints. Plural of *mâl*, qd. v.
- MELWIOGES, s. f. A tortoise. Corn. Voc. *testudo*. W. *melwioges*, a snail.
- MELYEN, s. f. A snail, or slug. Corn. Voc. *limax*. The late corrupted form was *molhuiddzhan*. Llwyd, 79. W. *malaen*, *melyen*, *malwen*, *malwoden*, pl. *malwod*. Arm. *melchoueden*, *melfeden*, pl. *melchoued*. Ir. † *mele*, a slug-gard. Dr. Owen Pughe derives the word from *malw*, that has power to extend; *mâl*, ductile. The root however may be Arm. *melv*, snot, slime. W. *mevl*, nastiness. In Irish a snail is *seilchide*, *seilighide*. Gael. *seilcheag*, from *seile*, spittle. Gr. *σίαλος*. Lat. *saliva*.
- MELYN, adj. Of the colour of honey, yellow. *Ow Ar-luth, parys yw an stede gay, yn wêdh an courser melyn; pan vynny, yskyn*, my lord, ready is the gay steed, likewise the yellow courser; when thou wilt, mount. O.M. 1965. *Pe le era why môs, moz dêg, gans agas bedgeth gwyn, ha agas blew melyn*, where are you going, fair maid, with your white face, and your yellow hair. Pryce. *Cranag melyn*, a yellow frog. *Ridh velyn*, a deep yellow, (W. *rhûdh velyn*. Arm. *ruz velen*.) Llwyd, 62, 136. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *milin*. W. *melyn*, † *milin*, f. *melen*. Arm. *melen*. Med. Lat. *melinus*.
- MELYNOY, s. m. The yelk of an egg. Llwyd, 175. Comp. of *melyn*, yellow, and *oy*, an egg. W. *melynwy*. Arm. *melen-vi*.
- MEN, s. m. A stone. Plur. *mÿn*. *Gwâsk gynsy dywyth an mên*, strike thou with it twice the stone. O.M. 1844. *May hallo bôs ancledhys yn bêdh mên, dhe vôdh mars yw*, that he may be buried in a stone tomb, if it be thy will. P.C. 3116. *Ewnyn an mên warnodho*, let us adjust the stone over it. P.C. 3207. *Warnodho yma mên brâs dres oll an mÿn*, on it there is a great stone, over all the stones. R.D. 400. A contracted form of *maen*, qd. v.
- MEN, adj. Strong, powerful, strenuous, eager. In construction *ven*, and *fen*. *Golyouch ha pesouch yn ven, râg own an ioul hay vestry*, watch ye and pray strongly, for fear of the devil and his power. M.C. 57. *An princis esa yn pow gans Judas a dhanvonas tûs ven gweskis yn arvow, kepar ha del êns dhe'n gâs*, the princes (that) were in the country, sent with Judas strong men clad in armour, as if they were going to the battle. M.C. 64. *Ihesus a ve danvenys, ha dheworth an prins Annas gans tûs ven a dhesympys bÿs yn ebscop Cayphas*, Jesus was sent, and from the prince Annas, with strong men immediately unto bishop Caiaphas. M.C. 88. *Me a wêl un dên ow tôn pycher dour tôth men*, I see a man carrying a pitcher of water (with) eager haste. P.C. 662. After the adverbial particle *yn*, the initial is aspirated, as *yn fen*, strongly, qd. v. This may possibly be the root of *anuein*, *invalidus*, in the Cornish Vocabulary, qu. *anven*. Gr. *μένος*, strength.
- MENAS, conj. Except, besides. *Ny vannaf orth êl na moy dôs dhe'n stat-ma menas me*, I will not that an angel more come to this state besides me. C.W. 10. *Ny allaf sparya na moy, heb gwethyl mernans a ver spyas war pobel oll menas ty*, I cannot spare more without inflict-
- ing death in a short time upon all the people except thee. C.W. 164. *Der lyvyow a dhower pûr vrâs, ny ve un mab dên sparys, menas Noe, y wrêg, hay flehys*, by floods of water very great, not one son of man was spared, except Noah, his wife, and his children. C.W. 184. A later form of *mernas*, qd. v.
- MENDZHA, v. a. He would. Llwyd, 246. A late corruption of *mensé*, qd. v., 3 pers. s. plup. of *menny*, qd. v.
- MENEDH, s. m. A mountain. Pl. *menedhiow*. Written also *menydh*, *mynydh*, pl. *menydh-yow*, *mynydh-yow*. *Mâb Marya leun a râs dhe'n menedh Ôlyff ydh êth*, the Son of Mary, full of grace, went to the mount of Olives. M.C. 52. *A vês dhe'n drê ydhesé menedh uchel yredy*, outside the town there was a mountain high indeed. M.C. 162. *Môs dhe'n menydh me a vyn*, I will go to the mountain. C.W. 80. *Dûn alemma, cowythé, war menydh-yow dhe wandré, ha dhe pigy*, let us come hence, comrades, on the mountains to walk, and to pray. P.C. 108. *Yn ûr-na whreuch pyiadow, may codhdho an mynydh-yow war-nouch râg ewn uthetker*, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror. P.C. 2652. *Menedh bian*, a little mountain, a hill. Llwyd, 49. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *menit*, mons. Welsh, *mynydh*, † *minit*, † *minid*, *mwnt*, (*mwnt*, a spire.) Arm. *menez*. Ir. *monadh*. Gael. *monadh*. Lat. *mons*, *monte*. Chin. *mon*.
- MENEN, s. m. Butter. An abbreviated form of *amen-en*, qd. v.
- MENESTROUTHY, s. m. Minstrels, musicians. *Ol an tekter a wyllys, ny ðl taves dên yn bÿs y leverel bynytha, a frût da ha floures ték, menestrouthy ha cân whék*, all the beauty (that) I saw, the tongue of man can never tell, of the good fruit and fair flowers, minstrels and sweet song. O.M. 770.
- MENISTROR, s. m. A butler, a manciple. Corn. Voc. *pincerna*. W. *menestyr*. From the Lat. *minister*.
- MENJAM, v. a. I will. A very late corruption of *men-naf*. Pryce.
- MENNY, v. a. To will, to wish. *Er y byn mennaf mones*, I will go to meet him. P.C. 232. *Ôw gordhyé mar a mennyth*, if thou wilt worship me. P.C. 135. *Yma ow kûl maystry brâs, râk mennas cafos enor*, he is doing great violence, for he wished to get honour. P.C. 378. *Dhodho ef me a'n gafsé, a menné gelwel gyy-yans*, to him I would forgive it, if he would ask pardon. P.C. 1816. *Mara mennouch yn della*, if you will so. P.C. 2377. *Na ken mygtarn ny vennyn ys Cesar caffos neffré*, no other king than Cæsar we wish to have ever. M.C. 148. *Bedhens ena gorris, y fense bôs dre vestry*, let it be put there, that he would be through mastery. M.C. 188. *A Tâs, dre dhe luen weres dhe pygy mensen*, O Father, through thy full help, I would pray thee. R.D. 444. *Ny fensen awos travyth yn della bôs wharfedhys*, I would not for any thing that it should happen so. P.C. 1942. Written also *mynny*, qd. v.
- MENOU, adv. Very little. Pryce. Written also *minow*, qd. v.
- MENOUGH, adj. Frequent. Used also adverbially. Frequently, often, many times. *Ragon menouch rebekis, ha dyspresijs yn harow*, for us (he was) often reproached, and despised cruelly. M.C. 2. *Kréf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may' dhyw ow dyw-vrech terrys, worté menouch ow quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 689. *May*

May whello an debeles ow gweres menouch dhedhé, that the wicked may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1850. *Menouch ef a wrúk bostyé*, often he did boast. P.C. 2888. R.D. 338. W. *mynych*, (*yn vynych*.) Ir. *minic*, † *menic*, † *inmenic*. Gael. *minig*. Manx, *mennick*. Goth. *maenig*.

MENS, s. m. Magnitude, greatness, quantity. *Púp dén ol degyns ganso y pýth an méns a allo*, war aga keyn far-dellow, let every man take with him his thing, the quantity (that) he can, burdens on their back. O.M. 1592. *Cowyth whék, ty a fýdh méns a vyny*, sweet comrade, thou shalt have all that thou wilt. P.C. 590. *Ol méns trespas a wrugé, dhodho ef me a'n gafsé*, all the amount of trespass he has done, to him I would forgive it. P.C. 1814. Written also *mýns*, qd. v. W. *maint*, † *meint*. Arm. *ment*. Ir. *meid*, † *meit*. Gael. *meud*. Gr. *μέγεθος*. Goth. *mahts*. Germ. *macht*. Eng. *might*. Fr. *maint*. Sansc. *mahatván*.

MENTA, v. a. Thou wilt. *Mar menta*, if thou wilt. *Llwyd*, 251. Comp. of *men*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, and *te*, thou.

MENTE, s. f. Mint, the herb mint. Corn. Voc. *mintc*. W. *mintys*. Arm. *ment*. Ir. *miontas*. Gael. *meannt*, *meannd*. Anc. Gaulish, *menta*. "Mentastrum Græci lalaminthen, Hispani creobula, Galli mentam. Apulej. Madaur, p. 219."

MENWIONEN, s. f. An ant, or emmet. Corn. Vocab. *formica*. Perhaps the correct reading is *meuwionen*. W. *mywionen*, *bywionyn*, *môr*, pl. *mywion*, *bywion*, *morion*. *Morgrugyn*, pl. *morgrug*, is another term in Welsh. Arm. *merienen*, *merionen*, plur. *merien*, *merion*. Ir. † *moirb*. Gael. † *moirb*. Lat. *myrmex*.

MENYS, adj. Small, little. *Ha'y brewy mar venys avel skyl brâg*, and bruise her as small as malt dust. O.M. 2620. *Âgen flehys kekeffrys, whâth ke' dhyns y mar venys*, me a dhôg ran war ow keyn uskes lemyñ, our children likewise, yet since they are so small, I will carry some on my back immediately now. C.W. 100. Written also *minis*, and *munys*, qd. v. W. *mân*; *mwnws*, small particles. Arm. *man*. Ir. *mion*. Gael. *mîn*. Manx, *myn*. Gr. *μινύς*. Lat. *minus*, *minuus*. Goth. *mins*. Sansc. *mînas*.

MEPPIG, s. m. A little son, a child. *Lemmyn ma dhynny meppig whég yn gwyly*, now there is to us a sweet child in the bed. *Llwyd*, 253. Diminutive of *mâb*, qd. v. W. *mebyn*.

MER, adj. Great, big, large. *A nêf uhel an Tâs mēr*, *re'th ordené ty ha'th wrék pan vy marow, yn y cuer*, the great Father of high heaven, may he ordain thee and thy wife, when thou diest, into his court. P.C. 684. A contracted form of *mear*, qd. v.

MERAS, v. a. To see, to behold. 2 pers. s. imp. *mēr*. *Pylal a worhemynnys meras Crist marow mars o*, Pilate commanded to see Christ if he were dead. M.C. 215. *Dhe veras worth Crist y êth, hag ef yn crows ow cregy*, to look on Christ they went, and he on the cross hanging. M.C. 216. *Cayn, ow broder, mēr ha preder, henna yw moog whég*, Cain, my brother, look and consider, that is sweet smoke. C.W. 80. *Merouch py ma ve towlys yn clêdh dhe vones pedrys*, see ye where he is thrown into the ditch to be rotten. C.W. 82. Written also *miras*, qd. v.

MERCH, s. f. A daughter. *Yn dýdh-na te nyn wra ehan*

a whél, te nyn dhy vâb, nyn dhy merch, nyn dhy dén whél, nyn dhy mós whél, on that day thou shalt not do any manner of work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy workman, nor thy workwoman. *Pryce*. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *myrch*, qd. v. W. *merch*. Arm. *merch*. Lith. *wyréné*. Lat. *virgo*. Sansc. *vira*.

MERCH, s. m. Horses. *Merch, gwarthek, môch, ha deves*, horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep. O.M. 1065. Plural of *march*, qd. v.

MERH, s. m. Mars, March. *Mis merh*, the month of March. *De-Merh*, (W. *dydh Mawrth*. Arm. *di-meurs*. Ir. *dia-mart*. Gael. *di-mairt*. Manx, *jemayrt*.) Tuesday. *Llwyd*, 54, 86. W. *mawrth*. Arm. *merch*, *meurs*. Ir. *mart*, † *mairt*. Gael. *mart*. Manx, *mayrt*. All from the Lat. *mars*, *martius*.

MERH, s. f. A daughter. † *Enna chee na wra ehan a wheel, chee ha de mâb ha de merh, de gwâs ha de maithes*, then thou shalt not do any manner of work, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy servant, and thy maid. *Pryce*. A later form of *merch*, the guttural *ch* being softened into *h*. *Llwyd*, 242, gives this word as an instance of inflexion, thus *merch*, a daughter, *an vyrrh*, of the daughter. As there is no instance of an inflected case in the Ordinalia, *myrrh*, *an vyrrh*, must be considered as mere various readings. See *Myrrh*.

MERNANS, s. m. Death, decease. *Râk me a welas dre huyn pûr wýr y tue mernans tyn mara pydhé ef ledhys*, for I saw during sleep very truly that sharp death will come, if he should be slain. P.C. 1960. *Dre y vernans yredy, oll an býs a fýdh sylwys*, through his death truly, all the world will be saved. O.M. 817. *Me a vyn aga sywa, dhe'n mernans aga gorra, kekeffrys byan ha brâs*, I will follow them, to put them to death, as well small and great. O.M. 1694.

MERTHURYE, v. a. To martyr. Part. *merthurys*, *mertherys*. *Y whylsyn y verthurý, hag yn grows pren y squerdý, we saw his being martyred, and on a cross-tree his being torn*. R.D. 1282. *Fatel fue Cryst mertherys, rák kerengé tús an beys why a welas yn tyen*, how Christ was martyred, for love of the people of the world, ye have seen entirely. P.C. 3220. Arm. *merzeria*. W. *merthyru*, from *merthyr*, a martyr. Arm. *merzer*, † *martir*. Ir. *martirach*, † *martir*. Gael. *martarach*. All from the Latin, *martyr*.

MERWEL, v. a. To die, to become lifeless. *Mar dha yw genef a vrýs, merwel kyns dôs drók ancow*, as well it is in my opinion to die before the evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1230. *Gwell yw un dén dhe verwel ages ol an bobyl lél*, better it is that one man should die than all the faithful people. P.C. 446. *Merwel a wrén ow cúl lân*, we will die making a fire. R.D. 139. *Reson o rág oll an wlâs ef a wodhyé y verwy*, (the) reason was that for all the country he knew that he should die. M.C. 56. *Mar ny wréf, hep falladow, mûr a'n bobyl a verow*, if thou dost not, without failings, many of the people will die. O.M. 1803. *Ev a verwys*, he died. *Llwyd*, 230. Written also *marwel*, qd. v. W. *marw*. Arm. *mervel*.

MES, s. m. A field. *Yn mēs, a vês*, abroad, without doors, outside. *Dhe vês*, away. *Mar a tybbryth a henna, yw hynwys pren a skyens, yn mēs alemma ty â*, if thou eat of that, (which) is named the tree of knowledge, out of this place thou shalt go. O.M. 83. *Euch yn mēs*

- a dhysympys*, go ye out immediately. O.M. 318. *Pan wrugé dres ow defen, mës a parathys lowen, an él wharé a'n goras*, when he acted against my prohibition, out of happy Paradise, the angel soon put him. O.M. 923. *Marseuch lemyñ mës a dré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, if you will go now from home, I will never eat bread. O.M. 2185. *Ke dhe vës omscumunys dhe dhiveyth vêth yn tewolgow*, go thou away, accursed, to a wilderness ever into darkness. M.C. 17. *Tús Crist dhe vës a fyas*, the people of Christ fled away. M.C. 77. A contracted form of *maes*, qd. v.
- MES, conj. But. *Mes y dhensys o mar feyn pûb ûr a'n trylya dhedha*, but his manhood was so delicate (that) he always turned him to it. M.C. 54. *Mes bedhens guris dhe vynnas*, but let thy will be done. M.C. 55. *Reson y a rey ragdhé, mes war fals ydh êns growndys*, reasons they gave for it, but on falsehood they were grounded. M.C. 118. Written also *mas*, qd. v.
- MESC, s. m. The midst, the middle. *Yn mesc*, in the middle, among. *Yn mës flechys Ysrael, dysky laha Dew huhel a wra dhedhé, deydha nôs*, among the people of Israel, teach the law of the high God he does, day and night. O.M. 1553. *Mesk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agas godhaf, euch alemma dhe ken pow*, among my people I will not any longer endure you; go ye hence to another land. O.M. 1594. *Kerdyn gwethyn yn mës cronow*, cords plaited among thongs. M.C. 131. Written also *mýsc*, qd. v.
- MESCAT, adj. Mad, furious, foolish. *Llwyd*, 42, 143, 172. A late form of *muscoc*, qd. v.
- MESCATTER, s. m. Madness, insanity, folly. *Llwyd*, 71, 85.
- MESCLEN, s. f. A muscle shell, fish. Corn. Voc. *muscla*. The latest form was *bezlen*. W. *masgyl*, *mesglyn*, a shell, or husk. Arm. *mesklen*, a muscle. The Welsh name of a muscle is *cragen lās*, i. e. a blue shell.
- MESEN, s. f. An acorn. Corn. Voc. *glans*. W. *mesen*, pl. *mês*. Arm. *mezen*, pl. *mez*. Ir. *meas*. Gael. *meas*. Manx, *mess*. In the British dialects it now means acorns only, but in the Erse, all tree fruit. Ang. Sax. *mæste*, acorns, nuts, &c. Eng. *mast*. Goth. *mats*, food. Germ. *mast*.
- MESIC, adj. Belonging to a field. *Pryce*. W. *maesawl*.
- MESLAN, s. m. A mastiff dog. *Llwyd*, 93, 240.
- MESTER, s. m. A master. Pl. *mestrisi*. *A master kër, my a wra pûp tra kepar del vyny*, O master dear, I will do every thing like as thou wishest. O.M. 2045. *Lowené dhys, a vester, yn mēdh Iudas an brathky*, joy to thee, O master, says Judas the hound. M.C. 65. *Ha'n tebel él, hager bréf, yn y holon a worré, war y mester venions créf y to, Ihesus mar ladhé*, and the evil angel, ugly reptile, put into her heart that strong vengeance would come on her lord, if he killed Jesus. M.C. 122. *Lemyñ nys es mestrys yñ wlas-ma, pûr wýr, saw ny, ow masones yn pow-ma*, now there are not masters in this country, very truly, save us, masoning in this land. O.M. 2468. *Mestrys* was also corrupted into *mestrygy*. *Heil doctours ha mestrigi*, hail, doctors, and masters. P.C. 1647. *Mestrygy, wolcom y'm tour*, masters, welcome to my palace. P.C. 1711. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *maister*, qd. v.
- MESTERNGES, s. f. A kingdom. *Yn mēdh Ihesus, nyng-ugy ow mesternges yn bÿs-ma*, says Jesus, my king-
- dom is not in this world. M.C. 102. An erroneous reading of *mygternes*, qd. v.
- MESTRES, s. f. A mistress. † *A vester ha a vestres rós dhem tesan, ha laveras dhem*, my master and my mistress gave to me a cake, and said to me. *Llwyd*, 253. W. *meistres*. Arm. *maestres*. Ir. *mighistreas*. Gael. *banmhaighstir*. Med. Lat. *magistressa*. It. *maestressa*. Fr. *maîtresse*. Eng. *mistress*.
- MESTRY, s. m. Mastery, force, power, violence. *A ny wodhas ow mestry, bôs dhymmo may fës ledhys*, knowest thou not my power, that it rests with me whether thou shalt be killed? M.C. 144. *Dës a'n grows hep pystegé, ha ny a grÿs dhe vestry, hag a'd syns mester nefré*, come from the cross without magic, and we will believe in thy power, and hold thee a master always. M.C. 197. Written also *maystry*, qd. v.
- METIN, s. m. The morning. Corn. Voc. *mane*. *Godhe-whar ha metten o an kensa journa*, the evening and morning were the first day. C.W. p. 189. *Metten da dhe why*, good morning to you. *Pryce*. Generally written in the Ordinalia *myttyn*, qd. v. W. *meityn*. Arm. *min-tin*. Ir. *mainne*, † *matin*. Gael. *mainne*. Manx, *vaidyn*. Lat. *matutina*. It. *mattina*.
- METOL, s. m. Steel. *Llwyd*, 47. From the Eng. *metal*. The equivalents are W. *dúr*, † *dîra*, in Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *dir*. Ir. *dúr*. Gael. *dur*. Sansc. *dharas*, firm. Gr. *δῆρὸς*. Lat. *durus*.
- METHEN, adj. Full, complete. *Whet avar prÿs soper yw, tân brás an oan re a lyw, kys y vôs methen restys*, it is yet early supper time, a great fire will colour the lamb too much, before it be quite roasted. P.C. 698. W. *ammeuthyn*, dainty.
- METHIA, v. a. To feed, to nourish, to cherish, to foster, to nurse. *Llwyd*, 42, 245. W. *maethu*; fr. *maeth*, nourishment. Arm. *maez*, *meaz*. Ir. † *maes*, † *maise*.
- METHIC, s. m. A physician. *Llwyd*, 240, 241. Another form of *medhic*, qd. v.
- MEUCH, adv. Quickly, soon. *Lyvyreuch whet, pan 'dh euch mar freth, pyw a whyleuch?—Ihesu rum feydh a Nazareth, ny'n gevyth meuch*, say ye again, when ye are so bold, whom seek ye?—Jesus, by my faith, of Nazareth, we shall find him quickly. P.C. 1118. W. *môch*. Ir. *moch*. Gael. *moch*. Manx, *mochey*. Lat. *mox*.
- MEUL, s. m. Mischief, bad luck. *Fysteneuch dh'agas kregy; degouch genouch pûp huny whyppys da, ragas bo meul*, make haste, hanging to ye; bring with you every one good whips, bad luck to ye! P.C. 2048. Written also *meaul*, qd. v. W. *mevl*. (*"Mevl i'r llygoden untwll, bad luck to the mouse with one hole."* Welsh Adage.) Arm. *melv*. Ir. *meubhal*; † *mebul*. Gael. *masladh*, † *meabhal*.
- MEUR, adj. Great, much. *Ot omma menedh huhel ha mē a dhysqué dhys guel a veur a pow*, see here a high mountain, and I will shew thee a sight of much country. P.C. 127. *Kyn y'n carra vÿth mar veur, awos y ladhé ny'm duer*, though he may love him ever so much, for killing him no concern is to me. R.D. 1897. Another form of *maur*, qd. v.
- MEVE, comp. pron. He is. *Awatta, ef a gowsas, agis mygtern ple mevé*, behold, he said, your king where he is. M.C. 147. A poetic form of *ma-ve*.
- MEVIYS, part. Moved. *Gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus*

- Crist a ve meviys*, with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved. M.C. 4. Formed from the English, with the regular change of *o* into *e*.
- MEYN, s. m. A mouth. (See *Mein*.) *Hag ydh éns dhe dowllyn, hag y kewsens dhe scornýé, hag a gamma aga meyn, púb onon rág y eysýé*, and they went on their knees, and spoke him to scorn, and wried their mouths, each of them to extol him. M.C. 137. *Hag y ee dhe ben dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre; gwethé godhyans aga meyn; orth Ihesus a omgamé*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly mouths; the worst their mouths knew; to Jesus they bent themselves. M.C. 196.
- MEYN, s. m. Stones. Plural of *maen*, qd. v.
- MEYNY, prep. Within, in. *Lemyn Noy y' th worhel ke, ty hag oll meyny dhe gy*, now Noah, go thou into thy ark, thou and all within thy house. O.M. 1018. Another form of *mein*, qd. v., if not the same as *mayny*, qd. v.
- MEYR, adj. Much, great. *Ruth veyr a dús a'n sewyas, púb eyr paris dh'y vlamyé*, a great company of people followed him, always ready to accuse him. M.C. 108. Another form of *mear*, qd. v.
- MEYS, s. m. A field. *A meys óf ow predyry, pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, I am abroad thinking, what I shall be able to do. O.M. 193. *Mar mynnyth bones yn eys, reys yw dhys gorré Moyses, Aron a th wlasor yn meys, ha' ga pobel ol gansé*, if thou wilt be at ease, need is to thee to put Moses (and) Aaron out of thy country, and their people all with them. O.M. 1573. Another form of *més*, to express the long *é*.
- MEYSTRY, s. m. Mastery, power, a great thing, a wonder. *Eva, war an beys meystry luen gummyas yma dhymmo*, Eve, power over the world, full permission there is to me. O.M. 409. *Dyswé dhym nép meystry brás, may hyllyn dyso crygy*, shew us some great power, that we may believe in thee. P.C. 1770. Another form of *mestry*, qd. v.
- MI, pron. s. I, me. In construction *vi*. *Mós dhe balas my a vyn*, I will go to dig. O.M. 681. *My á dhe'n yet desempys*, I will go to the gate immediately. O.M. 793. *Colom genef vy yma; yn onour Dew my a wra war an alter hy gorré*, a dove with me there is; in honour of God I will on the altar place it. O.M. 1189. *Torré yn ow feryl vy*, pluck it at my risk. O.M. 197. *Tan henna dheworthef vy*, take that from me. O.M. 206. *Dhestrirya yw a gowsas Arluth prag y hysta vy*, Lord why hast thou forsaken me is (what) he said. M.C. 201. Written also equally common *me*, qd. v.
- MICAN, s. m. A morsel. *Pryce*.
- MICAN, s. m. Spite, pique, animosity. † *Ha na ve idn fróth na mikan na trauaran nór vez*, and there was no anger nor strife, nor dispute between them henceforth. *Llwyd*, 253. W. *mic, mig, migen*.
- MICHTERNETH, s. m. A kingdom. See *Mychterneth*.
- MIDIL, s. m. A reaper. Corn. Vocab. *messor*. Arm. † *midil*. W. *medel*, a reaping, a company of reapers. Gael. † *meithle*. Manx, *mheil*.
- MIDZHAR, s. m. A reaper. *Llwyd*, 13, 90. A late corruption of *mider* or *meder*. W. *medwr*. Arm. *meder*.
- MIDZHI, v. a. To reap. *Llwyd*, 15, 20. A late corruption of *midí*. W. *medi*. Arm. *medi, midí*. Ir. *methil*. Sansc. *mas*. Gr. *μασάω*. Lat. *meto*. Goth. *maita*. Germ. *mähe*, † *metze*. Eng. *mow*.
- MIGINAU, s. m. A pair of bellows. *Llwyd*, 13, 60. A late form of *meginow*, pl. of *megin*, qd. v.
- MIGYS, part. Bred. *Llwyd*, 248. Part. pass. of *maga*, qd. v.
- MIHAL, s. m. Michael, a proper name. *Llwyd*, 12. *Mihál, yskynyouch, él splan, hellouch Adam gans cledha dân, ha' y wrég mės a Baradys*, Michael, descend angel bright, chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife out of Paradise. C.W. 70. W. *mihangel*.
- MIL, s. f. A thousand. Pl. *miliow*. Used also as an adjective. *Hag yn y gorf bós gorris goleow pals leas mýl*, and that in his body were put plenteous wounds many a thousand. M.C. 165. *Eledh dherygthy a séf, leas mýl y bódh a syw*, angels before her stand, many a thousand her will shall follow. M.C. 226. *Mýl puns a our da*, a thousand pounds of good gold. P.C. 212. *Teulel pren mýl well vyé*, to throw lots would be a thousand (times) better. P.C. 2847. *Mýl wéth a výdh an dywedh*, a thousand (times) worse will be the end. R.D. 348. *Mýl dén ef a wrúk dué*, a thousand men he did end. R.D. 2321. *Sýth mýl ha sýth cans blydhen*, seven thousand and seven hundred years. R.D. 2494. *Ev a drayl dheso dha lés moy es millyow a bynsow*, it will turn to thee to profit more than seven thousands of pounds. C.W. 54. *Ha disquedhes truath dhe milliow néb és ow cara, ha gwythé ow guruhemynadow*, and shew mercy unto thousands that love me, and keep my commandments. *Pryce*. W. *míl*. Arm. *míl*. Irish, *mile*. Gael. *míle*. Manx, *milley*. Mod. Gr. *μίλιον*. Lat. *mille*. Basque, *milla*.
- MIL, s. m. An animal, a beast. Corn. Voc. *animal*. Pl. *miliow*, cattle. *Guitfil*, fera, a wild beast. *Morvil*, cetus, a whale. Corn. Voc. *Ha gwréns an gy kymeres gallus dres an puscas an mór, ha dres an edhen an ebarn, ha dres an miliow, ha dres oll an bés*, and let them have power over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the world. C.W. p. 192. W. *míl*. Arm. *míl*. Ir. † *míl*. Gael. *miol, mial*. Manx, *meeyl*.
- MILDIR, s. m. A mile. *Sýth mýl ha sýth cans blydhen, un dén kyn fo ow kerdhes, ow tós kyn spedyé yn geydh dew ugans myldyr perfeyth, omma ny alsé bones*, seven thousand and seven hundred years, if a man should be travelling, and though he sped in one day's coming forty miles complete, he could not be here. R.D. 2497. W. *milldir*. Comp. of *míl*, a thousand, and *tir*, ground.
- MILEN, adj. Of the nature of a brute, brutish, brutal, cruel. *Púr vylen y a'n pyltyé, hag yn spytys a'n scorn-yas; moycha dhodho drók a wre, henna vedha an guella gwás*, very brutally they pelted him, and in spites scorned him; whoso did most evil to him, that one was the best fellow. M.C. 112. Written also *melen*, qd. v. W. *milain*.
- MILGY, s. m. A hound, a greyhound. *Benen a welta dhe flóch, mýl wýth dychtys ages bróch gans néb mylgy*, woman, seest thou thy son? a thousand (times) worse treated than a badger by some hounds. P.C. 2927. W. *milgi*, a greyhound. Comp. of *míl*, a beast, and *ci*, a dog. Though a greyhound is now called *cu* by the Irish, formerly *cu* meant any dog, or dog only, and a greyhound was called *cu mhill*, or *míl chu*. So Gael. *miol chu*, a greyhound.

MILPREV, s. m. The Druid's or serpent's egg. *Llwyd*, 110. The *ovum anguinum* of Pliny. Comp. of *mîl*, a thousand, and *prêv*, a reptile. It was a common belief in Cornwall in *Llwyd*'s time that the glass beads which are frequently found in Cornwall, and Wales, and called by the Welsh *glain neidyr*, were the work of snakes; and it is a common belief now in Wales that on a certain day of the year an immense number of snakes come together and make these beads with the foam of their mouths. This agrees substantially with Pliny's account, and has descended from the Druids.

MILGWETH, adv. A thousand times. *Llwyd*, 232. Written also *milweth* and *milwyth*, qd. v.

MILIN, adj. Yellow. Corn. Vocab. *fulvus* vel *flavus*. More correctly written *melyn*, qd. v.

MILL, s. f. A poppy. Corn. Voc. *papaver*. W. *mill*, a violet. "*Môr beraidh a'r mill*, as fragrant as the violet." *Welsh Adage*.)

MILVIL, card. num. A thousand thousand, a million. *Dhynny gweres ny dâl man*; *mylvyl dyaul a vyé gwan er-y-byn ef*, nothing avails to help us; a million devils would be weak against him. R.D. 132. *Evé, ydh esé gynef moy ages mylvyl enef yn brôs pûr dêk*, drink thou, there are with me more than a million souls in very fair broth. R.D. 141. W. *milvil*.

MILWYTH, adv. A thousand times. *Wolcom iudas, par mon fay, wolcom mylvylth yn ow hel*, welcome Judas, by my faith, welcome a thousand times in my hall. P.C. 937. Written by *Llwyd*, *milweth*, *milwyth*, 232, 248. Comp. of *mîl*, and *gwýth*, a time. W. *milwaith*.

MIN, s. m. A kid. Corn. Voc. *hedus*. In late Cornish, *myn* and *mynnan* were used, qd. v. W. *myn*, *mynnan*. Arm. *menn*. Ir. *meanann*, plur. *meann*; † *mend*, plur. † *mind*. Gael. *mean*. Manx, *mannan*.

MIN, s. m. An edge, extremity, the lip, the mouth. *Gwask war an mýn, rêth fo drók pýn*; *bommyn dreys keyn, mar pèdh e yeyn, ny dhue dhe gur*, strike thou on the edge, bad pain be to thee; blows over the back, if it be cold, it will not come to measure. P.C. 2727. *Llwyd* writes it *mín*, 41, and *meen*, 227. So also in the Dramas. *Ha'y veen môn hay scorennow*, and out of its slender top and its branches. O.M. 2444. *A vyne gwarthé y ben war y gorf býs yn y droys, squardyys oll o y grohen*, from the highest point of his head, on his body unto his feet, all his skin was torn. M.C. 135. See *Mein*.

MINFEL, s. m. Yarrow. Corn. Voc. *millefolium*. W. *minvel*. Both from the Latin. The proper Welsh name is *mildhail*, comp. of *mîl*, a thousand, and *dail*, leaves.

MINNE, pron. s. I also. *Llwyd*, 244. W. *minnau*, † *minne*. Ir. *mesi*, *misi*. Gael. *mise*. Manx, *mish*.

MINNY, v. a. To will. *Pryce*. Generally written *menny*, and *mynny*, qd. v.

MINOUCH, adj. Frequent. *Pryce*. See *Menouch*.

MINOW, adj. Little, small. *Pryce*. The same as *menow*, qd. v.

MINYS, adj. Little, small. *Pocys minys*, measles. *Ll*. 169. † *Der tacklow minnis ew brés tes gonvelthes avel an tacklow brás*; *drefen en tacklow brás ma an gy mennow hedha go honnen, bus en tacklow minnis ema an gy suyah hás go honnen*, by small things are the minds of men discovered, as well as by great matters; because in

great things they will stretch themselves, but in small matters they will follow their own nature. *Pryce*. Written also *munys*, and *menys*, qd. v.

MIRAS, v. a. To look at, to see, to behold. Written also *mires*. 2 pers. s. imp. *mîr*. *Dew, mýr orth ow offryn, ha ressef dhys ow degé*, God, look at my offering, and take to thee my tithe. O.M. 505. *My a výr scon orth henna*, I will immediately look at that. O.M. 1251. *Me a vyn môs dhe vyras*, I will go to see. O.M. 1399. *Ny allaf myres y'th fath, rák golowder*, I cannot look in thy face for the light. O.M. 1412. *Ow scoforn trechys myrouch dhe vés dhyworth ow pen*, see ye my ear cut off from my head. P.C. 1144. *Myreuch worth an vorvoran*, look ye at the mermaid. P.C. 2403. *Mýr wortó*, look at it. R.D. 1729. *Prest y keffy, pan vyre, hemma yw mygttern Edhewon*, readily he found, when he looked, this is the king of the Jews. M.C. 187. *Ha war woles pan vyrys, my a weles hy gwrydhyow*, and at the bottom when I looked, I saw its roots. O.M. 781. Arm. *mirout*. Lat. *miro*, *miror*. Fr. *mirer*.

MIRAS, s. m. The look, aspect, mien, visage. *Llwyd*, 43, 58. W. *mir*, *miré*.

MIS, s. m. A month. Corn. Voc. *mensis*. *Yma gené un bé da, gorra hag eys kemyskys, ol dhe'n bestes ús omma a géf bós lour dewdhek mýs*, I have a good load, hay and corn mixed; all the beasts (that) are here shall have food enough twelve months. O.M. 1060. *Rewardys ty a výdh a dhyworthyf vy, rum fýdh, kys pen výs*, rewarded thou shalt be by me, on my faith, before the end of the month. P.C. 1646. *Mis gorephan*, the month of July; *mis du*, November, or the black month; *mis kevardhiu*, December. *Llwyd*, 53, 74, 100. W. *mís*. Arm. *míz*. Ir. *mios*, † *mís*, *mi*. Gael. *mios*. Manx, *mee*. Gr. *μεις*, *μῆν*. Lat. *mensis*. Sansc. *mas*, *másas*. Zend, *maonh*. Goth. *mena*. Lith. *menu*. Eng. *month*. Fr. *mois*.

MISCIMERAS, v. a. To err, to mistake, to wander. Part. *miscimeres*. *Llwyd*, 57, 248. Comp. of Eng. *mis*, and *cimeres*, to take. W. *camgymeryd*.

MISCOGGAN, s. m. A fool. *Pryce*. From *muscoc*, qd. v.

MISCYMERIANS, s. m. An error, a mistake. *Llwyd*, 57.

MO, pron. adj. My, mine. *Pryce*. Generally written *my*, qd. v.

MOAREN, s. f. A blackberry. *Llwyd*, 18. See *Moyr*. W. *mwjaren*.

MOC, s. m. Smoke, fume. *Hag a'th whyp war an wolok, may whylly gurychon ha môk dhe dhewlagas a dre dro*, and will whip thee on the face, that thou mayst see sparks and smoke round about thy eyes. P.C. 2101. *Ow lesky yn tân yn môk*, burning in fire, in smoke. R.D. 1458. W. *mûg*, † *muc*. Arm. *moug*, *môg*. Ir. *much*. Gael. *muig*, *smuid*. O.N. *mugga*. Ang. Sax. *smoca*, *smic*. Eng. *smoke*.

MOCH, s. m. Pigs. *Merch, gwarthek, môch, ha deves, dreuch abervedh desempys*, horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep, bring ye within forthwith. O.M. 1065. *Tremoch*, pigstown, is the name of a place in the parish of Mabe; so *Mochdrev*, in Denbighshire, and Montgomeryshire. W. *môch*, s. *mochyn*. Arm. *môch*. In the three British dialects it is a plural aggregate; but the singular is designated by Ir. *muc*. Gael. *muc*. Manx, *muc*.

MOCHA, adj. Greatest, most. Written also *mochya*. *Py le výdh an guél plynsys, may fôns mocha onowrys*,

- ha'n guella may wrôns tevy*, where shall the rods be planted, they may be most honoured, and may grow best? O.M. 2033. *Lavar dhymmo a ver spys, py nyl o mocha sengys an keth dén-ma dhe cara*, tell thou to me, in a short space, which one was most bound to love this man? P.C. 510. *Néb may fe mochia geffys, a gâr mochia, yn púp le*, he that is forgiven most, will love most in every place. P.C. 513. *Néb a vo yn mochia gre a vjdh an brassa henwys*, he (that) is in the highest degree, shall be called the greatest. P.C. 777. These are various form of *moycha*, qd. v.
- MOCHAHE**, v. a. To make greater, to enlarge, to increase; to be increased. *May mohchaho hy huth hy, dre wûl ow gorhemmyr trôch, na heb mûr lavur defry benytha nys tevyth flôch*, that her affliction may be increased, through breaking my commandment, not without great labour indeed shall she ever have a child. O.M. 297. W. *mûyhâu*. Arm. *muia*.
- MOD**, s. m. A place. Pryce. A mutation of *bôd*, qd. v.
- MODEREB**, s. f. An aunt. *Modereb abarh mam*, matertera, an aunt on the mother's side; *modereb abarh tat*, amita, an aunt on the father's side. Corn. Vocab. W. *modryb*, plural, *modrybedh*, † *modrepet*. Arm. *moereb*, *mouereb*, pl. *moerebed*. Ir. *maithrean*. Gr. *μητρὴν*.
- MODERUY**, s. f. A bracelet. Corn. Voc. *armilla*. W. *modrwy*, comp. of *môd*, † *maut*, which is the old form of W. *bawd*, a thumb, (Arm. *meûd*.) and *rhwy*, a ring. The W. *modvedh*, an inch, is similarly compounded of *môd*, a thumb, and *mêdh*, measure. An armlet or bracelet is in Welsh, *breichrwy*.
- MOEL**, adj. Bare, bald. Pryce. *Moelvré*, (*moel-bré*) the bare hill, is the name of several places in Cornwall, as *Mulberry*, in Lanivett; *Mulfra*, in Madern; *Mulvera*, in St. Austle. It is also very frequent in Wales, as *Moelvré*, in Llangadwaladr, Denbighshire; *Moelvré*, in Bettws Abergele; and *Moelvré*, in Anglesey, with many others. W. *moel*. Arm. *moel*. Ir. *maol*. Gael. *maol*. Manx, *meayl*.
- MOELH**, s. f. An ousel, a blackbird. Corn. Voc. *merula*. Welsh, *mwyalch*. Arm. *moualch*. "The Gaulish name 'Αλκιμοεννίς, a place on the left bank of the Upper Danube, in Ptolemy, appears to be the same word, with the component parts transposed; it was doubtless so called from the river *Alcmona* or *Alhmona* by the historians of Charlemagne. There are also German names of rivers and places derived from animals, such as *Ebraha*, *Uraha*." Zeuss, 1113. Many rivers in Wales are called from the names of animals, as *Iwrch*, *Twrch*, *Alarch*, *Elain*, &c.
- MOI**, adj. More. Llwyl, 249. See *Moy*.
- MOICHA**, adj. Greatest. Llwyl, 253. See *Moycha*.
- MOIHA**, adj. Greatest, most. † *Ha po ti ha da wrêg an moiha lûan warbarh; nenna greuh terhi an dezan, ha na hens*, and when thou and thy wife are most merry together, then break the cake, and not before. Llwyl, 252. A late form of *moycha*, qd. v.
- MOIN**, adj. Slender, fine, thin. Pryce. A later form of *muin*, qd. v.
- MOH**, s. m. Pigs. *Crow môh*, a pigsty. *Cîg môh*, bacon. Llwyl, 15, 76. A later form of *môch*, qd. v.
- MOLA**, s. f. An ousel. † *Mola dhiu*, a blackbird; † *mola lûs*, a fieldfare. Llwyl, 85, 168. A later form of *moelh*, qd. v.
- MOLENEC**, s. m. A goldfinch. Pryce. A corruption of *melene*, from *melene*, yellow. W. *melynog*. Arm. *melene*.
- MOLEYTHY**, v. a. To curse. *An ioul a trylyas sperys, hag êth dh'y tyller tythy; tergweyth y fe convyctys; ewn yw dhyn y voleyth*, the devil lost heart, and went to his place quickly, thrice was he convicted; right it is for us to curse him. M.C. 18. *Genef lower y a sorras, hag a'm molythys mûr vrâs*, with me they have been greatly angered, and have cursed me very greatly. C.W. 98. Another form of *molletha*, qd. v.
- MOLHUIDAN**, s. f. A dew or naked snail, a slug. Pryce. Written by Llwyl, *molhuidzhon*, 10, 48, being the corrupt pronunciation of his day. It is the same word as W. *malwoden*. Arm. *melchoueden*.
- MOLLETH**, s. f. An imprecation, curse, reproof. Written also *mollath* and *molloth*, pl. *mollathow*, *mollothow*. *Ow molleth a rôf dhyso, molleth ow eledh kefrys*, my curse I give to thee, the curse of my angels also. O.M. 585. *War nép a'n grûk ow molleth*, my curse on him that did it! R.D. 964. *May hallo môs gans an gwýns, ha ganso molleth an sýns, ha Dew aban*, that he may go with the wind, and with him the curse of the saints, and God above. R.D. 2293. *Na whela agen nea, mab molathow, par del ôs*, seek not to deny us, son of curses as thou art. C.W. 92. *Lenwys a volothow*, filled with curses. C.W. 108. W. *melldith*. Arm. *malloz*, † *millic*. Ir. *mallachd*, † *maldach*. Gael. *mallachd*. Manx, *mallacht*. All from Lat. *maledictio*.
- MOLLETHA**, v. a. To curse, to imprecate, to execrate. Llwyl, 84. Written also *mollethia*, and *molythia*. The form in the Ordinalia is *mylygé*, qd. v. W. *melldithio*. Arm. *millisien*. Ir. *malluigh*. Gael. *mallaich*.
- MOLLETHIANS**, s. m. A cursing, imprecating, reviling, slandering. Llwyl, 84. W. *melldithiad*. Arm. *milligaden*. Ir. *mallughadh*. Gael. *mallachadh*.
- MOLLETHEC**, adj. Accursed. *Bôs Iudas ef a wodhyé pûr hager ha molothek; an ioul ynno re drece, may 'tho gwêth agis cronek*, he knew that Judas was very ugly and accursed; the devil had dwelt in him, that he was worse than a toad. M.C. 47.
- MOLS**, s. m. A wether sheep. Corn. Voc. *vervex*. *Yn gordhyans dhodho omma, offrynnyé an keth mols-ma; yn le Ysac y settya war an alter dhe lesky*, in worship to him here, (I will) offer this same sheep; in stead of Isaac (I will) put it on the altar to burn. O.M. 1384. In late Cornish it was pronounced *moulz*. Llwyl, 172. W. *môllt*, pl. *mýllt*. Arm. *maout*, *meut*. Ir. † *molt*. Gael. *mull*. Manx, *molt*, pl. *muilt*. Med. Lat. *molto*, *multo*, *muto*. Fr. *mouton*, † *moulton*. Eng. *mutton*.
- MOLYTHIA**, v. a. To curse. Llwyl, 68. Another form of *molletha*, qd. v.
- MON**, adj. Slender. *Dew, teka bren rág stylyow, ha compo y denwennow; brâs ha crom y ben goles; ha'y veen môn, ha'y scorennow my a vyn trehy tennow ha lathys ték ha corbles*, God, the fairest tree for rafters, and straight its sides; large and rounded its lower end; and its point slender, and its branches I will cut into beams, and fair laths, and joists. O.M. 2443. A contracted form of *moyn*, id. qd. *muin*, qd. v.
- MONE**, s. m. Money. Plur. *monyys*. *Dék warnugens a moné, me ny vennaf cafus le, yn gwyrioneth*, thirty (pieces) of money, I will not take less, in truth. P.C.

593. *An nŷl dhodho a dellé pŷmp cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, the one owed to him five hundred pence of monies, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 505. Written by Llwyd, 115, 253, *monnah, mona*. ‡ *Dry dre an mona, ha perna moy*, bring home the money, and buy more. Pryce. W. *mwnai*. Arm. *mouneiz*. Ir. *monadh*. Lat. *moneta*. Med. Lat. *moneia*. Fr. *monnaie*. Eng. *money*.
- MONEDH, s. m. A mountain. Llwyd, 93. Pl. *monedhiow*. *Monedh brás*, a great mountain. Pryce. A later form of *menedh*, qd. v.
- MONES, v. a. To proceed, to go. *Rum fey mŷr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a ŷl dén orto bewé*, by my faith a great folly it is to go to burn a thing (that) a man can live upon it. O.M. 475. *Wharé my a vyn mones*, forthwith I will go. O.M. 730. *Ny gothé dhys bones hel, ow mones dhén sacrefys*, thou oughtest not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 468. *War lyrch dhe vones dhe dré*, after thy going home. O.M. 830. In M.C. it is generally written *monas*. *Oll monas y a vynné bŷs yn mont a Galvary*, all they would go even to the Mount of Calvary. M.C. 162. *Mós* is a contracted form of this word, qd. v. W. *myned, mynd*. Arm. *moned, mond*.
- MONS, v. irr. They are. Used with nouns plural, as *ma* is with nouns singular. *Ow popel vy grevŷys brás gans Pharow yw mylyges, y mŷns dhymo ow cryé*, my people, greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, (who) is accursed, they are to me crying. O.M. 1418. *Me a wŷr ple mŷns parys, rág an wesyon ordenys*, I know where they are ready, for the fellows ordered. P.C. 2579. *Rág ny wodhons py gymmys y mŷns y ow peché*, for they know not how much they are sinning. M.C. 185. W. *maent, y maent*.
- MOR, s. m. Sea. Corn. Voc. *mare*. *Mor difeid*, pelagus, the main sea. *Mor tot*, oceanus, the ocean. *Spaven mor*, equor, smooth sea. Ibid. *Yn tressé dŷdh dybarth gwráf yntre an mŷr ha'n tyryw*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands. O.M. 26. *Dún alemma dhén mŷr ruydh*, let us come hence to the Red Sea. O.M. 1622. *Vŷth ny yllyn tremené an mŷr-ma*, we shall never be able to cross this sea. O.M. 1649. *Ty mŷr glán, me a'th wysk gans ow gwelan*, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1675. *Saw guet may wrylly cressy lemyŷn yn Tás a wrúk nêf, tŷr ha mŷr, ha dén a bry*, but take care that thou do believe now in the Father (that) hath made heaven, earth, and sea, and man of clay. O.M. 1786. W. *mŷr*. Arm. *mŷr*. Ir. *muir*. Gael. *muir*. Manx, *muir*. Anc. Gaulish, *mori*, (*Moricambe, Moridunum, Morimarus*.) Slav. *more*. Lat. *mare*. Sansc. *miras*, (*mi*, to flow.)
- MOR, adv. So. *Mor uhel*, so high. Pryce. Generally written *mar*, qd. v.
- MOR, s. m. Berries. Llwyd, 94. A plural aggregate, from whence is formed the sing. *morán*. *Morán dhiu*, a blackberry, pl. *mŷr diu*. Llwyd, 94. *Morán cala*, a strawberry. 44. *Morán*, a bramble berry. 240. *Mŷr* is a contracted form of *moyr*, qd. v.
- MORBEN, s. m. A wooden mallet, a beetle. Pryce. *War gás vy dhe dhehesy gans morben bom trewysy dhén vŷl hora war an taal*, soon let me strike, with mallet, a terrible blow to the vile strumpet on the forehead. O.M. 2704.
- MORCATH, s. m. A sea-cat, skate, or ray fish. Pryce.
- W. *morgath, cáth vŷr*. Arm. *morgaz*.
- MORDHOS, s. m. The thigh. Plur. *mordhosow*. *An Edhewon yntredhé a rág may wrellons terry aga morthosow wharé, hag a lena aga dry*, the Jews among them caused that they should break their thighs presently, and bear them thence. M.C. 229. The oldest form was *mordoit*, wrongly written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *morboit*, femur *vel coxa*. In late Cornish it was corrupted into *morraz*. W. *mordhwyd*, † *morduit*, † *mordwyt*, † *morduith*. Arm. *morzed, morzad*.
- MOREC, adj. Of the sea, maritime. Pryce. W. *morawg*. Arm. *morec*.
- MOREN, s. f. A maid, a damsel, a girl, a wench, a jade. *Asota gokky, Androw, an voran re geusys gow, na preder ken*, thou art foolish, Andrew, the girl has told a lie, do not think otherwise. R.D. 1044. *Na ny lever bŷs Dew ken, saw an Tás a nêf a ban; ha ty voren myrch hyben a wra dew dhys dhe honan*, we say not that there is another God, but the Father of heaven above; and thou, jade girl, the other makest a god to thyself. O.M. 2649. *Yn dyspyt dh'y dás ha'y vam, an voren a vŷdh ledhys*, in spite of his father and mother, the jade shall be killed. O.M. 2741. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *moroin*, puella. W. *morwyn*. Lat. *virgo, virgine*.
- MORETH, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Ow holon ol dhe dym-myn rág moreth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 358. *Gans moreth ydhof lynwys war dhe lerch, ow arluth whék*, with sorrow I am filled after thee, my sweet lord. O.M. 2194. *Pan predryf a'y passyon, moreth a'm kymmer yn scon ragdho*, when I think of his passion, grief takes me immediately for him. R.D. 1083.
- MORETHEC, adj. Grieved, sorrowful, sad, doleful, miserable. *My a ŷl bŷs morethec, guelas ow máp mar anwhek dychtys del yw*, I may be mournful, seeing my son so roughly treated as he is. P.C. 3187. *Yma dhymmo hyreth tyn yn ow colon pup termyn ha morethec*, there is to me sharp longing, in my heart always, and sorrowful. R.D. 749. *Peŷnys a'd wra morethec yn yffarn down púb termyn*, pains will make thee miserable in deep hell always. M.C. 66. *Tús Crist dhe vés a fyas, pŷp a'y du pŷr vorethec*, the people of Christ fled away, each on his (own) side very mournful. M.C. 77.
- MORGI, s. m. A sea dog, a dog-fish. ‡ *Dibra morgi en miz Mea, rág dho goil maw*, eat a dog-fish in the month of May, for to make a boy. Pryce. Comp. of *mŷr*, sea, and *ci*, a dog. W. *morgi*. Arm. *morgi*.
- MORHOCH, s. m. A porpoise. Corn. Voc. *delphinus*. Lit. a sea hog, being compounded of *mŷr*, sea, and *hŷch*, a hog. W. *morhwch*. Arm. *morhouch*. Ir. *muc mhara*, † *mucc mora*. Gael. *muc-bhiorach*, lit. a sharp-pointed pig; *muc mhara* being the Gaelic term for a whale.
- MORLENOL, s. m. The tide, or influx of the sea. Llwyd, 42. Comp. of *mŷr*, sea, and *lenol*, for *lenwel*, to fill. W. *morlanw*. Ir. *lan mara*.
- MORNADER, s. f. A lamprey. Corn. Voc. *murena vel murenula*. Lit. a sea-snake, being comp. of *mŷr*, the sea, and *nader*, a snake. W. *morneidyr*.
- MOROGETH, v. a. To be a horseman, to ride. *An asen a ve kerchys; warnedhy rág esedhé dyllas pan a ve gorrys, rág morogeth a vynné dhén cyté dhe vŷs gordhyys*, the she-ass was fetched; on her for sitting clothes of cloth were placed, for he would ride to the city to be

- worshipped. M.C. 28. An incorrect form of *marogeth*, qd. v.
- MOROIN, s. f. A girl. Corn. Voc. *puella*. Written in the Ordinalia *moren*, qd. v.
- MORRAS, s. m. The thigh. *Llwyd*, 12, 59. A late form of *mordhos*, qd. v.
- MORTRIG, s. m. The ebb of the sea. *Sáv aman, kem-mër dha li, ha ker dha'n hál; mortrig a metten travyth ne dâl*, get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor; the ebb sea of the morning is nothing worth. "This proverb is spoken in St. Just, in Penwith, where are both fishermen and tanners." *Pryce*. See *Trig*.
- MORTHELEC, adj. Hammered, well beaten. *Saw kyn fêns y morthelek, dhe wêth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, but though they be hammered, they shall be worse for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2731.
- MORTHOL, s. m. A hammer, beetle, or maul. Plur. *mortholow*. *Morthol bian*, a little hammer. *Llwyd*, 84. *Heedh ow bool dhymmo touth da, ow thardar, ha'm mortholow*, reach ye my axe quickly, my auger and my hammers. O.M. 1002. W. *mrthwyl*, *morthwyl*, † *morthol*. Arm. *morzol*. Med. Lat. *martellus*.
- MORVA, s. f. A place near the sea, a marsh, a moory or fenny place. *Pryce*. It is preserved in the name of a parish, *Morva*, in Penwith. Comp. of *môr*, sea, and *ma*, a place. W. *morva*.
- MORVIL, s. m. A whale. Corn. Voc. *cetus*. Pl. *morvilow*. † *Ha Dew rig gwrês an morvilow brás, ha kenefra tra bew ês a gwayah, neb rig an dowrow dry rág pûr vear warlerh 'go hâs*, and God created great whales, and every livingcreature (that) moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind. C.W. p. 191. Comp. of *môr*, sea, and *mîl*, a beast, being the sea-beast *par excellence*. W. *morvil*.
- MORVOREN, s. f. A mermaid. *Dên yw hanter mor-voron, benen a'n pen dhe'n colon*, human is half a mermaid, woman from the head to the heart. P.C. 1742. *Myreuch worth an vorvoran, hanter pîsk ha hanter dên*, look ye at the mermaid, half fish and half man. P.C. 2403. Comp. of *môr*, sea, and *moren*, a maid. W. *morvorwyn*. Arm. *môr-chrêg*, *mari morgan*. Ir. *moru-adh*, † *muirmora*. Gael. *maighdean-mhara*. Manx, *ben varrey*.
- MOS, v. a. To proceed, to go. *Saw kyns ys môs, ow thâs whêk, ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth*, but before going, my sweet father, give me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 451. *Môs dhe balas me a vyn*, I will go to dig. O.M. 681. *My a vyn môs dhyworthys*, I will go from thee. O.M. 822. *Môs a wrên ny dhe'n castel*, we were going to the village. R.D. 1471. *Yma dour yn môs garow*, the water is going rough. R.D. 2298. *Kyng-ys y vós alemma, yn gwyn ef a vîdh gwyskys*, before his going hence, in white he shall be clothed. P.C. 1779. A contracted form of *mones*, qd. v.
- MOS, s. f. A maid. Pl. *musy*. *Gwra yn della, me a'th peys, me a dhôg an vós a'm dorn*, do so I pray thee, I will lead the maid in my hand. C.W. 100. *Yn dîdh-na te nyn wra ehan a whêl; te nyn dhy vâb, nyn dhy merch, nyn dhy dên whêl, nyn dhy môs whêl*, in that day thou shalt do no manner of work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant. *Pryce*. A contracted form of *mowes*, qd. v.
- MOSE, v. a. To remove, to send away, to drive away. *Dhodho ef me a'n vossaw, epscop, pryns, doctor ha maw, dhe'n iustis Pylat artê euch ganso yn kettep pen*, to him I will send him; bishop, prince, doctor, and boy, to the magistrate Pilate again go with him, every head. P.C. 1793. *Arluth, me a wra henna; parys yw genef pûb tra dha vosé dhodhans alemma*, Lord, I will do that; every thing is ready with me to drive them from hence. C.W. 70. "Hence we have our western term *to vease away*." *Pryce*. W. *mudo*.
- MOSTETHES, s. m. Filth, dirt. *Ha'y vertu a vîdh lyhîs dre an mostethes hep fal*, and its virtue will be lessened by the dirt, without fail. O.M. 2809. *Gans towal a lîyn gulân, my a's sêch ketteb onan a bôp mostethes ha lîys*, with a towel of clean linen I will dry them every one from all dirt and mire. P.C. 838. *Môs dhe wolhy ow dulê a dhesympys me a vyn omma yn dour, may fôns y gwyn ha glân lour a vostethes*, go to wash my hands immediately I will, here in water, that they may be white and clean enough from dirt. R.D. 2206.
- MOSTYS, adj. Filthy, dirty, defiled. *An bous,—y dysyryé nynsyw dhys, nynsyw gulân lemmyn mostys*, the robe,—it is not for you to desire it; it is not clean but dirty. R.D. 1927. *Mes ol nyns ouch gulan deffry; yma onan pûr vostiys omma a'gys company*, but ye are not all clean really; there is one much defiled here of your company. P.C. 867.
- MOTHOW, adj. Failing. *Pandra amount dhyn gonys, mar serryth orth dên hep wow, pan vo dhyn lafurryys, agan wheyl a vîdh mothow*, what avails it to us to cultivate, if thou art angry with man, without a lie; when all is laboured by us, our work will be failing. O.M. 1226.
- MOURDER, s. m. Greatness, bigness. *Llwyd*, 84. From *maur*, great, qd. v. W. *mawder*.
- MOURERAC, adj. High-worded, high-flown, vaunting. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *maur*, great, and *geriac*, wordy.
- MOUROBRUR, adj. Magnificent, sumptuous. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *mour*, great, and *obrur*, worker.
- MOUSEGY, v. a. To stink, to be loathsome. *A arluth, mûr gras re'th fo, râk lowené ny gen bo yn le may fuen; lemmyn pocvan ha lesky, ow fleryé, ow mousegy, kepar ha kuen*, O Lord, great thanks be to thee, for joy may not be ours in the place where we have been; but disease and burnipg, smelling, stinking like as dogs. R.D. 171. From *musac*, stinking, qd. v. Arm. *moueza*.
- MOWES, s. f. A maid. Plur. *mowysy*. *Mar mynnyth cafus moves, my a'd wor bys dhedhy*, if thou wilt have a maid, I will soon bring thee to her. O.M. 2071. *Ha mowysy gans golow yn lanterns, hep falladow, fysteneuch fast alemma*, and maids with light in lanterns, without fail, make ye haste quick hence. P.C. 944. *Mar a mennyth, kerch dhodho a dhysempys, may geffo un mowes*, if thou wilt, fetch to him immediately, that he may have a maid. P.C. 1876. Arm. *maouez*, *mouez*. Span. *moza*.
- MOWLS, s. m. A wether sheep. *Llwyd*, 27. A late form of *mols*, qd. v.
- MOWNS, v. irr. They are. † *Lower y mowns y ow murna*, enough they are mourning. C.W. 98. A late form of *môns*, qd. v.
- MOWYS, s. m. Ugly faces. *Gans mowys y a'n scornys; yn y fâs y a drewys*, with ugly faces they scorned him; they spat in his face. M.C. 95. *Hag y ee dhe ben*

- dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly faces. M.C. 196. Not Celtic, being the Old English *mowes*.
- MOY**, adj. More, greater, bigger. *Ef a wrúk ow husullyé, frut annedhy may torren, moy es Dew ny a vyé*, he did advise me, if I should gather fruit from it, greater than God we should be. O.M. 219. *Cafes moy dhys aban rés, try heys dhe bál kemery*, since it is needful for thee to have more, thou shalt take three lengths of thy spade. O.M. 391. *Mar tue moy, nys levyth man*, if more will come, it will not be enough. O.M. 399. *Moy péch o pan dyspresyas ys delo pan y'n gwerthé*, greater sin it was when he misprized him than when he sold him. M.C. 104. *Na byth moy ef ny gaffas prag may fe rýs y dampnyé*, nor any more did he find why there should be need to condemn him. M.C. 116. *Dysk y dywhans, hep na moy cous dhym hydheuw*, take it off quietly, without any more talk to me to day. R.D. 1940. *Mar strechyn omma na moy, ny agan býdh y dregé*, if we remain here any more, we shall not be able to bear it. P.C. 3001. (See also *Voy*.) W. *mây*. Arm. *mui*, † *muy*. Ir. *mo*, † *mao*, † *maa*, † *moa*, † *moo*. Gael. *mo*. Manx, *moo*. Ang. Sax. *ma*. Scot. *ma*, *may*, *maa*, *mae*. Eng. † *mo*, † *moe*. Sansc. *mah*, to increase. "One thing is tolerably clear about the Celtic forms, that they have lost a vowel-flanked *g*: cf. Sansc. *mahîyâns*; Osc. *mais*; Latin, *major*, for *mag-ios*; Goth. *maiza*; Gr. *μειζων*, from *μεγαν*." Stokes's Irish Glosses. 129.
- MOYA**, adj. Greatest. *Llwyd*, 243. A later form of *moycha*, qd. v.
- MOYAR**, s. m. Berries, such as grow in clusters, called acini. *Llwyd*, 94. *Moyar diu*, blackberries. In late Cornish it was contracted into *môr*, whence the sing. *morán*. W. *mwyr*. Arm. *mouiar*, *mouar*. Ir. *smeur*. Gael. *smeur*. Manx, *smair*. Gr. *μóρον*. Lat. *morum*.
- MOYCHA**, adj. Greatest, most. *Moycha dhodho drók a wre, henna vedha an gwella gwás*, whosoever did most evil to him, that one would be the best fellow. M.C. 112. *Hag ef moycha yn y beyn, yn y fás y a drewé*, and he most greatly in his pain, they spat in his face. M.C. 196. *Néb a geryn an moycha*, whom I loved the most. C.W. 90. Written also *mocha*, and *mochya*, qd. v. W. *mâyav*, † *mwylhav*. Arm. *muia*. Ir. † *maam*.
- MOYRBREN**, s. m. A mulberry tree, a bramble bush. Corn. Voc. *morus*. Comp. of *moyr*, id. qd. *moyar*, and *pren*, a tree. W. *merwydhen*, a mulberry tree; *miar*, *miaren*, a bramble. Arm. *mouar*, *mouaren*, a mulberry.
- MOYS**, s. f. A table. *Ha'n gwýn esa war en foyes (voys) ef a rannas yntredha*, and the wine that was on the table he divided among them. M.C. 45. A later form of *muís*, qd. v.
- MOYS**, comp. conj. More than. (*Moy—ys*.) *Me ny gafa moys kys reson gans gwýr dh'y vrusy*, I have no more than before reason with truth to judge him. M.C. 117.
- MUCH**, s. f. A daughter. Corn. Voc. *filia*. Probably an abbreviated form of *myrch*, in the same way as *uch* is used in Welsh pedigrees for *verch*. See *Myrch*.
- MUI**, adj. Greater, more. *Mui brás*, greater. *Llwyd*, 84. *Muy vel*, more than. 248. Another form of *moy*, qd. v.
- MUIN**, adj. Slender, fine, thin. Corn. Vocab. *gracilis*. The older form of *moin*, and *môn*, qd. v. W. *main*, † *mein*. Arm. *moan*, *moen*. Ir. *mín*. Gael. *mín*. Gr. *μavός*.

- MUIS**, s. f. A table. Corn. Voc. *mensa*. The later form was *moys*, qd. v. W. *mwys*, † *muís*. (W. *clemuis*, Lib. Land. 155. = Lat. *clemens*: W. *monwys*, = Lat. *monensis*.) Ir. *meis*, † *mias*. Gael. *mias*. Goth. *més*. Lith. *miesa*. Gr. *μάζα*. Lat. *mensa*.
- MUNYS**, adj. Small, little. *Yn lyfryow scrufys yma, bós collenwys louené a ganow an flechys da, ha'n ré munys ow tené*, in books it is written, that joy is fulfilled from the mouths of good children, and little ones sucking. P.C. 438. Written also *menys*, qd. v.
- MUR**, adj. Great, much, many. *Múr a folly ew dhodho, an keth frút-na mar a'n gás*, it is a great folly in him, if he leaves that same fruit. O.M. 191. *Múr varth a'm bús dyogel, an beys dh'y terry na'm gás*, great wonder is surely to me, that the earth will not leave me to break it. O.M. 371. *Dhe vanneth dhym múr a blék*, thy blessing pleases me much. O.M. 455. *Kyn wyllly múr wolowys*, though thou see much light. O.M. 717. *Hýr, gans múr a scorennow*, tall, with many boughs. O.M. 838. *May 'thens múr a tús dyswreys*, so that many men are destroyed. O.M. 1560. *Gans can ha múr a elledh dhe vewnans y tassorchas*, with a hundred and more of angels to life he was risen. R.D. 515. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *maur*, qd. v.
- MURRIAN**, s. m. Ants or emmets. *Llwyd*, 61. *Crig murrian*, the hill of ants, is the name of a place, in the parish of Filley. Sing. *murrianen*. *Llwyd*, 96, 240. W. *mor*, *morion*, sing. *morionen*. Arm. *merien*, *merion*, sing. *merienen*, *merionen*. Ir. † *moirb*. Gael. † *moirb*. Lat. *myrmex*.
- MURS**, conj. Unless. *Dén fyth ol murs dre pystry yn try deydh ny'n dhrehafsé*, any man, unless through sorcery, in three days would not raise it. P.C. 1764. Generally written *mars*, qd. v.
- MUS**, adj. Mad. *A Bertyl, asogé mús, ha goky dres ol an dús py ytho fol*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad beyond all the men who are fools. R.D. 971.
- MUSAC**, adj. Stinking, ill smelling. *Pryce*. W. *mús*. Arm. *mouezuz*.
- MUSCEGY**, v. a. To grow mad, or distracted, to be raving. Part. *muscegyys*. *Ty a heuel muskegyys, hag yn gokyneth gyllys, awos an Dew a geusyth*, thou seemest crazed, and in folly gone, because of the God whom thou mentionest. O.M. 1511. *Thomas, ty yw muskegyys hag yn muscokneth gyllys*, thou art mad, and in madness gone. R.D. 1127. *A Thomas, nys yw goky, ydh esas ow muskegy yn mäs a fordh*, O Thomas, he is not foolish, thou art raving out of the way. R.D. 1466.
- MUSCOC**, adj. Mad, distracted, amazed. *Tormentors, yn kettep quas, euch alemma gans Iudas dhe gerhas an quas muscok, ugy ow ymavryl máp Dew*, executioners, every fellow, go hence with Judas to fetch the crazed fellow, (that) is making himself a son of God. P.C. 961. Ir. *meisgeach*, † *mesce*, intoxicated. Gael. *misgeach*.
- MUSCOCNETH**, s. m. Madness, folly. *Ty yw muskegyys, hag yn muscokneth gyllys*, thou art mad, and in madness gone. R.D. 1128. *Benen na gows muscokneth, rák an keth dén-ma bythqueth ny'n serveyes*, woman, do not speak folly, for this same man I never served. P.C. 1283. *Anodho dycheth vyé, y wokyneth na agé, ha'y muscokneth*, of him it were a pity his folly not to leave, and his madness. P.C. 1990.

MUSURE, v. a. To measure. *Euch dh'y drehy hep lettyé, ha musurouch ef yn lén*, go ye to cut it, and measure it faithfully. O.M. 2506. *My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheuch own a henna*, I will measure it well enough, do not ye have fear of that. O.M. 2507. *Ottevé musurys da, dén yn bÿs ny'n musur guel*, see it well measured; no man in the world will measure it better. O.M. 2513. *Cafes moy dhys aban rês, try heys dhe bâl kemery, a drus musury trylles, ha gwet na wra falsury*, since it is necessary for thee to have more, three lengths of thy spade thou shalt take; athwart thou shalt measure three breadths, and take care that thou doest no deceit. O.M. 393. *May hallo bôs musurys*, that it may be measured. O.M. 2566. *My re wrûk y vusuré rág an kéth wheil-ma dewyth*, I have measured it for this same work twice. O.M. 2568. *Myserouch tol dh'y dhulé*, measure ye a hole for his hands. P.C. 2740. W. *mesur*, † *misur*. Arm. *musur*. Ir. *measaire*, † *mesur*. Gael. *meusair*. Lat. *mensura*. Med. Lat. *mesura*. Fr. *mesure*. Eng. *measure*. Sansc. *mas*, to measure.

MUSY, s. f. Maids. *Llwyd*, 242. Plural of *môs*, qd. v. **MY**, pron. subs. I, me. See *Mi*.

MYC, s. m. A discovery, detection. *Me ne vedhaf confedhys, om bôs ynof falsury; sotal lower ôv, me a grÿs; hag a vyn môs heb gwil gyck, yn wedhan pûr smoth heb myck avel él whêk assynes*, I shall not be convicted that there is in me deceit; I am subtle enough, I believe; and will go without making a noise, into the tree very smoothly without detection, like a sweet angel adorned. C.W. 40.

MYCHTERN, s. m. A sovereign, a king. *Aban yw mychtern Faro budhys, ha'y ost ol ganso, ny am bÿdh crês dhe vewé*, since king Pharoah is drowned, and all his host with him, we shall have peace to live. O.M. 1712. *Ow arluth ker caradow, mychtern ôs war ol an bÿs*, my dearly beloved lord, king thou art over all the world. O.M. 2114. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, mars ôs mychtern Yedhewon*, tell me forthwith if thou art the king of the Jews. P.C. 1583. *A vynnech ol assentyé rāk pask my dhylyfryé Ihesu, mychtern Yedhewon*, will ye assent for passover I should liberate Jesus, king of the Jews? P.C. 2039. *Cesar yw agan arluth mychtern*, Cæsar is our lord king. P.C. 2221. W. *mychteyrn*, comp. of † *mycht*, id. qd. Ir. *mocht*, great, and *teyrn*, a king. Sansc. *mahat*, great.

MYCHTERNES, s. f. A queen. *I feynys o brás ha creff yn ioy dhedhy trylys yw, rág mygternas yw yn nêf, dhe vôs gordhys hy yw gyw*, her pains (that) were great and strong are turned into joy for her, for she is queen in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy. M.C. 226.

MYCHTERNETH, s. m. Sovereignty, dominion, royalty, a kingdom. *Mychterneth war aga tús a fe arlythy a y yus kyns ys lemyn*, dominion over their people lords have had over them before now. P.C. 785. *Aberth yn bédh del re'th worsyn, pen vychterneth, dre dhe eledh bÿdh socor dhyn*, within the tomb, as we have put thee, head of royalty, by thy angels be succour to us. R.D. 315. *Del yw e pen mychterneth, me a grÿs yn mës a bédh hydheuw a sêf*, as he is head of sovereignty, I believe out of the grave that to-day he will rise. R.D. 712. Written also *mychternes*. *In médh Ihesus, nyngugy ow mygternes yn bÿs-ma*, says Christ, my kingdom is not in this world. M.C. 102.

MYDZHOVAN, s. f. A yoke. *Llwyd*, 74.

MYDHYGYETH, s. m. A remedy, a cure. *Mydhygyeth a vÿdh gwrÿs, may fo yách a pûp cleves, mar crÿs y vôs Dew a'n nêf*, a cure shall be made, that he may be sound from all disease, if he will believe that he is God of heaven. R.D. 1670. From *medhec*, qd. v.

MYGENOW, s. f. A pair of bellows. P.C. 2713. See *Megin*.

MYGILDER, s. m. Warmth. *Llwyd*, 162, 240. From adj. *mygil*, warm. W. *mygyll*. Arm. *mouguz*.

MYGYS, part. Nourished, fed, reared, bred. *A mester kër caradow, del leveryth, my a grÿs y fÿdh agan enefow dre levarow Dew mygys*, O dearly beloved master, as thou sayest, I believe that our souls shall be fed by the words of God. P.C. 76. *Ny dâl dhodho y naché, rāk ef yw a Galilé, ha'y dén, ganso prest mygys*, he ought not to deny him, for he is of Galilee, and his man, always brought up with him. P.C. 1282. Part. pass. of *maga*, qd. v.

MYHTERNETH, s. m. Sovereignty. *Llwyd*, 240. A late form of *mychterneth*, qd. v.

MYIN, s. m. Stones. *Fôs a vyin*, a stone wall. *Llwyd*, 230. Plural of *mean*, qd. v.

MYL, card. num. A thousand. See *Mil*.

MYLYGE, v. a. To curse. Part. *mylygys, mylyges, myleges*. *Aban golsté werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, mylygé a wráf defry an nôr y'th whythres hogen*, since thou hearkenedst to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 271. *Ytho bedhyth mylyges, pûr wÿr drys ol an bestes a gerdho war an nôr veis*, now thou shalt be accursed, very truly above all the beasts that walk on the earth of the world. O.M. 311. *May whrussons cam dremené, y vylyk an prÿs*, that they did the evil transgression, they will curse the time. O.M. 338. *A myleges y'th ober, ty re'n ladhes rum lowté*, O cursed in thy deed, thou hast killed him by my truth. O.M. 610. *Ty Sathnas, deawl mylygys*, thou Satan, devil accursed! P.C. 137. This seems derived immediately from the Latin *maledico*, as W. *melldigo*. See also *Molletia*.

MYN, v. a. He will. 3 pers. s. fut. of *mynny*, qd. v. *Mar myn Dew*, if God wills. O.M. 650.

MYN, s. m. A kid. *Llwyd*, 241. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *min*, qd. v.

MYNES, v. a. To go. *Llwyd*, 241. Generally written *mones*, qd. v.

MYNGAR, s. m. A horse collar, a yoke. *Llwyd*, 164. W. *mynwar*; *mynci*, a hame. Ir. *muince*. A horse collar made of twisted straw, and called *munger* is still in use in Cornwall.

MYNIC, adj. Stony. *Carvynik*, the stony town, in Gorran. From *meyn*, stones. W. *maenawg*.

MYNNAN, s. f. A kid. *Llwyd*, 241. W. *mynnan*. See *Min*.

MYNNAS, s. m. Will, purpose, intention. *Mes bedhens guris dhe vynnas, Arluth Du, dhe vódh del ve*, but let thy will be done, Lord God, thy pleasure as it may be. M.C. 55. *Gans lavarow a'n scornys; gallus o grantis dhedhé dhe wethyll aga mynnas, yn della ef a vynné*, with words the scorned him; power was granted to them to do their will; even so he would. M.C. 70. *Gwréns Dew y vódh, ha'y vynnas, py-penag vo yn y vveys*, let God do his pleasure and his will, whatever may be in

- his mind. O.M. 1153. W. *mynnad*. Arm. *mennad*.
- MYNNES, v. a. To purpose, to will, to wish. *Arluth, mar callé wharfos, gynen ty dhe vynnnes bós omma púp úr*, Lord, if it could be with us that thou wouldst be here always. R.D. 2440. *Suel vynno bós sylwys, golsowens ow lavarow*, whoever would be saved, let him hearken to my words. M.C. 2. *Ihesus Crist a ve mevyys, may fynnas dijskynna yn gwerhas ha bós genys*, Jesus Christ was moved that he would descend into a virgin and be born. M.C. 4. *Y vós kyllys ny vynna*, he would not that he should be lost. M.C. 7. *Ihesus Crist par del vynnas, dhodho ef a worthebys*, Jesus Christ as he would, unto him he answered. M.C. 11. *Ow honoré mar mynnyth*, if thou wilt worship me. M.C. 16. *Pema nêb a vyn dhe guhudha*, where is he that will accuse thee? M.C. 34. *Pan vynnouch agis honon, wy a gyll gûll da dhedhé*, when ye wish yourselves, ye can do good to them. M.C. 37. *Doyn dhyn dustuny a wra, mygttern y fyn bós synsys*, he will bear witness to us, that he would be held a king. M.C. 111. *Râg henna ef a vynsé gwethé Crist*, therefore he wished to protect Christ. M.C. 127. *Mar mynnouch, me a'n chasty*, if ye wish, I will chastise him. M.C. 127. *Gorth-eby te ny vynsys*, thou wouldst not answer. M.C. 144. *Y ny vynsans y ranné*, they would not divide it. M.C. 190. *Mar a mynné amendyé*, if he would amend. P.C. 1862. *Me a grîys y fynses dhe comparya lemyn genaf*, I believe that thou wouldst compare thyself with me. C.W. 16. *Mar mynta bós exaltys*, if thou wilt be exalted. C.W. 48. *Dên a vynta ge gûl a bry*, man thou wilt make of earth. C.W. 20. *Ny vynnys cola orth dhe da*, thou wilt not hearken to thy good. *Ny vynsan dhe'th cusulya*, I would not advise thee. C.W. 50. For more examples, see the mutations *vynna*, &c. Written also *menny*, qd. v. W. *mynnu*. Arm. *menna*. Irish, *mian-nadh*. Gael. *miannach*. Manx, *mian*. Gr. *μῆνω*. Goth. *man*. Lith. *menu*. Russ. *mniu*. Germ. *meinen*. Ang. Sax. *menan*. Eng. *mean*. Sansc. *man*.
- MYNS, s. m. Magnitude, size, quantity, multitude, number, all. *Râg ydhewel dhym bós da yn kynsa dýdh mýns ús gwryjs; bedhens ebron dreys púp tra, rák kudhé mýns ús formyys*, for it appears to me to be good all that is made on the first day: let the sky be above every thing, to cover all that is created. O.M. 20. *Kee kymmer mýns a vynny*, go, take as much as thou wilt. O.M. 403. *Gallas an porthow brewyon, hag ol mýns o*, gone are the gates to pieces, and all that there was. R.D. 127. *A Adam, dhyso crês! yn wêdh dhe ol ow fleches mýns yw gwyryon*, O Adam, peace to thee! also to all my children, as many as are innocent. R.D. 163. *Yn mêdh Pylat worth an mýns, a'n péch provas ris yw ry*, says Pilate to the multitude, it is necessary to give proof of the crime. M.C. 117. W. *maint*, † *meint*. Arm. *ment*. Ir. *meid*, † *meit*. Gael. *meud*.
- MYNYDH, s. m. A mountain. Pl. *mynyddyow*. See *Menedh*.
- MYRAS, v. a. To behold. See *Miras*.
- MYRCH, s. f. A daughter, a young woman, a girl, a maid, a virgin. Pl. *myrches*. *Na ny lever bós Dew ken, saw an Tás a nêf yn ban; ha ty voren myrch hyben a wra dew dhys dhe honan*, we say not that there is another God, but the Father of heaven above; and

- thou, jade girl, the other makest a God to thee thyself. O.M. 2648. *A púr voren plos myrch gal ty a verow cowl*, O very jade, dirt, daughter of evil, thou shalt die quite. O.M. 2736. *O vryes, hep falladow, mebyon, ha myrhes kefrys*, O spouse, without fail, sons and daughters likewise. O.M. 1038. *Myrches a Ierusalem, na olouch, na na wreuch drem warnaf vy, nag onan vjth*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, nor make lament on me, not any one. P.C. 2639. Written also *merch*, qd. v.
- MYRWEL, v. a. To die. *My a'd peys, Arluth uhel, dhe'n tjr ty a ry cumnyas, ma'm gasso kyns ys myrwel ynno bós dhym dhe welas*, I pray thee, high Lord, that it allow me before dying to seek for myself food in it. O.M. 377. More generally written *merwel*, qd. v. Llwyd, 247, gives another form, *myrwy*.
- MYSC, s. m. The midst, the middle. *Yn mýsk*, among. *My a welas hy gurydhyow býs yn yffarn dywenys yn mýsk mûr a tewolgow*, I saw its roots even into hell descending, in midst of great darkness. O.M. 784. *Pyw an brassé dên senges yn mýsk ol dh'y dhyskyblon*, who is esteemed the greatest man amongst all thy disciples? P.C. 774. *Senseuch ef yn agan mýsk*, hold ye him in our midst. P.C. 1374. *Mar ny vjdh an whethlow due yn ages mýsk*, if the idle tales be not finished amongst you. R.D. 1401. *In agis mýsk pan esen, lahys Du dheuch ow tysky*, when I was among you, teaching to you the laws of God. M.C. 75. Written also *mêsc*, qd. v. W. *mýsg*. Arm. *mesg*. Ir. *measg*. Gael. *measg*. Manx, *mest*. Sansc. *maks*, to mix. Lat. *misceo*.
- MYSHEVY, v. a. To do mischief, to injure, to destroy. Part. *myshevys*. *Nyns ús bewé na fella, ydhon warbarth myshevys*, there is no living any longer, we are altogether destroyed. O.M. 1704.
- MYSHYF, s. m. Mischief, harm, evil. *Myshyf lemmyn codhys worthyn, nyns ús bewé*, evil now has fallen upon us, there is no living. O.M. 1707. From the English.
- MYSTERDEN, s. m. An architect. Its proper meaning is superintendant, or head man, being compounded of *myster*, a master, and *dên*, a man. *Syr arluth, my a wra dhe worhemmyrn ol yn tyen, hag a warn dhe vysterdens avorow dhys may leffens yn kettep pen*, Sire lord, I will do thy command all entirely, and will warn the architects that they come to thee to-morrow, every head. O.M. 2416, 2431.
- MYTERN, s. m. A king. *Clewas an mytern*, king's evil. Llwyd, 156. A later form of *mychtern*, qd. v. W. *mydeyrn*.
- MYTERNES, s. f. A queen. Llwyd, 138. A later form of *mychternes*, qd. v.
- MYTERNETH, s. m. Sovereignty. Pryce. A later form of *mychterneth*, qd. v.
- MYTTYN, s. m. The morning. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyw whék an hún myttyn*, I have rested softly, sweet is the morning-sleep. O.M. 2074. *Ke, gorhemmyrn ol dhe'n masons yn cyté may tyffons umma myttyn war beyn cregy ha tenné*, go, command all the masons in the city, that they come here in the morning, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2279. *Pan sefsys hydheuw myttyn, yách éns aga ieyw*, when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews. P.C. 2680. *En varogyon a guskas myttyn, ha'n gjdh ow tardhé*, the soldiers slept at morning, and the day breaking. M.C. 243. Written also *metin*, qd. v.

MYYN, s. m. A mouth. *Dynythys yw, hag yma yn hy myyn branch olyf glâs*, she is come, and there is in her beak a branch of green olive. O.M. 1122. Another form of *mîn*, qd. v.

MYYN, s. m. Stones. *Gans myyn gwreuch hy knoukyé erna wrello tremené*, with stones do ye beat her until she does die. O.M. 2694. *Ry whaf dhedhy my a wra gans myyn grow yn brâs garow*, give a blow to her I will, with gravel stones very sharply. O.M. 2756. Written also *meyn*, being the plural of *maen*, qd. v.

N.

THIS letter is a primary initial, and immutable in Cornish, and in the other Celtic languages. In Welsh and Irish, it is also a secondary letter, being the nasal mutation of *d*. Thus W. *davad*, a sheep; *vy navad*, my sheep. Ir. *duil*, desire; *ar nuil*, our desire.

NA, adv. No, not, neither, nor, that not. *Gans gloteny ef pan welas cam na yllly y dolla*, with gluttony when he saw that he could not a whit deceive him. M.C. 13. *Me ny'th dampnyaf yredy, ha na wra moy pecha*, I will not condemn thee indeed, and do thou not sin any more. M.C. 34. *Ef ny yllly dre dhwysys godhaff na nyl drôk na da*, he could not through godhead endure either evil or good. M.C. 60. *Yn mēdh Pedyr, dhym na âs troys na leyff na vo golhys*, says Peter, leave not to me either foot or hand that it be not washed. M.C. 46. *Aban na fyn dewedhé*, since he will not end. P.C. 2115. Before vowels *nag* is used qd. v. W. *na*. Arm. *na*. Ir. *na*. Gael. *na*. Gr. *νῆ*, *νῆ*. Lat. *ne*, *ni*. Goth. *ni*, *nih*. Slav. *ne*. Fr. *ne*. Scot. *na*. Span. It. Eng. *no*.

NA, adv. There. An abbreviated form of *ena*, and subjoined to substantives to express the demonstrative pronoun *that*; *an dēn-na*, that man, lit. the man there. *Ny dylf guels na flour yn bŷs yn kēth ford-na may-kyrdhys, ha ny ow tōs a le-na*, neither grass nor flower in the world will grow in that same road that I walked, and we coming from that place. O.M. 714. *Y vōs Dew ha dēn yn wlân dhe'n kēth tra-na crygyans rēn*, that he is God and man clearly, to that same thing belief we give. P.C. 2406. *Dre worthyp Crist yn ūr-na*, by the answer of Christ in that hour. M.C. 12. *Pan glewas an lavarow-na*, when he heard those words. M.C. 147. The same idiom prevails in Welsh, as *y dŷn yna*, that man; *y lle yna*, that place. So also in Armoric, as *an dra-ze*, that thing.

NABOW, v. a. He will know. *Me a'n nabow dyougel, ydh o fe deaul kyns merwel, aberth yn nōr*, I know it certainly, that he was a devil before dying, within the world. R.D. 2120. *Nabow* is an abbreviated form of *anabow*, 3 pers. s. fut. of a verb agreeing with W. *nabod*, *adnabōd*. Arm. *anavout*. The infinitive used in Cornish is *aswonvos*, qd. v.

NACHA, v. a. To deny, to refuse, to forswear. Written also *naché*. Part. pass. and preterite *nechys*. *Pedyr a omdennas yn ūr-na del rebechsé, ow nacha Du leun a rās, hag ef gwarmys del vyé*, Peter went out in that hour, as he had sinned, denying God full of grace, and he

warned as he had been. M.C. 86. *Ef a nachas y arluth a dhesympys*, he denied his Lord forthwith. M.C. 84. *Kyns ys boys colyek clewys, te a'm nāch tergweth*, before that a cock is heard, thou wilt deny me thrice. M.C. 49. *Kyns ys bōs kullyek kenys, ter gwyth y wrēch ow naché*, before that the cock hath crowed, three times you will deny me. P.C. 904. *Me ny'n nachaf*, I will not deny him. P.C. 910. *Ny'm nāch mar a'n pesaf ef*, he will not deny me if I will pray him. P.C. 1166. *Y'n nachen ef a'm guarnyas*, he warned me that I should deny him. P.C. 1420. *Govy vŷth pan y'n nechys*, alas, when I ever denied him. P.C. 1428. The guttural was often softened into *h*, and the word written *naha*, qd. v. W. *naca*, *naccāu*, *nagu*. Arm. *nacha*. Lat. *nego*.

NADEDH, s. f. A needle. Llwyd, 10, 41, writes it *nadzhedh*, to express the corrupt sound of his day. W. *nydwydh*, *nodwydh*, † *notuid* in Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *nadoz*, *nadoué*. Ir. *snathad*. Gael. *snathad*. Manx, *snaid*, *sned*.

NADELIC, s. m. A birthday, the Nativity. *Deu Nadelic*, natalis (Christi,) Christmas day. Llwyd, 97. (W. *dŷdh nadolig*.) † *Flōh vye gennes en Mis-Merh; ni trehes e bigel en Miz-East; e a roz towl dhe proanter Powl, miz-du ken nadelik*, a child was born in the month of March; we cut his navel in the month of August; he gave a fall to the parson of Paul, the black month before the Nativity. Pryce's Cornish Riddles. W. *nadolig*. Arm. *nadelec*. Ir. *nodhlag*, † *nollaicc*. Gael. *nollaig*. Manx, *nolig*. All from the Lat. *natalicius*.

NADER, s. f. A snake, a viper, an adder. Corn. Voc. *vipera*, vel *serpens* vel *anguis*. *Gans nader ydh ôf guanheys, hag ol warbarth vynymmeys a fyne trois dhe'n golon*, by an adder I am stung, and altogether poisoned from the end of the foot to the heart. O.M. 1756. *Mōr-nader*, a lamprey. Llwyd, 96. W. *nadyr*, *nadr*, *neidydr*. Arm. *aer*. Ir. *nathair*. † *nathir*. Gael. *nathair*. Lat. *natrix*. Goth. *nadr*. Germ. *natter*. Ang. Sax. *naeddre*. The English word *adder* seems to be a mistake arising from the confusion between a *nadder* and an *adder*; so also a *nwt* and an *est*.

NAG, adv. No, not, nor. Used before vowels as *na* is before consonants. *Dal na bodhar ny asé nag omlanas nag onon*, blind nor deaf he left not that was not cured, not one. M.C. 25. *Prág nag usy ef genes*, why is he not with thee? O.M. 573. *Nag ūs fordh dhymmo dhe vōs sylwys*, nor is there a way for me to be saved. P.C. 1523. *Me a'n te war ow fŷdh, na nyl yn nōs nag yn geydh nyn gevyth crēs*, I will swear it to thee on my faith, no one, in night nor in day, hath peace. P.C. 1881. W. *nag*. Arm. *nag*.

NAHA, v. a. To deny, to refuse, to forswear. Written also *nahé*. Part. *nehys*. *Tan ow fēdh, ny'th nahaff kyn fēn ledhys*, on my faith, I will not deny thee though I be slain. O.M. 2129. *My ny allaf dhe nahé*, I cannot deny thee. O.M. 2129. *Avos godheuel ancow, ny nahas hy lavarow*, notwithstanding suffering death, she did not retract her words. O.M. 2761. *Ny'th ty nahaf bynary*, I will never deny thee. P.C. 907. *Ty a'n nahas*, thou didst deny him. R.D. 1351. *Na borth dout, ny vŷdh nechys*, bear not doubt, thou shalt not be denied. C.W. 42. Another form of *nacha*, qd. v.

NAHEN, adv. Otherwise. *Saw ma ny ŷl bos nahen, dhe*

vódh prest yn púp hehen y goulennwel yw ow whans, but if it be cannot otherwise, thy will always in every thing to fulfil is my wish. P.C. 1090. *Nyns ús dén vŷth a bŷs-ma a wra gŷl dhym yn torma crygy nahen*, there is not any man of this world, (that) shall make me now believe otherwise. R.D. 1126. *Cot yw dhe dhydhyyow dhe gy, nahen na grŷs*, short are thy days to thee, think not otherwise. R.D. 2038. Comp. of *na*, neg. and *hen* for *chen*, being the regular aspirate mutation of *cen*, which is required after *na*. So *W. créd*, believe thou; *na chréd*, believe thou not.

NAM, s. m. An exception, defect, fault, blemish, offence, sin. *Ha Iowan ollé dhe vam; yn della syns hy hep nam hedrévy why*, and John, behold thy mother; so hold thou her, without exception, as long as thou livest. P.C. 2929. *Honna o drôg préf, heb nam, a dullas Eva dhe vam*, that was a wicked reptile, without exception, (that) deceived Eve thy mother. C.W. 138. *W. nam*. Arm. *nam*.

NAM, comp. pron. That not—me. (*Na* that not—me me.) *Múr varth a'm bús dyogel, an beys dh'y terry na'm gás*, great wonder is surely to me, that the earth will not let me break it. O.M. 372. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes nép dew-cans a vledhynnow, na'm buef dhe wruthyl genes*, now there are gone by some two hundred years, that I have not had to do with thee. O.M. 658. *My a wór yn ta lemmyn, na'm bés bewé na fella*, I know well now, that there is not living for me longer. O.M. 1884. *Rák ow thorment a dhé scon, genouch na'm byvé trygé*, for my suffering will come soon, that with you I shall not stay. P.C. 542. *Genouch aban na'm bŷdh crés, dhyworthewch mennaf mones adro yn pow*, with you since there will not be peace for me, from you I will go about in the country. R.D. 1133. *Dhe kekemmys na'm guello, hag yn perfyth a'n cresso, ow lén benneth me a pŷs*, to as many as shall not see me, and shall perfectly believe it, my full blessing I pray. R.D. 1544. *Tormentores, deuch yn scon, agan guryans na'm bo médh*, executioners, come ye forthwith, that our work may not be a shame to me. R.D. 1878. *W. na'm*.

NAM, adv. Now. *Llwyd*, 249.

NAMNA, adv. Almost, all but, well nigh. *Namnag* before vowels. *Y golon namna dorré*, his heart almost broke. M.C. 87. *Rág fout gwesc ha goscolter, namna vyrywn rág anwos*, for want of clothes and shelter, we are all well nigh perishing for cold. O.M. 362. *Rág own namnag óf pŷr dhal*, for fear I am well nigh quite blind. O.M. 1056. *Namnag yw ow colon trôch*, almost is my heart broken. P.C. 3185. *Namna'n dallas*, it almost blinded us. R.D. 42. *Namna'gan dallas golow*, the light almost blinded us. R.D. 302.

NAN, adv. Not, that not. *Yn drog-gras dh'y dás Adam, venytha nan geffo tam a wolow tēk*, in requital to his father Adam, that he shall never have a bit of fair light. O.M. 551. *Hag ow bostyé y bós ef Cryst gwŷr un váb Dew a néf, yn bŷs-ma nan geves pâr*, and boasting that he is Christ, the one true son of God of heaven, in this world that hath not an equal. P.C. 1578. *Agensow my a'n gweles, an Arluth nan geves pâr*, lately I saw him, the Lord that hath not at equal. R.D. 912. Arm. *nann*.

NAN, comp. pron. Not him. (*Na—'n*.) *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé gans Crist na vyé*

tregis, na bythqueth ef na'n quelsé, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew, that he was not staying with Christ, and that he had never seen him. M.C. 85. *Mars mar a pedha degis gans y dús, na'n caffan ny, yn urna bŷdh leverys ef dhe sevell dre vestry*, but if he be carried away by his people, that we should not find him, then it will be said, that he arose through power. M.C. 240. *Nép na'n gordhyo del dhegouth nyns yw dén fŷr, del gresaf*, he that does not worship him as he ought, is not a wise man, as I believe. P.C. 215. *Nép na'n synso y sylwyas a dhu goef*, he that does not hold him his Saviour, O God, woe is he! R.D. 614.

NAN, adv. comp. Not the. (*Na—an*.) *En grows wháth nynj-o parys, na'n Edhewon ny wodhyé an prennyer py fens kefis dhe wruthyll crows anedhé*, the cross was not yet ready, nor did the Jews know, where the timbers should be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151.

NANS, s. m. A valley, dale, ravine. Corn. Voc. *vallis*. Pl. *nansow*. *In ér-na dhe'n menydhyyow why a erch war-nouch codhé; yn ketella an nansow wy a bŷs ragas cudhé*, in that hour ye shall bid the mountains to fall upon you; likewise the vallies ye shall pray to hide you. M.C. 170. It is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall. *Pennans*, (W. *Pennant*), in Creed. *Trenans*, (W. *Trenant*), in St. Austell. *Nans*, in Illogan. *Nans Avallen*, (W. *Nant Avallen*), the valley of the apple tree. *Nans a Gollan*, (W. *Nant y gollen*), the valley of the hazel, &c. *W. nant*, a ravine, a brook. Arm. † *nant*. Now obsolete, but preserved in the names of places in Brittany, as *Bronantcar*, *Nantes*. The equivalent used in Armoric is *traon*, *traoun*, and more anciently in Buhez Nonn, *tnou*. Cf. also the Gaulish name *Nantuates*, in Cæsar. *Nant* is also used in Switzerland for a water-fall, as *Nant d'Arpenaz*, *Nant d'Orli*.

NANS, adv. Now. Used before vowels. *A'n néf my a dhéth yn nans, Eva wék, gwella dhe cher*, from heaven I am come now, sweet Eve, to better thy condition. O.M. 165. *Nans yw tremenes nép dew-cans a vledhynnow*, now are gone by some two hundred years. O.M. 656. *Nans yw hy prŷs a rey brueys*, now it is time to give judgment. P.C. 2471. *Erbyn bonas henna guris, nans o prŷs gwesper yn wlás*, against that was done, it was now vesper-time in the country. M.C. 230.

NAS, adv. Not; that not—him, her, it, them. (*Na—as*.) *Popel Ysral ny assaf, na's gorren y dhy whŷl créf*, the people of Israel I will not allow, that I put them not to hard work. O.M. 1490. *Ha'y holon whék a ranné, me a lever, rág trystans, rag an grayth yn hy esé na's gwethé an Spyrŷs Sans*, and her sweet heart would have parted, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost protected her for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. *Rák y tue dydhyyow may fenygouch an torrow na's tevė vythqueth flehes*, for the days will come, that ye shall bless the wombs, (that) have never borne children. 2647.

NASCRA, s. f. The womb. *Bynyges re bo an prŷs may wrúk dhe dhôn y'm nascra*, blessed be the time that I bore thee in my womb. R.D. 486. Probably connected with *W. asgré*, the heart, the bosom. Arm. *asgre*, *ascre*.

NATER, s. f. Nature. *Ha'n enef del dascorsé erbyn nater gans un cry*, and how he gave up the soul against nature with a cry. M.C. 208. From the English.

- NATURETH**, s. m. Natural affection. *Moreth an séth, ha pytel, natureth o ha denseth*, grief (was) the arrow, and pity, natural affection it was and humanity. M.C. 223.
- NATH**, comp. pron. Not thy. (*Na—ath.*) *Râk dhe verkyé my a gura yn bÿs dén vy'th na'th ladho*, for I will mark thee in the world, that no man slay thee. O.M. 603. W. *na'th*.
- NAUN**, s. m. Hunger. Corn. Voc. *famis*. Written in the Ordinalia noun. *Arluth cûf, ol henna gulân try hês ow fâl mar a'm be, my ha'm gwrék ha'm flôch byhan bysy vÿdh dhe soslené; mar tue moy nys tevyth man, râg noun y wrôns clamderé*, dear Lord, all that quite three lengths of my spade if I have, me, and my wife, and my little child it will be hard to support; if more come, it will not be enough, they will faint from hunger. O.M. 400. W. *newyn*. Arm. *naoun*. Ir. *+nuna*.
- NAVYTH**, adv. Never. (*Na-bÿth.*) *A Simon, na gous un gêr, navyth, navyth yn awher ny sevys nês*, O Simon, speak not a word; never, never, unhappily, he has not risen again. R.D. 1020.
- NAW**, card. num. Nine. *Dew a rôs dhyn an naw ran râg bewé orto*, God gave to us the nine parts to live upon it. O.M. 493. *Joseph yn dan naw alwedh ha Nichodemus yn wêdh gureuch y pÿr fest*, Joseph under nine keys, and Nichodemus also, make ye them very fast. R.D. 31. *Drewhy dhymmo, hep lettyé, ha me a's ygor wharré an darasow agan naw*, bring ye them to me, without delaying, and I will open soon our nine doors. R.D. 639. *Naw cans*, nine hundred. *Naw degves*, nineteenth. *Naw pens*, nine pounds. *Llwyd*, 251. W. *naw*. Arm. *naô*. Ir. *naoi*, *+noi*, *+noe*. Gael. *naoi*. Manx, *nuy*. Gr. *ἐννέα*. Lat. *novem*. Isl. *niú*. Swed. *nio*. Sansc. *navan*.
- NAWNJ**, adv. Now. A corruption of *nans*, the final *s* being changed into *j* or *g* soft. *Crows Ihesus nawnj-o parys; y êth dh'y ladhé yn scon*, the cross of Jesus was now ready; they went to slay him forthwith. M.C. 160. *Yntredhé pows Ihesus a ve dyskis; y dysky mÿr a'n grevyé; wortó fast nawnj-o glenyys*, among them the coat of Jesus was removed; its being removed grieved him much; it was now clinging close to him. M.C. 176.
- NAWNZAC**, card. num. Nineteen. *Llwyd*, 176, writes it *†nowndzhak*. A corruption of *nawntek*. Arm. *naontek*. This number is very differently expressed in Welsh by *pedwar-ar-bymtheg*, i. e. four on fifteen. Ir. *naoi-dheag*. Gael. *naoi-dheug*. Manx, *nuy-jeig*. Gr. *ἐννεα-καί-δεκα*. Lat. *novemdecim*.
- NEA**, v. a. To deny, to refuse. *Râg henna voyd a lema; na whela agen nea, máb molathow par del ôs*, wherefore begone from hence; seek not to deny us, son of curses as thou art. C.W. 92. A late form of *naha* or *nacha*.
- NEB**, pron. Whoever, who, whom, he that, any, any one, some, every. Written also *nêp*. *Godhaf paynys pan vynnas, nêb na ylly gÿll peches*, when he was willing to suffer pains, he that could not commit sin. M.C. 3. *Lemyn ny a gÿll gwelas lavar Du maga del wra nêb a vynno y glewas*, now we may see how the word of God will feed whoever will hear it. M.C. 12. *Pan omsettyas dhe demptyé guthyll péch nêb na ylly*, when he set himself to tempt him who could not commit sin. M.C. 20. *Yn nêb chan a servys*, in every kind of service. *Dre nêb fordh a govaytis*, through some way of covetousness. M.C. 15.

- Nêb a wheleuch why me yw*, I am he whom ye seek. M.C. 68. *Nêb dew cans a vledhynnow*, some two hundred years. O.M. 657. *Nêb na whytho, grêns fannyé*, he that blows not, let him fan. P.C. 1243. *Worth nêp a glewas govyn*, ask thou of some one who has heard. P.C. 1260. W. *nêb*, *+nep*. Arm. *neb*, *+nep*. Ir. *neach*, *+nech*, *+neich*, *+neb*. Gael. *neach*. Lat. *nemo*.
- NEBES**, s. m. Some portion, somewhat, a little, a few, a small number. *Arluth, hen yw re nebes, mar qurên flôch vÿth denyth*, Lord, this is too little, if we do any children produce. O.M. 389. *Dhê'n Arluth dhe wÿl yma dre dhe vôdh gansé nebes*, the Lord has to do, by thy will, something with them. P.C. 208. *Yma dhymmo nebes dhe leverel dhys*, I have somewhat to say to thee. P.C. 495. *Nebes servys te a wra*, a little service thou shalt do. P.C. 3009. W. *nebawd*. Arm. *nebeúd*.
- NEBTRA**, s. m. Something. Corn. Voc. *aliquid*. (*Nêb—tra.*) W. *nebtra*, nothing. *Llwyd*, 99. Arm. *netra*.
- NEBYN**, pron. s. Some one, any one, certain. *Llwyd*, 175. (*Neb—un.*) *†Hei a kysiliaz gen nebyn vanah a erra en tre*, she consulted with a certain monk (that) was in the town. 252. W. *nêb un*.
- NECHYS**, part. Denied. *Yn lowen dhys kemer e, râg nechys by ny bedhyth*, gladly take him to thee, for thou shalt never be denied. P.C. 3130. Part. pass. of *nacha*, qd. v. It is also the preterite.
- NEDELIC**, s. m. Christmas day. *Llwyd*, 17. Another form of *Nadelic*, qd. v.
- NEDH**, s. m. Nits. *Nêdh* is a plural aggregate, whence the sing. *nedhan*, f. a single nit. *Llwyd*, 78. W. *nêdh*, s. *nedhen*. Arm. *nez*, s. *nezen*. Ir. *sneadh*, *snidh*, *†sned*. Gael. *sneadh*, *snidh*. Manx, *snieng*. Sansc. *niksá*. Gr. *κόβις*, *κόβιδ-ος*. Lat. *lens*, *lendis*. Slav. *gnida*. N.H.G. *nisse*. Lith. *glinda*. Ang. Sax. *hnitu*. Eng. *nit*.
- NEDHE**, v. a. To spin, to turn, to twist. Part. *nedhes*. *Adam, ke yn mës a'n wlás, troha ken pow dhe vewé; ty dhe honyn dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, Adam, go out of the country, towards another land to live; thou thyself to dig, thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 346. *Eva kymmer dhe gygel, râg nedhé dhynny dyllas*, Eve, take thy distaff, to spin for us clothes. O.M. 368. *Gans kegel a dhesempys, nedhé dyllas me a wra*, with distaff immediately I will spin clothes. O.M. 416. *An lysúan bian gen i'ar nedhes*, the small plant with the twisted stalk. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *nydhu*. Arm. *neza*. Ir. *sniomh*. Gael. *sniomh*. Manx, *sneeu*. Sw. *sno*. Gr. *νήθω*, *νήω*. Lat. *neo*.
- NEDHOW**, s. m. News. *Nynsouch lemmyn gowygyon, ow mós dres pow flatturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars, going through the country chattering, telling the news? R.D. 1512. A contracted form of *newydhow*, pl. of *newydh*, qd. v.
- NEF**, s. m. Heaven. Corn. Vocab. *celum*. *An dús vás a dheserya dhedhé gulás nêf o kyllys*, the good people desired for them the country of heaven (that) was lost. M.C. 4. *En Tás a nêf y'm gylwyr*, the Father of heaven I am called. O.M. 1. *Y lavaraf, nêf ha tÿr bedhens formys orth ow brÿs*, I say, heaven and earth be formed according to my mind. O.M. 8. *Arloth Dew a'n nêf, an Tás*, Lord God of heaven, the Father. O.M. 105. *A le-na ydh yskynnaf yn ban bÿs yn glascor nêf*, from that place I will ascend up even to the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2402. In late Cornish it was pronounce-

ed *név*. Llwyd, 45. W. *név*, † *néf*. Arm. *env*, † *nef*. Ir. *neamh*, † *nem*. Gael. *neamh*. Manx, *niau*. Slav. *nebo*. Lett. *debbs*, (for *dnebbes*.) Sansc. *nabhas*. Gr. *vépos*. Lat. *nubes*.

NEFFRE, adv. Ever, for ever. *Dhe vestry a vŷdh ledhys neffré war en enevow*, thy mastery shall be destroyed for ever over the souls. M.C. 17. *War agan flehys yn frás ha warnan bedhans neffré*, on our children greatly and on us be it for ever. M.C. 149. *Benyges neffré re by*, blessed ever be thou. O.M. 819. Borrowed from the English.

NEGIS, s. m. Business, errand, message. Written also *neges*, *negys*, plur. *negyssyow*, and *nygys*, pl. *nygyssow*, qd. v. *Iudas êth yn y negis*, Judas went on his business. M.C. 62. *Me a grŷs yn ta spedyé om negis haneth yn nŷs*, I believe that I shall speed well in my business this very night. M.C. 63. *Agis negis pyth yw e*, your business, what is it? M.C. 69. *Gorryb ty a vŷdh oll a'th negys*, an answer thou shalt have to all thy errand. C.W. 126. *Ow negyssyow ydhew gurŷs*, my businesses are performed. C.W. 136. W. *neges*. Lat. *negotium*.

NEHYS, part. Denied, disavowed. *Râg henna gwreuch amendya, agis folly bŷdh nehys*, therefore do ye amend, your folly shall be disavowed. C.W. 170. Part. pass. of *naha*, qd. v.

NEI, pron. s. We, us. Llwyd uses this form to express the sound of *ni* in his time. † *Ragon nei*, for us. † *En an halow nei*, on our hills. 245.

NEID, s. m. A nest. Corn. Voc. *nidus*. This is the old form of *neith*, as written by Llwyd, 99, pl. *neithow*, 242, 245. † *Mi'rig gwelaz an karnow idzha an gullez ha'n idhen môr aral kil y ge neitho*, I saw the rocks (on which) the gulls and other sea birds make their nests. Pryce writes it *nŷth*. W. *nŷth*. Arm. *neiz*. Ir. *nead*. Gael. *nead*. Manx, *edd*. Gr. † *vaôs*. Lat. *nidus*. Sansc. *nîda*, (*nad* to sit.)

NEIHUR, adv. Last night, yesterday evening. Pryce. Written by Llwyd, 242, *nehuer*. † *Ma agen ost nei destriez nehuer, ha nei dal krêg ragta*, our host was killed last night, and we shall be hanged for it. W. *neithi-wyr*. Arm. *neizur*. Gr. *vŷkwp*. Lat. *nocte-hesterna*, *nocte heri*.

NEIL, pron. s. One of two, one or the other, one. *Iudas êth a dhesympys a neyl tu dhe omgregy*, Judas went forth-with on one side to hang himself. M.C. 105. *Heys Crist y a gemeras a'n neyll lêf bŷs yn yben*, the length of Christ they took from the one hand to the other. M.C. 178. *Mar possé a'n neyll teneven râg y scôdh hy a'n grevyé*, if he leant on the one side, for his shoulder it grieved him. M.C. 205. *A dystouch mars ty a dhêg a neyl pen dhe dour Cedron, cachaf yben pŷr anwhek*, if thou wilt immediately carry the one end to the water of Cedron, I will seize the other very sharp. O.M. 2815. *Na neile*, neither of the two. Llwyd, 98. Generally written in the Dramas *nŷl*, qd. v. W. *naill*; *ail*, second. Arm. *ann eil*. Ir. *nail*, † *aile*, † *aill*, † *naile*, † *naill*. Gael. *nall*, null.

NELL, s. m. Might, power, strength. *Me a glewas leverel an arlont y dhe denné war y ben gans kymmys nell ma têth an dreyh ha cropyé dhê n empynnyon dre an tell*, I have heard say that they drew the garland on his head with so much strength that the thorns went and pierced to the brains through the holes. M.C. 134. *My á gans*

ol ow nel yn dôr dhe dhallath palas, I will go with all my strength to begin to dig in the ground. O.M. 369. *Y vŷs máp Dew mŷr y nel lemyh ny a wŷr yn ta*, that he is the Son of God, of great power, now we know well. P.C. 1911.

NEMBES, comp. v. There is not. *Worthys me nembes nygys, na by lê ês devethys*, with thee I have no business, nor whence thou art come. C.W. 42. Id. qd. *nimbis*, qd. v.

NENA, adv. Then, now, moreover. Llwyd, 167, 249. *An oyl a vercy in nena a vŷdh kevys*, the oil of mercy in that time will be found. C.W. 138. *Dowt sor Dew nyngesa dhodhans nena, me a wŷr gwŷr*, the fear of God's anger was not on them then, I know truly. C.W. 176. Written also *nenna*. † *Nenna an dzhei u varginiaz râg bledhan moy, râg pokâr guber*, then they bargained for a year more, for the same wages. Llwyd, 251. An abbreviated form of *an ena*.

NENBREN, s. m. The roof of a chamber. Corn. Voc. *laquear*. More properly as in Welsh, "the upper roof beam," being comp. of *nen*, (Arm. *nein*), a ceiling, and *pren*, a beam. W. *nenbren*.

NENNA, adv. Thence, from that place. Llwyd, 69, 71. An abbreviation of *anenna*, comp. of *a'n*, (*a—an*) from the, and *enna*, there.

NENNIS, s. f. The island. More correctly *an ennis*, qd. v.

NEP, pron. adj. Whoever, who, what. Written indiscriminately *nêb*, qd. v.

NEPPETH, s. m. Any thing, something, somewhat. *Grannit dhê'th whythres, my a'd peys, nep-peyth a oel a vercy*, grant to thy workmanship, I pray thee, some of the oil of mercy. O.M. 327. *Me a'th pŷs, Arluth a rás, a dhanfon dhynny cannas, may bën nepith aswonfos fatel yw dhys*, I pray thee Lord of grace, to send a messenger to us, that we may be knowing something how it is to thee. R.D. 769. (*Nêp—peth*.)

NERTH, s. m. Might, power, strength, force. *Dre y nerth brás, ha'y sleyveth, ena golmas dewolow*, through his great strength, and his skill, there he bound devils. M.C. 212. *Gans mar vêr nerth ha galloys*, with so much strength and power. M.C. 224. *Bŷdh dynny nerth ha gveres*, be thou to us strength and help. O.M. 1071. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wêdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fás*, to me also, the maimed, give thou power to walk well. O.M. 2010. *Y cussylyaf leverel dôs nerth warnan ha'y dhôn dhe vês*, I advise to say that a force come on us, and bore him away. R.D. 570. *An Yedhew-on gans nerth pŷp ŷr ygé kerhyn*, the Jews with violence always are about them. R.D. 885. W. *nerth*. Arm. *ners*. Irish. *neart*, † *nert*. Gael. *neart*. Manx, *niart*. Anc. Gaulish, *nerto-mâros*. W. *nêr*, the mighty one. Gr. *avŷp*. Lat. *nero*. Sansc. *nar*.

NES, adj. Nearer, near; again. As in Welsh, it is used as a comparative to *agos*, and often adverbially. *Byth-queth dên ny wodhevys payn alla dh'y golon nês*, never man endured pain that went nearer to his heart. M.C. 172. *Prâg na dhueté nês râg cous orthyf*, why dost thou not come nearer, to speak to me? O.M. 149. *Sâf ena, na nês na dhûs na fella, râg ny vynnaf*, stand thou there, come thou not nearer nor further, for I will not. O.M. 1404. *Dûs nês, hag ysé gené*, come thou near, and sit with me. P.C. 579. *Dên a vo marow ny*

dhasvew nês, a man (that) is dead will not revive again. R.D. 949. *Navyth, navyth yn a wher ny sevys nês*, never, never, unhappy, he has not risen again. R.D. 1021. W. *nês*. Arm. *nês*. Sansc. *naddhas*, (*nah* to draw near.) Germ. *nahe*. Eng. *nigh*.

NESHEVIN, s. m. A neighbour. Corn. Voc. *propincus*. W. *nesevin*; regularly formed from *nesav*, nearest.

NESSA, adj. Nearest, next, hithermost, second. Used as in Welsh for the superlative of *agos*. *Honna yw y bous nessa, dyscow y dheworto*, that is his nearest garment, strip it from him. R.D. 1867. *Omma nessa dhom thrôn ve*, here next to my throne. C.W. 4. *Prâg y 'rusta y ladha, hag év dha vrodar nessa*, why didst thou kill him, and he thy nearest brother? C.W. 122. ‡ *Ha Dew a grias an ebbarn nêv, ha godhuhar ha metten o an nessa journa*, and God called the sky heaven, and the evening and the morning were the second day. C.W. p. 190. *Nessa seithan*, next week. ‡ *En nessa tshei*, in the next house. *Llwyd*, 250, 252. W. *nesav*. Arm. *nesa*.

NESSE, v. a. To draw near, to approach. *Ow nessé yma an preys, may fýdh máp Dew ynno reys dhé'n fals Yedhewon dygnas*, drawing near is the time, that the Son of God shall be given in it to the false Jews to be afflicted. P.C. 1096. W. *nesu*. Arm. *nesaat*.

NEV, s. m. Heaven. *An nêv*, the heaven. *Llwyd*, 45. A later form of *nêf*, qd. v.

NEVER, s. m. A number. *Yn blydhen y a vye bederow kenever, hag a owleow esé yn corf Ihesus worth never*, in a year there would be as many paternosters as were of wounds in the body of Jesus by number. M.C. 228. Written also *niver*, qd. v.

NEVERA, v. a. To number, to count, to reckon. *Scrifys yw, yn suredy, ha ken me ny'n lavarsen, corff Ihesus ha'y asely y dhe denna mar velen, nêb a vynna a ylly nevera oll y yscren, ha'y skennys, kýc, ha gwythy, pan esa yn crows pren*, it is written of a surety, and otherwise I should not have said it, the body of Jesus and his limbs they drew so brutally, whosoever would might number all his bones, and his sinews, flesh, and veins, when he was on the cross-tree. M.C. 183. Written also *nivera*, qd. v.

NEVRA, adv. Ever. *Llwyd*, 176. ‡ *Na nevra*, never. ‡ *Na vedn e nevra*, he never will. 101. A late form of *nefré*, qd. v.

NEWYDH, s. m. That which is new, a new thing. Pl. *newydhow*, news. Written also *newedh*, pl. *newedhow newodhow*. *Newedhow me re clewes, bones Ihesus bynyges, ow tós omma dhé'n cité*, news I have heard that Jesus blessed is coming here to the city. P.C. 229. *Lemmyn a abestelet lavaraf dheuch newodhow; Ihesu dasserchys a'n bédh, me a'n gwelas agynsow*, now, O apostles, I will tell you news; Jesus is risen from the tomb, I saw him lately. R.D. 894. Written also *nowydh*, qd. v.

NEWYDH, adj. New, fresh, late, recent. *Ena un lowarth esé, ha ynno bédh ve parys, dén marow rág recevé, newydh parrys nynjo usyys*, there was a garden there, and in it a tomb was ready to receive a dead man, newly prepared, it had not been used. M.C. 233. More generally written *nowydh*, qd. v. W. *newydh*, † *nequid*, † *nouit*. Arm. *nevez*, † *neuez*, † *nowid*. Ir. *nuadh*, no, † *nuide*, † *nuie*, † *nue*, † *nu*. Gael. *nuadh*. Manx, *noa*. Sansc. *navas*. Gr. *néos*, *νέος*. Lat. *novus*. Goth. *niwis*.

Germ. *neu*. Lith. *naujas*. Russ. *nowyi*. Eng. *new*.

NEWNGO, comp. v. Now was. *Newngo devethys an prýs, may 'tho ogas dh'y dhewedh*, now the time was come that he was near to his end. M.C. 200. Compounded of *newng*, a corruption of *nans*, and *o* was.

NEYL, pron. s. One of two. See *Neil*.

NEYS, v. a. He will fly. *Marth dhym a'n deusys yma; mar uskys del dhuetth omma; él býth ny neys*, wonder to me if this is the Godhead, so swiftly as he came here; an angel never flies. R.D. 2504. *Neys* is the 3 pers. s. fut. of a verb *nysé*, which is only found in the corrupted form of *nygé*, qd. v.

NI, pron. s. We, us. *Lemmyn ny a ýll gwelas*, now we may see. M.C. 12. *An bewnans ny re gollas, hag yn wêdh agan flechys, omdhyctyn, trussen an wlás, fyan na veny kefys*, we have lost our life, and also our children; let us dight ourselves, let us cross the country; let us flee that we be not taken. M.C. 246. *Ny a vyn formyé an býs, par del ón try hag onan*, we will create the world, as we are three and one. O.M. 11. *Ládh ny gansé magé ta*, kill thou us with them as well. O.M. 972. *Y gous ny dál dhynny ny*, it behoves us not to say it. R.D. 568. *Orthin ní*, to us. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *ni*. Arm. *ni*. Ir. *sinn*. Gael. *sinn*. Manx, *shin*. Gr. *vñi*. Lat. *nos*. Sansc. *nas*.

NI, adv. Not. *Y vós kyllys ny vynna*, that he should be lost he would not. M.C. 7. *Yn oll an býs ny ylly dén cafos kymmys anfueth*, in all the world a man could not find so much misfortune. M.C. 225. *War an beys ny ýns parow*, on the earth there are not equals. R.D. 1820. *Ni ór dén výth*, no man at all knows. *Llwyd*, 244. As in Welsh, *ni* softens some initials following, and aspirates others. *Aban na fyn dewedhé, me a vyn y curuné*, since he will not end, I will crown him. P.C. 2115. In Irish *ni* also aspirates, as *ni chairigedar*, he does not accuse. (W. *ni cherydha*.) Before vowels in Cornish *ni* assumes a *g*, as *nig o*, he was not. *Nyg o comfort na yly a wrello y holon huedh*, there was not comfort nor remedy that could make her heart swell. M.C. 225. *Ni tra výth*, nothing. *Po ni*, unless. *Llwyd*, 99. W. *ni*, *nid*. Arm. *na*. Ir. *ni*, † *nid*. Gael. *ni*. Manx, *ny*. Lat. *ni*.

NIJA, v. a. To fly, to swim. ‡ *Ha Dew lavares, gréns an dowrow dry rág por meer an tacklow gwayah és dón bownas, hag an edhen és a nija dres an noar a lés en ebbarn nêv*, and God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly the things moving that have life, and the fowl that flieth above the earth abroad in the firmament of heaven. C.W. p. 191. *Llwyd* writes it *nyidzha*, to swim. 99. Both various forms of *nygé*, qd. v. It is written also in Arm. *nija*.

NIM, comp. pron. Not me. *Vynytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth arté*, ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 244. *Ow arluth my a'n te dhys, ny'm préf dén war gowardy*, my lord, I swear it to thee, no man shall prove me of cowardice. O.M. 2161. *Ow servons býth ny'm gassé*, my servants would have never left me. P.C. 2012. *Hag a pe, ow thús dhewy ny'm delyrfsens yn delma*, and if it were, my people would not have given me up to you in this manner. M.C. 120. In these instances 'm represents the 1st pron. substantive. *Nym* is often used with the verb substantive to denote possession, when 'm represents the pro-

- noun adjective, or possessive. Thus *ny'm bȳdh tregé*, it will not be mine to stay. *Nymbes* (*ni—am—bós*,) *whans*, it is not mine that there should be a desire. *A'y frut dybry ny'm bes whans*, I have no wish to eat of its fruit. O.M. 171. *Ny won vyth pe'dh áf lemyñ*; *nymbus gwesc, guskys, na chy*, I know not where I shall go now; I have not clothes, shelter, nor house. O.M. 357. *Vytheth powes my ny'm bȳdh, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, I shall never have rest, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1011. *Alemma rág ny'm bȳdh creys*, henceforth peace will not be mine; or I shall have no peace. R.D. 1960. *Genouch me num bȳdh tregé*, with you I shall not stay. M.C. 37. W. *nĩm*, *†nem*. Arm. *nem*; (*†nem boe quet*, non sunt mihi; *†nem bezo*, non erit mihi.) Ir. *†nim*; *†nim charatsa indfhir*, (W. *nĩm carant y gwȳr*,) the men love me not.
- NIUL, s. m. A fog, a mist, a little cloud. *Llwyd*, 57. W. *niwl*. Ir. *neubhal*, *neul*, *†niul*. Gael. *neul*. Gr. *νεφέλη*. Lat. *nebula*. O. H. Germ. *nebel*.
- NIVER, s. m. A number. *Abel, rág dhe offryn kēr, ty a vȳdh genen nefré, ha dewolow hep nyver pȳp ūr orthys ow scrynkȳé*, Abel, for thy dear offering, thou shalt be ever with us, and devils without number always grinning at thee. O.M. 569. Written also *never*, qd. v. W. *niver*, *†nimer*. Arm. *niver*. Irish, *numhir*. Gael. *nuimhir*. All from the Lat. *numerus*.
- NIVERA, v. a. To number, to count, to reckon. Part. *nivyrys*. Written also *nyfyrys*. *Yma cās brás wharfedhys, ha codhys war dhe pobel; ny yllons bós nyfyrys, an tús yw marow yn wys*, there is a great misfortune happened and fallen on thy people; they cannot be numbered, the people (that) are dead, in truth. O.M. 1544. *Ha me yn wēdh a'n guelas, ha ganso ef company brás; orth y sywē lyes guas, ny allons bós nyfyrys*, and I also saw him, and with him a large company; many fellows following, they could not be numbered. R.D. 558. *Nivera*, reckon thou; *nivyrys*, reckoned. *Llwyd*, 248. Written also *nevera*, qd. v. W. *niveru*. Arm. *nivera*, *niveri*.
- NOADHO, s. m. News. *Llwyd*, 242. A late corruption of *nowedhow*, pl. of *nowedh*, or *nowydh*, qd. v.
- NOAR, s. f. The earth. Generally contracted into *nór*, qd. v.
- NOATH, adj. Naked, bare. *Llwyd*, 63, 101. A late form of *noeth*, qd. v.
- NAOTHA, s. m. Nakedness. *Pryce*. See *Notha*.
- NOD, s. m. A mark, a token, a characteristic. *Llwyd*, 241. The late form of this word was *nós* or *nóz*. W. *nód*. Arm. *neuz*. Ir. *nod*. Lat. *nota*.
- NODEDEC, adj. Notable, noted. Corrupted in late Cornish into *†nodzhedzhék*. *Pryce*. W. *nodedig*. Ir. *†noith-each*.
- NODEN, s. f. Thread, yarn. Corn. Vocab. *filum*. W. *noden*. Arm. *neuden*. Ir. *snath*. Gael. *snath*. Manx, *snaie*.
- NOETH, adj. Naked, bare, uncovered, void, destitute of. Written also *noyth*, and contractedly *nóth*, qd. v. *Drefen ow bós noeth hep queth, ragos ydh ýth dhe gudhé*, because of my being naked, without a cloth, I went to hide from thee. O.M. 260. *Pyw a dhysquedhes dhyso dhe vós noeth corf, trós, ha bréch*, who disclosed to thee that thou art naked (as to) body, foot and arm? O.M. 262. *Wharé y a'n dystryppyas mar noyth genys del vyé*, anon they stripped him as naked as he was born. M.C. 130. W. *noeth*. Arm. *noaz*. Ir. *nochd*, *†nocht*. Gael. *nochd*. Lat. *nudus*. Goth. *naquaths*. Lith. *nogas*.
- NOI, s. m. A nephew. Corn. Voc. *nepos*. W. *nai*. Arm. *nĩ*. Ir. *†nia*, *†niae*. Gael. *†nia*. Lat. *nepos*. Fr. *neveu*. Germ. *neffe*. Ang. Sax. *nefa*. Eng. *nephew*. Sansc. *naptar*.
- NOIT, s. f. A niece. Corn. Voc. *neptis*. W. *nith*. Arm. *niez*. Ir. *†nigh*, *†ni*, *†necht*. Gael. *†nigh*. Lat. *neptis*. Fr. *nièce*. Germ. *nichte*. Eng. *niece*. Sansc. *naptri*.
- NOR, s. f. Earth. *Aban vynyth pȳp huny ladhé ol an nór vȳs-ma*, since thou wilt kill every one in the earth of this world. O.M. 970. *A tús vās, why re welas fetel formyas Dew an Tās nēf ha nór, war lerch y vrȳs*, O good people, ye have seen how God the Father created heaven and earth after his judgment. O.M. 2827. *Dan-fenyys a nēf dhe'n nór*, sent from heaven to earth. P.C. 1952. *Ny dogoth dhynny ladhé dēn vȳth ol yn nór bys-ma*, it behoves us not to kill any man in the earth of this world. P.C. 1982. *Mór, nór, h'an nēf*, sea, earth, and the heaven. R.D. 1976. *Aberth yn nór*, within the earth. R.D. 2122. An irregular mut. of *dór*, qd. v.
- NOS, s. m. Night. Corn. Voc. *nox*. *Ow benneth prest ty a fȳdh, kefrys yn nós hag yn geydh*, my blessing thou shalt have, equally by night and by day. O.M. 458. *Dysky laha Dew huhel a wra dhedhé deydh ha nós*, teach the law of God the High he does to them day and night. O.M. 1555. *Kyns hy bós nós*, before it be night. O.M. 2769. *Worth golow nós ny geusys*, by the light of night I spoke not. P.C. 1253. *Rág yn nós hanelh dybry bós pásk omma ef a vyn*, for in this very night, eat the paschal food here he will. P.C. 671. *Gansé y a'n hom-bronkyas yn prȳs hanter nós*, with them they conducted him at the time of midnight. M.C. 76. W. *nós*. Arm. *nós*. Ir. *nocht*. Gael. *nochd*. Manx, *noght*. Gr. *νὺξ*, *νυκτός*. Lat. *nox*, *noctis*. Goth. *nahts*. Lith. *naktis*. Sansc. *nic*, *nakta*. Germ. *nacht*. Russ. *noch*. Slav. *nosch*. Ang. Sax. *niht*. Eng. *night*.
- NOS, s. m. A mark, a token. *Llwyd*, 231. A later form of *nód*, qd. v.
- NOTYE, v. a. To note, to observe, to denote, to make known. *Ihesus ganso o keris, ha nynjo hard dh'y notyé*, Jesus was loved by him, and it was not hard to note it. M.C. 214. *Rag own y dhe leverel ha dh'y notyé drys an wlás*, for fear that they should say, and make it known through the country. M.C. 249. *Bódh Pylat y a notyas yn le may'th éns rag henna*, the will of Pilate they made known in the place they were in for that reason. M.C. 251. *Yowynkes menouch a wra yn yowynk-neth mȳr notyé*, youths often do in youth much to be noted. P.C. 434.
- NOTH, adj. Naked, bare, void. *Agan corfow nóth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwrén*, our bodies are become naked, with leaves let us cover ourselves. O.M. 253. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nóth ol ýns hep dylȳow*, on it there is a tree, high with many boughs, but they are all bare without leaves. O.M. 777. *Arluth lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nóth y fyen*, Lord, now if I take it off, before you naked I should be. R.D. 1942. A contracted form of *noeth*, qd. v.
- NOTHA, s. m. Nakedness. *Mehal, yskynnyow, él splan; hellouch Adam gans cledha dân ha'y wrég mēs a Baradys; ha dew queth dodhans gwra doen, dh'aga hudha, aga notha*

na vo gwelys, Michael, descend, angel bright; chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife out of Paradise; and two garments to them do thou bear, to cover them, that their nakedness may not be seen. C.W. 70. W. *noethedh*. Arm. *noazded*.

NOTHLEN, s. f. A winnowing sheet. Pl. *nothlennow*. *Ha bedhouch war colonow, rāk Satnas yw yrvyrys, avel ŷs y'nothlennow dh'agas kroddré, me a grŷs*, and be ye of cautious hearts, for Satan is desirous, as corn in winnowing sheets, to sift you, I believe. P.C. 881. W. *nithlen*; from *nithio*, (Arm. *niza*. Ir. *nigh*. Gael. *nigh*. Manx, *nice*. Sansc. *nigh*.) to winnow, and *llen*, a sheet.

NOWEDHANS, s. m. Novelty. Written by Pryce, *nou-edzhans*. W. *newydhiant*.

NOWN, s. m. Hunger. *Rāg nown y wrōns clamderé*, from hunger they will faint. O.M. 400. Written in Corn. Voc. *naun*, qd. v.

NOWNSEC, card. num. Nineteen. Written by Llwyd, 176, *nowndzhak*. See *Nawnzac*.

NOWYDH, adj. New, fresh, recent. *Flōch byan nowydh gynys*, a little child newly born. O.M. 806. *Hy a dhesefsé scorné gans an epscop, ha'y dollé dhe wordhyé dewow nowydh*, she would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2732. *Lahys nowydh ow tesky*, teaching new laws. M.C. 107. *Ganso mar callo clewas whelth nowydh, a vo coyntis*, if he might hear from him the new story that was recounted. M.C. 109. *Ha'n houl nowydh drehevys*, and the sun newly risen. M.C. 252. Written also *nowedh*, and *newydh*, qd. v.

NUM, comp. pron. Not mine. Id. qd. *nim*, qd. v.

NY, pron. subs. We, us. See *Ni*.

NY, adv. Not. See *Ni*.

NYETHY, v. a. To make a nest, to nestle. *Yn ér-na del redyn ny, yn lyffrow del yw scrifys, dhe'n edhyn gwŷls rāg nyethy tellyryw esa paris, dhe Crist y ben py sensy, teller vŷth nyngo kefis*, then as we read in books as it is written; for the wild birds to make nests places were ready; for Christ where he might lay his head, no place was found. M.C. 206. The substantive is written by Pryce, *nŷth*, and by Llwyd, *neith*, and in the Corn. Voc. *neid*, qd. v. W. *nythu*. Arm. *neisia*.

NYGE, v. a. To fly; to swim, to float. *Ol an edhyn ow nygé, guet copel may kemery*, of all the birds flying, be thou careful that thou take a couple. O.M. 1024. *Saw an edhyn byneges, y a nŷg quyc haguskys*, but the blessed birds, they will fly quickly and readily. O.M. 1068. *Agan gorhel re nygyas, re'n sawyé, Arluth huhel*, our ark hath floated, may it save us, High Lord. O.M. 1087. *Colom whék, glās hy lagas, ke nŷg a-uch lues pow*, sweet dove, blue her eye, go fly above much country. O.M. 1136. *Me a'n guelas ow nygé, ganso mŷr a gowethé*, I saw him flying, with him many companions. R.D. 552. Written also *nija*, qd. v. Arm. *nija*. In Welsh *neidio* means to jump or leap; (cf. Sansc. *nat*, to dance,) *hedeg* and *ehedeg* being the terms for flying. To swim is in W. *novio*. Arm. *neui*, *neuni*. Ir. *snamh*. Gael. *snamh*. Manx, *snaue*. Gr. *véw*. Lat. *no*, *nato*.

NYGETHYS, s. m. That which flieth, a bird. *Gorreuch an fals nygethys gans Abel a desempys dhe yssedhé*, put ye the false bird with Abel forthwith to dwell. O.M. 914.

NYGYS, s. m. Business, an errand. Pl. *nygyssow*. *Ny won na fordh dhum nygys*, I know not the way to my

errand. O.M. 699. *My a wra fest yn lowen dhe nygys*, I will do very joyfully thy errand. O.M. 720. *Pandra yw dhe nygys*, what is thy business? O.M. 733. *Ow banneth dheuchwy pŷp prŷs, mar dha y wreuch ow nygys*, my blessing on ye always, so well ye do my errand. O.M. 912. *Me a vyn mōs alema dhe wruthyl ow nygyssow*, I will go hence to do my errands. O.M. 1044. Written also *negys*, qd. v.

NYL, pron. s. One of two, one or the other, one. *Clewys a'n nŷl tenewen*, I heard on one side. O.M. 214. *Na nŷl oges nag yn pel, ny's gwelaf ow trenygé*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over. O.M. 1142. *Py nŷl o mocha sengys an kēth dēn-ma dhe caré*, which one of the two was most bound to love this same man? P.C. 510. *Ha nēp na'n geffo na nŷl, gwerthens y hugk dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, and he who has not one, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 921. A contracted form of *neyl*, or *neil*, qd. v.

NYM, comp. pron. Not me. See *Nim*.

NYN, adv. Not. *Ken arluth agesso ef, nyn gordhyaf bys vynary*, other Lord than him, I will not worship for ever. O.M. 1789. *Me a'n te dhys war ow fŷdh, na nŷl yn nōs nag yn geydh nyn gevyth crēs*, I swear to thee on my faith, that no one in night nor in day hath any peace. P.C. 1882. *Māp dēn hep ken ys bara bŷth nyn geves ol bewnes*, the son of man, without other than bread, hath not had all life. P.C. 69. *Bŷth nyn gevyth fout a ioy, nēp a ŷl guelas dhe fas*, never shall he have lack of joy, who can see thy face. R.D. 1561. *A wŷl drōk nyn gefé mēdh, yn y dhydhow*, to do evil he had not shame in his days. R.D. 1783. Before vowels *nyns* is used, qd. v.

NYN, comp. pron. Not him. (*Ni—'n*) *Bythqueth me ny'n aswonys*, I never knew him. M.C. 84. *Yn medhens y, ny'n gordhyn; na ny gōth dhyn y wordhyé*, they say, we do not worship him; nor does it behove us to worship him. M.C. 148. *Otté vé musurys da; dēn yn bŷsny'n musyr guel*, behold it well measured; no man in the world will measure it better. O.M. 2514. *Awos own brās lavarow, agan Arluth hep parow, me ny'n nachaf war ow fay*, for fear of big words, our Lord without equals, I will not deny him, on my faith. P.C. 910. *Ny'n saw dēn vŷth*, no man shall save me. R.D. 1988.

NYNS, adv. Not. Used before vowels, as *nyn* is before consonants. The *s* is often placed before the succeeding word in the mss. as *nyw syw* for *nyns yw*, or joined into one word. *Nynsyw da bones un dēn y honon*, it is not good that a man should be alone. O.M. 93. *Nynsus parow dhys yn beys*, there are not equals to thee in the world. O.M. 435. *Rusken nynsesé a'n blŷn dhe'n bēn*, bark there was none, from the point to the stem. O.M. 779. *Annedhé nynses laha*, of them there is not law. O.M. 1236. *Rāg nynsouch mas dew lorel*, for ye are not but two vagabonds. O.M. 1504. *Nyns á dēn vŷth vynytha a'n kēth ré-na dhe'n tŷr sans*, not any man shall go ever of those same to the holy land. O.M. 1878. *Neffré dhe dré my nynsaf*, I will never go home. R.D. 811. *Iohan nynsos lemmyn flōch*, John thou art not now a child. R.D. 1363. *Ihesu omma nynsugy, rāk sevys yw*, Jesus is not here, for he is risen. R.D. 782. *Nyns* was often corrupted into *nyng* or *nynj*, as *nyngew*, *nyngesé*, &c. *Dēn vŷth nynges, yn medhy*, there is no man at all, says she. M.C. 34. *Byth nyngēns y cowethé*,

they were never comrades. M.C. 41. *Nyn-gew ragos dhe ladhé*, it is not for thee to slay. M.C. 123. *Wháth kentrow dhedhé nyingo*, *Ihesus yn crows rág synsy*, still there were not to them nails, to hold Jesus on the cross. M.C. 154. *Ihesus ganso o keris, ha nyn-jo hard dh'y notyé*, Jesus was loved by him, and it was not hard to note it. M.C. 214. *Ogas o, nyn-gesa pell*, it was near, it was not far. M.C. 140.

NYNY, pron. s. We, us. *A Dás veneges re by; lemyñ saw ol ón nyny agan dysses*, O Father, be blessed; now we are all cured of our diseases. O.M. 2024. A reduplicate form of *ni*. W. *nyni*.

NYS, adv. Not. *Fest yn tyn hy a wolé, dhe wherthyn nys teva whans*, very bitterly she wept, to laugh a desire did not arise. M.C. 222. *Na heb mûr lavur defry benytha nys tevyth flôch*, nor without great labour indeed shall a child ever be to her. O.M. 300. *Rág y servonnth yn nép plás nys tefyth fout a gyffians*, for his servants in no place will there be a want of pardon. O.M. 1808. W. *nis*.

NYS, comp. pron. Not—him, her, it, them. (*Ni—'s*.) *Ota coves pûr ahas, ny's pyrth dén mara peys pell*, behold a shower very terrible, man cannot bear it if it drops long. O.M. 1082. *Ny nyl ogas nag yn pell, ny's guelaf ow trenyge*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over. O.M. 1142. *Ef a wodhfyé y bós hy pechadures, ny's gassé dh'y ylyé*, he would have known that she is a sinner; he would not have permitted her to anoint him. P.C. 493. *Mar ny's cafaf scon dhum dues*, if I do not find them come soon to me. R.D. 647. *Yn ken lyw ny's gwyllys whéth*, in other colour I have never seen them. R.D. 2534.

NYSE, v. a. To fly; to swim, to float. 3 pers. s. fut. *ny's*, or *neys*, qd. v. The general form in use was *nygé*, qd. v., by the common corruption of *s* into *g* soft, or *j*.

NYTH, s. m. A nest. Pl. *nythow*. *Nýth yâr*, (W. *nýth iâr*,) a hen's nest. Pryce. Written by Llwyd, *neith*, and in Cornish Vocabulary, *neid*, qd. v.

NYTH, comp. pron. Not—thee, (*Ni—ath*.) *Me ny'th dampnyaf yredy*, I do not condemn thee indeed. M.C. 34. *Mar ny'th wolhaff dre ow grás*, if I wash thee not by my grace. M.C. 46. *Ny'th nahaff kyn fên ledhys*, I will not deny thee though I be slain. M.C. 49. *Cleves vjth ny'th kemersé*, no illness had taken thee. M.C. 157. *Ny'th ty nahaf bynary*, I will never deny thee. P.C. 907.

O.

THIS letter had the same sound as in English; when short as in *for*, *pot*, *sort*, and when long as in *bone*, *cone*, *lone*. It is a mutable vowel in the three British dialects, changing into *e*. Thus C. *corn*, a horn; *cerniat*, a horn-blower; *Cernow*, Cornwall. In Welsh, it now changes into *y*, but anciently *e*. Thus W. *corn*, pl. *cyrn*, † *cern*; *Cernyw*, Cornwall. Arm. *corn*, pl. *cern*.

O, pron. subs. He, him, it. It is only used in composition with prepositions, as *ganso*, with him or it; *orto*, to him or it; *ynno*, in him or it, &c. W. *o*.

O, v. subs. He was. 3 pers. s. preterite of *bós*. *Ol y doul ef o tewlys ganso yn néf rág tregé; Ihesus ganso o keris, ha nyny-o hard dh'y notyé*, all his plan was formed to dwell with him in heaven; Jesus was loved by him, and it was not hard to note it. M.C. 214. *My a wór prág o ganso*, I know how it was with him. O.M. 185. *An brassa egé yn pow gans púp ol ty o gylwys*, the greatest that was in the country by every body thou wast called. R.D. 1096. *Ydh o ow fous ha'm Brustplat purpur garow dhum strothé*, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me. R.D. 2591. W. *oedh*. Arm. *oa*.

O, v. subs. Ye are. *Yn mës duech why hep terry chy, ha hep alwhedh; gylwys ó why, pen arlythy, gordheuch an bédh*, come ye out without breaking house, and without a key; ye are called, chief lords, honour ye the tomb. R.D. 325. An abbreviated form of *oh*, which again is a softened form of *och* or *ouch*, qd. v.

OAN, s. m. A lamb. Pl. *ein*, *ean*, *ennes*. *Whet avar prýs soper yw; tân brás an oan re a lyw kyns y vós methen restys*, it is yet early supper time; the great fire will brown the lamb too much before it be quite roasted. P.C. 697. Written in Corn. Voc. *oin*, qd. v.

OAR, s. f. The earth. *An 'oar*, the earth. *Llwyd*, 66. *An 'oar*, is for *an noar*, and that again an euphonic mutation of *an doar*. See *Doar*.

OBBA, adv. Here. *Pryce*. Written by Llwyd, 65, 248, *ybba*; being the latest corruption of *omma*, qd. v.

OBEL, adv. Afar off, aloof. *Pryce*. Generally written *a bel*. See *Pell*.

OBER, s. m. A work, deed, operation. Plur. *oberow*, *oberedh*. *Arluth néf, roy dhym gûl da yn púp ober a wrellyn*, Lord of heaven, give me to do well in every work that I do. O.M. 445. *Eddrek mûr a'n kemas rág an ober re wressé*, great sorrow seized him for the work he had done. M.C. 220. *Rák agan drók ober kens*, for our evil deed before. P.C. 2902. *Wogé ow da oberow*, after my good works. R.D. 2599. *Pup urol oberedh da, guyn bÿs cymmys a'n gwrello*, always good works, happy as many as do them. O.M. 604. *Dhe gûl drók tra, ha dynaché oberow da*, to do evil things, and to reject good works. P.C. 13. W. *ober*. Arm. *ober*, † *euber*, pl. *euffrou*. Ir. *obair*. Gael. *obair*. Manx, *obbyr*. Lat. *opere*.

OBERETH, adj. Full of works. *Obereth dremas a dýff, yn ér-na rych ef a vjdh; drok dhén yn gýdh-na goef, dhe Grist a fýdh a'n barth clédh*, full of works the very good shall come, then rich he shall be; the wicked man on that day, woe to him; on the left side to Christ he shall be. M.C. 259.

OBEROR, s. m. A worker, a workman. Corn. Vocab. *operarius*. *Droch-oberor*, maleficus, an evil-worker. Comp. of *ober*, and *gór*, a man. Arm. *oberer*, *oberour*.

OBERWAS, s. m. A work servant, or fellow. *Pryce*. Comp. of *ober*, and *gwás*, a servant.

OBERY, v. a. To work, to labour, to make. Part. and preterite, *oberys*. *Pûr ryel an ré-ma yw oberys, del vynyñ agan honan*, very royal these are wrought, as we would ourselves. O.M. 15. *Mar pue drók a oberys, tróch y hy gans dhe gledhé*, if it was evil that she did, kill her with thy sword. O.M. 291. *Ha kemmys a'n gordhyo ef, gans mûr ioy y tue dhén néf dre y dhadder oberys*, and as many as worship him, with great joy

- they shall come to heaven, by his goodness made. R.D. 1224. W. *oberu*. Arm. *ober*. Lat. *opero*.
- OBIL, s. m. A peg. Corn. Voc. *clavus*. Another form of *Ebil*, qd. v.
- OBMA, adv. Here, in this place. *Llwyd*, 65, 248. † *Yn haval dhynmo obma ymadge dean gwregaf shapya*, in likeness to me here the image of man I did form. C.W. 182. A late corruption of *omma*, qd. v.
- OCH, v. subs. Ye are. *Euch, whyleuch dhymmo Pilat; godhfedheuch ma na veuch bad; tús óch a prys*, go seek for me Pilate; see that ye be not foolish; ye are men of account. R.D. 1775. More generally written *ouch*, qd. v.
- OCH, interj. Oh. *Och, tru, tru, me re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, sad, sad, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 249. *Mar ny dhue dhum confortyé, ow mornynng vjdh och ha tru*, if he will not come to comfort me, my mourning will be "oh" and "sad." R.D. 438. *Ha'y gân a vjdh och, goef, dhe'n bjs-ma pan fue genys*, and his song shall be "oh"; woe is he, to this world when he was born. R.D. 2313. W. *ach*, † *oia*, † *oi*. Arm. *ah*, † *ach*. Ir. *o*, *ogh*, *ugh*. Gael. *och*. Manx, *ogh*.
- ODGHA, prep. After. † *Odzha henna*, afterwards. *Pryce*. Written by *Llwyd*, *udzha*, being a corruption of *wogé*, qd. v.
- ODION, s. m. An ox, a bullock. Corn. Voc. *bos*. In late Cornish corrupted into *udzheon*, *odgan*. *Pryce*. W. *eidion*. Arm. *ejenn*, *ijenn*, *ejonn*.
- ODN, card. num. One. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *on*, id. qd. *un*, or *onan*, qd. v.
- ODZHI, v. subs. Ye are. † *Hwi odzhi a gweles*, ye are seeing. *Llwyd*, 246. A late corruption of *ysouch*, qd. v.
- ODHIWORTO, comp. pron. From him. *Llwyd*, 244. More correctly *adhicorto*, qd. v.
- ODHOM, s. m. Want, necessity, need. Pl. *odhommow*. *Pjth ew an odhom dynny cafus lafur a'n par-na*, what is use for us to have labour of that sort? O.M. 967. *Na porth dout, me á genes, mar pjth odhom dhe'th weres*, have no fear, I will go with thee, if it will be necessary to help thee. R.D. 596. *Deuch yn rág ketep onan lemyrn yn ow odhommow*, come ye forth every one now in my necessities. O.M. 2684. Written also *edhom*, qd. v.
- ODHOMECEC, adj. Necessitous, needy, poor. Pl. *odhomegyon*. *Rák ty yw Dew galloge, dhe púp a vo odhommek, warnos a pyssé mercy*, for thou art a mighty God, to all who are needy, on thee who call for mercy. R.D. 2377. *Ha ty ow kúl kemmys da púp úr dhe odhomegyon*, and thou doing so much good always to the needy. P.C. 2636. Written also *edhomog*, qd. v.
- OEL, s. m. Oil. *Pryce*. Borrowed from the English.
- OER, s. m. An hour. *Pryce*. Another form of *our*, qd. v.
- OEZENZ, v. subs. They were. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *esens*, qd. v. W. *oedhent*.
- OEZYH, v. subs. Ye were. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *esouch*, qd. v. W. *oedhych*.
- OEZYN, v. s. We were. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *esen*, qd. v.
- OF, v. subs. I am. 1 pers. s. pres. of irr. v. *bós*. *Glán óf a wós an dremas*, I am clean from the blood of the supremely good. M.C. 149. *Parys óf dhe lafuryé*, I am ready to act. O.M. 940. *Why re leveryys ow bós, ha púr wjth yn della óf*, ye have said I am, and very truly so I am. P.C. 1494. *Lemmyn ydh óf vy yachjys a púp dysys*, now I am healed from every disease. R.D. 1741. Written in late Cornish *óv*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *ówv*. Arm. *ounn*, † *óf*. Ir. † *am*. Sansc. *asmi*. Gr. *εἰμι*. Lat. *sum*.
- OFEREN, s. f. The mass. *An bara-ma kymereuch dheuch lemman yn ketep pen, hag anodho ol dybreuch; ow corf yw, re'n oferen, kepar del leveryys dheuch*, this bread take ye to you now every head, and of it all eat, my body it is, by the mass, like as I said to you. P.C. 764. W. *oferen*. Arm. *oferen*.
- OFERGUGOL, s. m. A cope. Corn. Vocab. *casula*. Comp. of *ofer* for *oferiat*, a priest, and *cugol*, a hood.
- OFERIAT, s. m. A priest. Corn. Vocab. *presbiter*. W. *ofeiriad*. From the Lat. *offero*, to offer.
- OFFRYN, s. m. An offering. *A Dás Dew, luen a byté, tan resyf dheworthyf ve ow degé, ha'm offryn glán*, O Father God, full of pity, take, receive from me my tithe and my offering pure. O.M. 504. *An Tás a wúrk ow formyé, a'm offryn re woffé grás*, the Father who created me, to my offering may he acknowledge favour. O.M. 530. *Ple ma an offryn, a dás, a vjdh leskys dhe Dhew rás, rág y wordhyé*, where is the offering, O father, (that) shall be burnt to the God of grace, for worshipping him? O.M. 1316. W. *offrum*.
- OFFRYNE, v. a. To offer. Part. *offrynnys*. *Hag ol agas gwjth dhegé dhodho gwetyeuch offrynné, ha'y lesky del yrchys ef*, and all your true tithe, to him take ye care to offer, and burn, as he hath enjoined. O.M. 441. *My ny vynnaf offrynné ol ow degé*, I will not offer all my tithe. O.M. 500. *Degé ol agan edhyn, bestes yn wédh maga ta, warnydh my a offryn yn gordhyans dhe'n Tás quella*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well, I will offer upon it, in worship to the best Father. O.M. 1183. *Ow máp Ysac offrynnys ef a vjdh war an men-edh*, my son Isaac offered he shall be on the mountain. O.M. 1287.
- OGAS, adj. Near, neighbouring. Written also *oges* and *ogos*. *Manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bonas trylys*, that the evil one may not be turned near thee. M.C. 19. *Pylat éth yn més a'y hell yn un lowarth a'n gevo; ogas o, nyng-esa pell*, Pilate went out of his hall into a garden (that) he had; near it was, it was not far. M.C. 140. *Ha dh'y notyé drys an wlás a ogas hag a bell*, and to make known through the country, anear and afar. M.C. 249. *Púr oges yw dhe ancow*, very near is thy death. P.C. 2660. *Rág fals Judas, nép a'm guerthas, ogas yma*, for false Judas, who has sold me, is near. P.C. 1102. In late Cornish it was used as a substantive. *Ogas*, a neighbour. *Llwyd*, 173. It is also written by him *agos*, qd. v. W. *agos*. Arm. *egos*. Ir. *agus*, † *acus*, † *ocus*, *focus*. Gael. *fogus*. Manx, *aggys*, *faggys*. Gr. *ἐγγύς*. Lat. *angustus*.
- OGE, v. subs. Thou art. *Mars ogé Crist máb Davy, dés a'n grows heb pystegé*, if thou art Christ the son of David, come from the cross without magic. M.C. 197. *Moyes, del ogé dén más, my a'd pjs ow sawyé*, Moses, as thou art a good man, I pray thee to heal me. O.M. 1767. *Ogé, gy, a cowyth da, onen a dús an dén-ma*, art thou, O good fellow, one of the people of this man? P.C. 1234. A corrupted form of *osé*, qd. v.
- OGO, s. f. A cave, a cavern. "Caves along the shore

- are still called *ogos* in Cornwall by the present inhabitants." *Polwhele's Vocabulary*. W. *ogov*. Arm. *caff*. Ir. *uagh*, *cuas*. Gael. *uagh*. Manx, *oghe*, *ooig*. Lat. *cavea*.
- OH, s. m. An ox. Pl. *ohan*. † *Gora an ohan en arder*, put the oxen in the plough. *Pryce*. The singular was not in use, but *ohan* was used for the plural of *odion*, or † *udzheon*. W. *ych*, pl. *ychen*. Arm. pl. *ochen*, *ohen*. Ir. *agh*, † *segh*. Gael. *agh*. Sansc. *uksha*. Goth. *auhs*. Germ. *ochs*, *ochse*. Ang. Sax. *oxa*. Eng. *ox*.
- OH, v. sub. Ye are. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *ôch*, qd. v.
- OH, interj. Oh, woe is me. *Llwyd*, 249. A later form of *och*, qd. v.
- OI, s. m. An egg. *Llwyd*, 110. Plur. *oiow*. *Pryce*. *Melin-oi*, the yelk of an egg. *Llwyd*, 175. Written also *oy*, qd. v.
- OILET, s. m. A frying pan. Corn. Voc. *frixorium*. Unknown to the other dialects.
- OIN, s. m. A lamb. Corn. Voc. *agnus*. Written in the Ordinalia *oan*, and *ôn*, qd. v. Pl. *ean*. W. *oen*, pl. *wyn*. Arm. *oan*, pl. *ein*. Ir. *uan*. Gael. *uan*. Manx, *eayn*. Lat. *agnus*. Cf. also Gr. *oiv*. = Lat. *ovem*.
- OIR, adj. Cold, frigid. Corn. Voc. *frigidus*. W. *oer*. Ir. *fuair*. Gael. *fuair*. Manx, *feayr*.
- OIS, v. subs. Thou art. † *Ti oiz a gwelez*, thou art seeing. *Llwyd*, 246. The general form is *ôs*, qd. v.
- OIV, s. m. I am. *Llwyd*, 247. A late form of *ôf*, qd. v.
- OL, s. m. A mark, trace, impression, footstep. Pl. *olow*. *Me a wêl ôl treys ow thâs*, I see the impression of the feet of my father. C.W. 128. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys*, follow the prints of my feet, burnt. O.M. 711. *Avel olow aga threys, sych yns ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry like herbs. O.M. 760. W. *ôl*. Arm. *eul*. Ir. † *ol*. Gael. *ail*.
- OLAS, s. f. A hearth. *Llwyd*, 15. † *Hy oar gwîl padn da gen hy glawin, ha et hy ollas hy a delveth gowas lân*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool, and on her hearth she ought to have fire. *Pryce*. W. *aelwyd*. Arm. *aoled*, *oaled*. Ir. *eallagh*. Gael. *teallach*. Manx, *chiollagh*.
- OLE, v. a. To weep, to wail, to lament, to cry. *Yma kên dhym dhe olé daggrow goys yn gwîr hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep tears of blood, truly without doubt. O.M. 630. *Na allaf gueles yn fâs, kymmys daggrow re olys*, I cannot see well, so many tears I have wept. P.C. 2608. *Myrches a Ierusalem, na olouch, na na wreuch drem warnaf vy, nag onan vîth*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, nor make lament on me, not any one. P.C. 2640. *Kên dhe olé why a's bîdh*, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2644. *Garmé a wrêth, na ôl na scrîg*, cry out thou dost; weep not nor shriek. R.D. 853. Written also *wolé*, qd. v. W. *wylo*, *gwylo*. Arm. *gwela*. Ir. *guil*. Gael. *guil*. Manx, *gull*. Gr. *κλαίω*. Lat. *fleo*.
- OLEU, s. m. Oil. Corn. Vocab. *oleum*. Also an olive. *Gwedhan olew*, (W. *olewydhen*), an olive tree. *Llwyd*, 106. W. *olew*, † *oleu*; *eli*. Arm. *oleou*, † *oleo*; *eôl*, *eûl*. Ir. *ola*. Gael. *ola*, *uillidh*. Manx, *ooil*. Gr. *ἐλαιον*. Lat. *oleum*. Goth. *alêv*.
- OLEUBREN, s. m. An olive tree. Corn. Voc. *olea vel oliva*. (*Oleu—pren*.) W. *olewydhen*. Arm. *olivezen*.
- OLEWEN, s. f. An olive, a single olive. *Llwyd*, 106.
- OLIPHANT, s. m. An elephant. Corn. Voc. *elephans*. The late form was *olifans* *Llwyd*, 241. Arm. *olifant*. W. *elifant*, pl. *elifaint*, in *Mabinogion*. The animal is well designated by the W. *cawrvil*, lit. a gigantic beast.
- OLL, adj. All, every. *Mâb Marea leun a râs, oll y vôdh a ve clewys*, the son of Mary full of grace, all his wish was heard. M.C. 9. *Mâb dên heb ken ys baru nyn gevas oll y vewnas*, the Son of Man without other than bread hath not had all his life. M.C. 12. There being no difference in sound, it is written as often *ol*. *Yn pesweré, gwreys perfydh dhe'n beys ol golowys glân*, on the fourth, be made perfect to all the earth bright lights. O.M. 34. *My a wra dhyso parow pûp ûr ol râg dhe weres*, I will make to thee an equal every hour to help thee. O.M. 101. W. *oll*, † *ol*, *holl*. Arm. *oll*, *holl*. Ir. *oll*, *uile*, † *huile*. Gael. *uile*. Manx, *ooilley*. Gr. *ὅλος*. Goth. *alls*. Germ. *all*. Eng. *all*.
- OLGALLUSEC, adj. Almighty. *Me ew henwis Dew an Tâs, olgallusec dres pûp tra*, I am called God the Father, almighty above every thing. C.W. 1. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tâs olgallusec, gwrêar an nêf, hag an 'oar*, I believe in God the Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth. *Pryce*. Comp. of *oll*, and *gallusec*, mighty. W. *ollalluog*, *hollalluog*. Arm. *hollchalloudek*.
- OLGALLUSTER, adj. Almighty. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tâs olgalluster, gwrêar an nêf, hag an 'oar*, I believe in God the Father, almighty, maker of heaven and earth. *Hag a'n barth dychow dorn Dew olgalluster yma ow sedhé*, and on the right hand of God the Father almighty he is sitting. *Pryce*.
- OLVA, s. f. A weeping, lamentation. *An dûs vâs a dhe-serya dhedhé gulâs nêf o kyllys, gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Crist a ve meviys*, the good people desired for themselves the country of heaven (that) was lost; with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved. M.C. 4. W. *wylva*, *gwylva*. Arm. *gwelvan*.
- OM, pron. My, mine; in my, from my; me. *Me a gris yn ta spedye om negis haneth yn nôs*, I believe I shall speed well in my business this very night. M.C. 63. *Mês mara kewsys yn ta, ha'n gwryoneth y synsy, prâg om gwysgeth yn delma, nyngyw mernas belyny*, but if I have spoken well, and have held the truth, why dost thou strike me thus? it is nought but villainy. M.C. 82. *Yn mêdh an gôff, clevas brâs ês om dewleff devethys*, says the smith, a great disease is come on my hands. M.C. 156. *Drok handlê, del om kyry, pan gyffy dalhen ynno*, handle him roughly, as thou lovest me, when thou shalt have hold in him. P.C. 991. *Why am gwêl ow terlentry, splanna es an Tâs defry; henna cressouch om bosaf*, ye see me glittering, brighter than the Father truly; this believe ye that I am. C.W. 18. *Om corf ve gwressys honna*, of my body was she made. C.W. 30. (See also *dom*, *dhom*, to my.) Written also *ym*, qd. v. W. *ym*.
- OM, a particle used in composition to form reflexive verbs. As *cregy*, to hang; *omgregy*, to hang one's self. *Gwrey*, to make; *omwrey*, to make one's self. *Em* and *ym* are similarly used in Cornish, qd. v. W. *ym*, † *em*, † *im*, † *om*. Arm. *en em*, † *em*. Ir. † *imme*, † *im*, † *imm*, † *imb*.
- OMA, v. subs. I am. *Ha del oma marrek lén*, and as I am a trusty knight. O.M. 2150. *Lavar dhymmo hep lettyé, oma vy nêp a'th werthas dhe'n Hudhewon dhe*

- ladhé*, tell me without delaying, am I he who hath sold thee to the Jews to kill. P.C. 755. *Aban oma dasserschys, dew hugens deydh dyvythys bjdh pan fo nós*, since I am risen; forty days ended will be when it is night. R.D. 2436. *Gwjr re gewsys yredy, yn médh Crist, mychtern oma*, thou hast spoken truly indeed, says Christ, a king I am. M.C. 102. An enlarged form of *óf*, qd. v.
- OMBROVY, v. a. To prove one's self. (*Om—provy.*) *Ydh ombrovas gwan dyack may'dh óf poyntyes dhe bayn brás*, I have proved myself a weak husbandman, so that I am appointed to great pain. C.W. 68.
- OMDENNA, v. a. To withdraw one's self, to go out, to depart. *Dre virtu an scrifé, pēb dhe vēs a omdennas*, by virtue of the writing every one withdrew himself out. M.C. 33, 68. *Pedyr a omdennas yn ūr-na del rebechsé*, Peter went out in that hour that he had sinned. M.C. 86. Comp. of *om*, and *tenna*, to draw. Written also *ymdena*, qd. v. Welsh. *ymdynnu*. Arm. *temtenna*. Buhez, 4. 3.
- OMDESEVY, v. a. To throw one's self down, to fall. *Ahanas ydhew scrifys bōs eledh worth dhe wythé rāg own yw dh'omdesevys, dhe droys worth meyn dhe dochyé*, of thee it is written that angels are guarding thee, for fear it is that thou fall, (and) dash thy foot against a stone. M.C. 14. Comp. of *om*, and *desevy*, to throw down, qd. v.
- OMDHAL, v. a. To hold one's self, to repress; to withstand, to resist, to repugn; to strive, to quarrel, to fight. *Llwyd*, 51, 139, 141, 249. Comp. of *om*, and *dal*, to hold. W. *ymdhal*.
- OMDHYCHTYE, v. a. To dight or prepare one's self. *An bewnans ny re gollas, hag yn wēdh agan flechys; omdhychtyen, trussen an wlās, fyan na veny kefys*, we have lost our life, and also our children; let us dight ourselves, let us cross the country, let us flee that we be not taken. M.C. 246. Comp. of *om*, and *dychtyé*, to dight, qd. v.
- OMGAMMA, v. a. To bend one's self, to make wry. *Hag y ee dhe ben dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre; gwethé godhyans aga meyn, orth Ihesus a omgamé*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly faces; the worst their mouths knew, to Jesus they made wry. M.C. 196. Comp. of *om*, and *camma*, to bend. W. *ymgammu*.
- OMGREGY, v. a. To hang one's self. *Iudas éth a dhe-sempys a neyl tu dhe omgregy; cafas daffar pūr parys, lovan crjff rāg y sensy*, Judas went forthwith on one side to hang himself; he found convenience very ready, a strong rope to hold him. M.C. 105. Comp. of *om*, and *cregy*, to hang. Written also *ymgregy*, qd. v. W. *ymgrogi*.
- OMGWEDHE, v. a. To cover one's self. *Agen corfow nooth gallas; omgwedhen ny gans deel glās*, our bodies are become naked; let us cover ourselves with green leaves. C.W. 62. Comp. of *om*, and *gwedhé*, another form of *cudhé*, qd. v.
- OMLADH, v. a. To cut off mutually, to fight. *Urry, ow marrek quella, my a vynsa dhe pysy, gor ost genes yrvys da, dhe omladh, del y'm kerry*, Uriah, my best knight, I would pray thee, take with thee a host well armed, to fight, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2141. Comp. of *om*, and *ladhé*, to cut. Written also *emladh*, qd. v. W. *ymladh*.
- OMLANA, v. a. To cleanse one's self, to become clean. *Ihesu Crist yn pow may'the, ef a sawyé an glevyon, dal na bodhar ny asé, nag omlanas nag onon*, Jesus Christ in the country that he went; he healed the sick; blind nor deaf he left not (that) was not cured, not one. M.C. 25. Comp. of *om*, and *glanhys*, to cleanse, qd. v. W. *ymlanhau*.
- OMMA, adv. Here, in this place. *Omma ny wreuch why trygé, euch yn mēs a dhysympys*, here ye shall not stay, go out immediately. O.M. 317. *Ol dhe'n bestes ūs omma a géf bōs lour dewdhek mýs*, all the beasts (that) are here shall have food enough twelve months. O.M. 1059. *How otté an pren omma, nyns ūs tecka yn wlās-ma*, ho! behold this piece of wood, there is not a fairer in the country. P.C. 2558. *Prāg na dhōns genas omma*, why came they not here with thee? M.C. 78. *Mýns ūs omma cuntullys*, all that are gathered here. M.C. 92. "O is often pronounced in Cornish, as in the English words, *honey*, *money*, &c. For *omma*, here, *newodhow*, *news*, &c. are read *ymma*, *newydhov*." *Llwyd*, 228. W. *yma*, *tyman*, (in the place.) Arm. *ama*, *ma*.
- OMMELY, v. a. To turn aside, to remove. *En benenas yn delma yntredhé a leverys; dheworth an bēdh an meyn-ma dhynny pu a'n ommelys*, the women thus said among themselves, these stones from the tomb, who has removed them for us. M.C. 253. *Me a'th wisk, harlot jawdyn, may'dh omelly dhe'th kylban*, I will strike thee, rogue, rascal, that thou fall on thy back. C.W. 82. Written also *umhelys*, qd. v. W. *ymchwelyd*.
- OMSAWYA, v. a. To save one's self. *Rāg omsawya ow honyn, keffrys ow gwrék ha'w flehys, an lester a vjdh genyn, der weras Dew, uskys gurjys*, for saving myself, also my wife and children, the ship shall be by us, through the help of God, quickly made. C.W. 172. Comp. of *om*, and *sawyé*, to save.
- OMSCEMYNY, v. a. To excommunicate, to curse. Part. *omscemunys*. *Ke dhe vēs, omscemunys, dhe dhyveyth vēth yn tewolgow*, go thou away, accursed, to a wilderness ever into darkness. M.C. 17. *Omskemynys lower ydhové, nyngew reis skemyna moy*, accursed enough I am, there is not need to curse more. C.W. 88. *A gan Cain omskemynys ow nāb Abel yw ledhys*, Oh, by Cain the accursed my son Abel is killed. C.W. 90. Written also *ymscemyny*, qd. v.
- OMSETTYA, v. a. To set one's self. *Te na yllyth omwethé un prés yn geydh na pechy, pan omsettyas dhe demptyé guthyl péch nēb na ylly*, thou canst not keep thyself a moment in the day that thou wilt not sin, when he set himself to tempt Him who could not commit sin. M.C. 20. Comp. of *om*, and *settya*, to set.
- OMWERAS, v. a. To help one's self. *Cooth yw ef hag avlethys, panna ylla omveras, y vaw ny venna bōs*, complaisant he is and witty, why could he not take care of himself, his boy I will not be. C.W. 84. Comp. of *om*, and *gweres*, to help. Written also *ymweres*, qd. v.
- OMWETHE, v. a. To keep or preserve one's self. *Te na yllyth omwethé un prés yn geydh na pechy*, thou canst not keep thyself a moment in the day that thou wilt not sin. M.C. 20. *Kyns yn ta ef a ylly tūs a búb drók ol sawyé; lemmyn gans ol y vestry ragon ny wōr omwethé*, before well he was able to save people from every ill, now with all his power he knows not how to keep himself from us. M.C. 194. *An dén-ma re drehevys, gallas ny wodhan pelé lemman na veny ledhys nyng-es*

fordh dhe omwethé, this man has arisen, he has gone we know not where ; now there is no way to keep ourselves that we be not slain. M.C. 245. Comp. of *om*, and *gwethé*, to keep. Written also *ymwythé*, qd. v.

OMWRELLE, v. a. To make one's self, to pretend, to feign. *Y hylwys en Edhewon, lahys és yn pow a dro, may rŷs y ladhé yn scon mychtern néb a omwrello*, the Jews cried out ;—the laws in the country about are, that he must be slain forthwith who would make himself a king. M.C. 121. *Rág mychtern a omwrello, dhe Sesar yw contrary*, for he that would make himself a king is hostile to Cæsar. M.C. 146. Comp. of *om*, and *gwrellé*, to make. Written also *ymwryl*, qd. v.

OMWREY, v. a. To make one's self, to pretend, to feign. *Dhynny yma laha, may rŷs y vonas ledhys, rág máb Du ef a omwra*, we have a law, that he must be killed, for he makes himself Son of God. M.C. 143. *Yn medhens, mar omwreyth cláff, gordhewyth te a'n prenvyth*, say they ;—if thou makest thyself sick, very diligently thou shalt pay for it. M.C. 155. *Mars ola mar fŷr war an bŷs del omwressys, lemmyn dyswa ha wra cŷr*, if thou art so wise in the world, as thou madest thyself, now shew and work a cure. M.C. 191. Comp. of *om*, and *gwrey*, to make. Written also *ymwrey*, qd. v.

ON, v. subs. We are. 1 pers. pl. pres. of *bŷs*. *Onan ha try ōn yn gwŷr, en Tás, ha'n Máp, ha'n Spyrŷs*, one and three we are in truth, the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 3. *A Dás del ōn dhe wythres, a bol hag a lyys formys, bŷdh dynny nerth ha gweres, rág warnas prest ny a bŷs*, O Father, as we are thy work, made of clay and mire, be to us, strength and help, for to thee we ever pray. O.M. 1069. *An Tás Dew, re bo gordhyys ; synsŷs mŷr ōn dh'y garé*, the Father God be worshipped ; we are much bound to love him. O.M. 1126. *A Dás, veneges re by ; lemmyn saw ol ōn nyny agan dysses*, O Father, be blessed ; now we are all cured of our diseases. O.M. 2024. *Dynnythys ōn hep danger*, come we are without delay. P.C. 1869. W. *ŷm*. Arm. *omp*.

ON, s. f. An ash. *Llwyd*, 240. Called also *onnan*, or *onnen*, and *enwedhan*. (See *Onnen*.) W. *on*. Arm. *ounn*.

ONAN, s. m. One, an individual, a single person or thing. *Onan ha try ōn yn gwŷr*, one and three we are in truth. O.M. 3. *Scon a onan a'th asow, my a wra dhyso parow*, forthwith from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal. O.M. 99. *Awot omma onan da ragon ordenys parys*, behold here is a good one, intended for us ready. O.M. 1719. *Dén a'n geffé cans dawas, ha'y kentrevék saw onan*, a man may possess a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one. O.M. 2231. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom yskerens*, one of you this night has sold me to my adversaries. P.C. 736. *Ny glowys drók nag onan ef the wŷl bythqueth yn beys*, no one has heard any evil that he has done in the world. P.C. 2435. Written also *onen*, and *onon*. See *Un*.

ONEST, adj. Honest, honourable, decent. *Rág mychtern nag emperour onest ny vŷdh ow gwelas*, for a king or emperor it would not be decent to see me. R.D. 1946. W. *gonest*, *onest*. Arm. *onest*. Lat. *honestus*.

ONI, v. imp. We are. (*On—ni*.) *Del ony onen ha try, Tás ha Máp yn trynyte*, as we are one and three, Father and Son in Trinity. O.M. 57. *Yn ŷr-na y fŷdh clewys, del ony gansé brewys*, in that hour it will be

heard, as we are wounded by them. R.D. 573.

ONNEN, s. f. An ash tree, a single ash. Corn. Vocab. *fraxus*. An ash in general was *on*, qd. v. The term used for the plural was *enwydh*, comp. of *on*, ash, and *gwŷdh*, trees. W. *on*, *onnen*, pl. *ynn*. Arm. *onn*, *ounn*, *ounnen*, pl. *ounnennou*, *ounn*. Ir. *fuinsean*, *oinseann*, *†uinsenn*, *†huinnius*. Gael. *uinseann*. Manx, *ugin*. Gr. *γελασονέν*, (*centunculum herba Gallis*.) Dioscor. 3,120.

OOL, v. a. He shall weep. *Ty a'n ool, ha lyas mŷl, kyn 'dhotá skynnys yn wharth*, thou shalt weep, and many thousands, though thou art fallen into laughter. C.W. 168. Another form of *ól*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *olé*, qd. v.

OR, v. irr. He knows, he knows how, he is able. *†Ni ōr dén véth*, no one at all knows. *Llwyd*, 244. *†Piwa ōr*, who knoweth ? 252. *†Mi ōr*, I can ; *mi ōr mŷs*, I can go. *†N'or mi*, I cannot. 124. *†N'ora vi screfa na mui*, I can write no more. 250. A late form of *wŷr*, qd. v.

ORCHINAT, s. m. A shoe. Corn. Voc. *calciamentum*. More exactly translated by the Fr. *chaussure*. W. *arch-enad*, apparel, including shoes ; *archen*, a shoe. Arm. *archennad*, *†archen*.

ORD, prep. Of, by, on, in, with. *Mar a mynnyth govynny ord en kéth re a's clewas*, if thou wilt ask of the same persons (that) heard them. M.C. 80. *Ha'y ŷll léff a ve tackis ord en grows fast may 'thesé*, and one of his hands was nailed on the cross, so that it was fast. M.C. 179. An orthographical variation of *orth*, qd. v.

ORDENE, v. a. To order, to ordain, to appoint. Written also *ordeyné*, *ordyné*, *ordné*. Part. *ordenys*, *ordnys*. *Nefré gustyth dh'y gorty, me a orden bŷs benen*, ever obedient to her husband, I ordain woman to be. O.M. 296. *Yma gorhyl créf ordnys*, there is a strong ship ordained. O.M. 1040. *Awot omma onan da, ragon ordenys parys*, behold here a good one, intended for us ready. O.M. 1720. *Hag ordeyneuch guythysy dh'aga aspyé*, and appoint guards to watch them. O.M. 2038. *Orden dhé'th tŷs hy knoukyé*, order thou thy people to beat her. O.M. 2676. *Kepar del ordenas ow thás dymmo vy yn lowené*, as my Father ordained for me in joy. P.C. 809. *Me a vyn lemmyn ordné*, I will now ordain. O.M. 2599. *Ordneuch bar dhe ysedhé*, order ye a bar to be placed. P.C. 2225. *Me a'th cusulsé ordyné tŷs dhe wythé bédh an treylor yw marow*, I would advise thee to order men to guard the grave of the traitor (that) is dead. R.D. 336. *Me a ordyn ragdho cales paynys may geffo*, I will ordain for him pains that he have. R.D. 1986. Borrowed from the English. So W. *ordeinio*.

ORRACH, s. m. Dung. *Pryce*. Ir. *otrach*. Gael. *otrach*.

ORS, s. f. A bear. Corn. Voc. *ursus*. W. *arth*. Arm. *ours*. Ir. *†ursa*. Gr. *ἀρκτος*. Lat. *ursus*, *ursa*. Sansc. *arksas*.

ORTE, comp. pron. By or upon them. *Ny vynnaf orta bones na pel ena yn dyses*, I will not that they be any longer there in misery. O.M. 1431. *Orté*, thereon. *Llwyd*, 244. Comp. of *orth*, and *é*, which is always used in composition for *y* them. Written also *worté*, qd. v. W. *wrthynt*. Arm. *out hó*. Ir. *†friú*, *†friusom*.

ORTO, comp. pron. By or upon him, or it. (*Orth—o*.) *Rum fey, mŷr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a ŷl dén orto bewé*, by my faith, a great folly it is to go to burn a thing (that) a man can live upon it. O.M. 475.

Govyn orto mar a'm bŷdh, ask of him if I shall have. O.M. 693. A'n bēdh ef a syvys, rāk hydnew ny a geusys ol orto ef, from the tomb he has risen, for to-day we have spoken all to him. R.D. 1374. Written also wortō, qd. v. W. wrtho, † wrthaw. Arm. out-hann, † outaff. Ir. † fris.

ORTY, comp. pron. By or upon her. (Orth-hy.) Rāg orty ty dhe golé, mŷl vāp mam a veydh damneys, because thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 323. Rŷs ew dhym kewsel defry orth ow gwrék kyns mōs a dré; mās ellen hep cous orty, hy colon hy a torsé, I must speak really to my wife before going from home; if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2173. Written also worty, qd. v. wrthi. Arm. out-hi, † outy. Ir. † frie.

ORTH, prep. At, by, to, for, with. Y lavaraf, nēf ha tŷr, bedhens formys orth ow brŷs, I say, heaven and earth, let them be created by my judgment. O.M. 8. Ha, Dew, mŷr orth ow offryn, and, God, look at my offering. O.M. 505. Rāg colé orth un venen gulān ef re gollas an plās, for listening to a woman he has completely lost the place. O.M. 919. Ke wēth tressé treveth dh'y, ha mŷr gwel orth an wedhen, go yet the third time to it, and look thou better at the tree. O.M. 800. Pŷth yw an cusyl wella orth an dra-ma, what is the best advice for this thing? R.D. 15. Orth is used with the infinitive mood to form the participle active when governing pronouns, which are placed between in their adjectival forms. An avel, orth y dyrry, the apple plucking it. O.M. 195. Ow scollyé agan gwara, ha'n fēr, orth y tystryw, scattering our wares, and the fair, destroying it. P.C. 342. Ow colon yw mŷr hudhys, nŷns ūs peyn orth ow greffya, my heart is greatly exalted, no pain is afflicting me. R.D. 484. Us whēt dhe'th corf galarow, na torment orth dhe greffyé, are there yet pains to thy body, or torment afflicting thee? R.D. 488. Orth y sywé lyes gwās, ny yllons bōs nyfyrŷs, following him many fellows, they could not be numbered. R.D. 557. Namnag esof ow merwel, orth agas gortos, I am almost dying, waiting for you. R.D. 2146. Written also worth, qd. v. W. worth. Arm. ouch, oud † ouz, † oz.

ORTHEUCH, comp. pron. Of, from, to you. (Orth-chwi.) Yma dhymmo mŷr dysyr, a wodhfes ortheuch an gwŷr; pyw ouch, levereuch henna, I have a great desire to know of you the truth; who are ye? tell that. R.D. 195. Mear a rās dhe why; ow ry cusyl dhym, ortheuch me a vyn cola, much thanks to you; giving counsel to me, to you I will hearken. C.W. 52. Written also worthouch, qd. v. W. wrthych. Arm. ouzouch, † ozoch, † ouzouchuy. Ir. † frib, † fribsi.

ORTHYF, comp. pron. Of, from, to, against me. (Orth-mi.) Eva prāg na dhueté nēs rāg cous orthyf, Eve, why comest thou not nearer, to speak to me? O.M. 150. Ow māp kerra, pendra vynta orthyf govyn, my dearest son, what wilt thou ask of me? O.M. 1312. Serry orthyf ny rés dhys, to be angry with me thou needest not. O.M. 2524. Written also orthaf. Orthaff mar mynnyth colé, if thou wilt listen to me. M.C. 175. Golsowoch a der drō orthaf ve, mŷns és omma, hearken ye round about to me, all that are here. C.W. 104. Written also worthyf, qd. v. W. wrthyv. Arm. ouz-in. Ir. † friumm, † frimsa.

ORTHYN, comp. pron. Of, from, to, against us. (Orth—

ni.) Lavar dhymmo, ty venen, an frūt ple russys tyrry; mara pe a'n kéth echen o dyfynnys orthyn ny, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit, was it of that same sort which was forbidden to us? O.M. 212. Written also worthyn, qd. v. W. wrthym. Arm. ouz-omp. Ir. † frinn, † frinni.

ORTHYS, comp. pron. Of, from, to, against thee. (Orth—ti.) Dewolow hep nyver, pŷp ūr orthys ow scrynkyé, devils without number always grinning at thee. O.M. 570. Noe, rāk kerengé orthys, my ny gemeré neffré trom dŷal war ol an veyŷ, Noah, for love to thee, I will never take heavy vengeance on all the world. O.M. 1207, 1231. Written also worthys, qd. v. W. wrthyt. Arm. ouz-id. Ir. † frit, † friut, † fritso, † fritsu.

OS, v. subs. Thou art. 2 pers. s. pres. of bōs. Yn mēdh an lader arall, drōk dhēn ōs kepar del vēs, says the other robber, a bad man thou art as thou hast been. M.C. 192. Arloth Dew a'n nēf, an Tās, kepar del ōs luen a rās, venytha gordhyys re by, Lord, God of heaven, the Father, as thou art full of grace, for ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 106. A Dās, benyges del ōs, dhe arhadow me a wra, O Father, blessed as thou art, thy commands I will do. O.M. 1033. Pyw ōs a gews mar huhel, who art thou (that) speakest so high? O.M. 1368. Nŷns yw aga Dew pleysys genes gy, pan ōs punsŷs, ty ha'th pobel, mar cales, their God is not pleased with thee, when thou art punished, thou and thy people, so severely. O.M. 1563. W. ōyt. Arm. oud.

OSA, v. subs. Thou art. 2 pers. s. pres. of bōs. Written equally common osé. A Seth, osa dynnythys agy dhe yet Paradys, lavar dhym pandra wylsta, O Seth, thou art come within the gate of Paradise, tell me what thou sawest. O.M. 763. Arluth, veneges re by, del osé Dew hep pehes, Lord, blessed be thou, as thou art God without sin. O.M. 1796. Kepar del osé sylwyas, as thou art a Saviour. P.C. 394. Del osa Dew dhyn ha pen, as thou art God to us, and head. P.C. 732. Aban osa mar gortes, ny a wra del leveryth, since thou art so courteous, we will do as thou sayest. R.D. 675. A nŷns osé pryeryn, ufereth yw dhys govyn pyw yw an marth a wharfé, if thou art not a stranger, it is idleness for thee to ask what is the wonder which has occurred. R.D. 1261. Osé is a composition of ōs, thou art, and the pronoun te; with the common corruption into se. It was also written osta. W. ōyt-ti.

OSAV, v. subs. I am. A late corruption of esof, qd. v. Written by Llwyd, 245, ossav and ossam.

OST, s. m. An army, a host. Urry, ow marrek quella, my a vynsa dhe pysy, gor ost genes yrvys da dhe omladh, del y'm kerry, Uriah, my best knight, I would pray thee, take with thee a host well armed to fight, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2141. Borrowed from the English.

OST, s. m. A host, an innkeeper. † An ost an tshei, the host of the house. Llwyd, 252. Borrowed from the English.

OSTA, v. subs. Thou art. (Os—te.) Gwra yn della, me a'th pŷs, par del osta jowl willy, do so, I pray thee, as thou art a wily devil. C.W. 31. Pew osta dhe és yn wedhan awartha gans trōs ha cās, who art thou that art in the tree above, with noise and song? C.W. 42. See also Ydhosta.

OSTEL, s. m. An inn, a mansion. My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drehevel dhym ostel, ynno jammes rāg tregé, I

- will make a village, and build myself a mansion, in it ever to dwell. O.M. 1711. W. *ostyl*. Fr. *hôtel*, † *hostel*. Eng. *hostel*, *hotel*.
- OSTES, s. f. A hostess. † *Ybma ma gen ostez nei, ha yynk eu hei*, here is our hostess, and young is she. *Llwyd*, 252.
- OSTIA, v. a. To lodge at an inn. † *Nenna mēdh e vester; Kebmer uith na rey ostia en tshei lebma vo dēn kōth demidhyz dhe bennen iynk*, then says his master; take care that thou do not lodge in a house where an old man is married to a young woman. *Llwyd*, 251.
- OSY, v. subs. Thou art. *Wolcom, ow mēp ōs yn nēf, wolcom fest osy gynef, ysē dhymmo a dhyow*, welcome, my son, thou art in heaven, very welcome thou art to me, sit on the right to me. R.D. 2627. Another form of *osa*, qd. v.
- OT, adv. Lo, behold. *Ot omma menedh huhel*, see here a high mountain. P.C. 125. *Ot an justys ow tōs dhyn*, see the magistrate coming to us. P.C. 370. *Arluth, ot omma an gwās*, Lord, see here the fellow. R.D. 1803. *Ot en corf yn trok gorrys*, behold the body in a box placed. R.D. 2183. An abbreviated form of *ottē*, qd. v.
- OTA, adv. Lo, behold. *Ota saw bōs war ow kŷn*, see the load of food on my back. O.M. 1053. *Ota coves pūr ahas*, behold a shower very dreadful. O.M. 1081. Another form of *ottē*, qd. v.
- OTA, v. subs. Thou art. *Lavar gwŷr dhymmo un gēr, mars ota mēb dēn ha Du*, tell me truly one word, if thou art son of man and God. M.C. 129. *Orth Crist ef a wovynnys, te dhēn, a blē ota gy*, of Christ he asked; thou man, whence art thou? M.C. 144. *Te Crist mars ota mar fūr war an bŷs del omwressys, lemmyn dyswa ha gwra cūr*, thou Christ, if thou art so wise, in the world as thou madest thyself, now shew and work a cure. M.C. 191. Written also *otē*. *Ytho mychtern otē se, yn mēdh Pylat yn ēr-na*, art thou a king, says Pilate then. M.C. 102. *En Edhewon dre envy a gewsys Crist rāg syndyē, Pylat Iustis otē se? Ihesus, gorweyth y dampnyē*, the Jews through envy said, to hurt Christ; Pilate art thou a Justice? take thou care to condemn Jesus. M.C. 107. The same word as *osa*, but containing the older form of *ōs*, (*ot—te*.) W. *wyt—ti*.
- OTTE, adv. Lo, behold, see. *Adam, ottē an puskes, ydhyn an nēf, ha'n bestes, kefrys yn tŷr hag yn mōr*, Adam, see the fishes, birds of the heaven and the beasts, equally in land and in sea. O.M. 117. *Ottē omma vē kunys, ha fast ef gynef kelmys, pūr wŷr, a dās*, behold here a load of fuel, and fast it is bound by me, very truly, O father. O.M. 1299. *Arluth, ottē ny genouch*, Lord, behold us with you. R.D. 1879. *Ottē an corf casadow ow tōs y ban*, see the hateful carcass coming up. R.D. 2278. Another form of *wettē*, qd. v.
- OTTE, v. subs. He is. *Llwyd*, 245. A form agreeing with W. *ydi*. Ir. *ata*.
- OTTEFE, adv. Behold him or it. (*Otte—fe*.) *Ottefē lemmyn keffys; dūs dhum arluth dyssempys*, behold him now taken; come thou to my lord immediately. R.D. 1902. Written also *ottevé*. *Ottevé musurys da, dēn yn bŷs ny'n musyr guel*, see it well measured, no man in the world will measure it better. O.M. 2513. *Ottevé ow crowedhē; my re wrūk y vusuré rag an kēth wheil-ma dewyth*, see it lying; I have measured it for this same work twice. O.M. 2567.
- OTTENSE, adv. Behold him or it. *Ottensē, kemereuch e, ha crousyouch ef a ver spys; my ny gafaf, rum lautē, dh'y ladhē kēn fŷth yn beys*, behold him, take ye him, and crucify him in a short time; I find not, by my truth, any cause in the world to kill him. P.C. 2165. *Nyns yw Ely a gylwa, seches dhodho yma; ef a'n gevē drōk wyras; ottensē gynef parys, bystel eysel kymyskys*, it is not Elias (that) he called; he is thirsty; he has found it a bad liquor; behold it with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed. P.C. 2975.
- OTTENSY, adv. Behold her, or it. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow pŷp ūr ol rāg dhe weres; Adam ottensy umma, ry hanow dhedhy hy gwra, dh'e'th pār rak hy kymmeres*, forthwith from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal, every hour to help thee; Adam, behold her here; do thou give a name to her, to take her for thy equal. O.M. 102. *Ottensy parys, a's gwyskens a dhesempys adro dhodho ef mar myn*, behold it ready, let him wear it immediately about him if he will. P.C. 1787.
- OTTENSY, adv. Behold them. *Ol dhe wovynnadow ty a fŷdh yn gwŷr hep gow; otensy gynef parys*, all thy demands thou shalt have truly, without a lie; see them all with me ready. P.C. 601. Written also *ottengy*. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gresouch, ottengy a wēl ol dheuch, kepar ha del leveryis*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, just as I said. P.C. 2689.
- OTTOMA, adv. See here. (*Otte—omma*.) *Ow ottoma an trōk hōrn; teuleuch why agas dyw dorn war an logol, ho!* see here the iron box; throw ye your two hands on the coffin. R.D. 2177.
- OTHVAS, v. a. To know. *An Tās, ef ny vynsē worth dēn vythol bōs mar fūr dha othvas a drōk ha da*, the Father, he would not that any man should be so wise to know of evil and good. C.W. 48. A late form of *wodhfos*, qd. v.
- OTHYS, adj. Proud, haughty. *Rāg y bosta melegēs, hag yn golon re othys, der reson dhys me a breif*, because that thou art accursed, and in heart too proud, through reason I will prove to thee. C.W. 24. A mut. of *gothys*, qd. v.
- OUCH, v. subs. Ye are. 2 pers. pl. pres. of *bōs*. *Dew vody dha ouch yn gwŷr*, two good bodies ye are truly. O.M. 2461. *Wolcum fest ouch yn chymma*, ye are very welcome in this house. P.C. 1207. *Yma dhymmo mūr dysyr a wodhfes ortheuch an gwŷr; pyw ouch? levereuch henna*, I have a great desire to know of you the truth; who are ye? tell ye that. R.D. 196. *Nyns ouch lemmyn gowygyon, ow mōs dres pow, flatturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars? going through the country, chatterers, telling the news. R.D. 1510. W. *ŷch*. Arm. *ōch*.
- OUNTER, s. m. An uncle. *Llwyd*, 114. This was a later form, agreeing with the Arm. *eonter*. The oldest form was *ewiter*, qd. v. W. *ewythr*.
- OUR, s. m. Gold. *Me a vynsē a talfens mŷl puns dhodho a our da*, I would they were worth a thousand pounds to him of good gold. P.C. 212. *Ny welaf vy ydh hallan sawyē ow bewnans, mar dre mūr our*, I see not that I can save my life, unless by much gold. R.D. 1964. *Ha dhodho y tysquedhas our hag archans, grēls, ha gwēdh*, and to him he shewed gold and silver, grass, and trees. M.C. 16. *Awos cost arhans nag our, greuch*

- y tenné mēs a'n dour*, notwithstanding the cost of silver and gold, do ye drag him out of the water. R.D. 2231. *Besaw our*, a gold ring. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *aur*, S.W. *oyr*; †*eur*. Arm. *aour*. Ir. *or*. Gael. *or*. Manx, *airh*. Lat. *aurum*.
- OUR, s. f. Hour. *Râg dry Adam a yfarn me a dhûk curyn a spern nép try our adro dhum pen*, for the purpose of bringing Adam out of hell, I wore a crown of thorns some three hours about my head. R.D. 2555. *Hanter our*, half an hour. The common form was the contracted one of *ûr*, qd. v. In late Cornish it was written *owr* and *ower*. *Llwyd*, 66. W. *awr*. Arm. *eur*, *heur*. Ir. *uair*. Gael. *uair*. Manx, *oor*. Gr. *ûpa*. Lat. *hora*. Fr. *heure*. Sansc. *haura*, a period. Goth. *jer*. Germ. *jahr*. Eng. *year*.
- OURLYN, s. m. Silk. *Dhyworthé ma'gan bo grâs, aga malyé my a vyn gans mûr a reonté brâs yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, from them that we should have grace, I will wrap them with very great care in fine linen and in silk. O.M. 1752. Comp. of *our*, gold, and *lin*, flax. W. *eurlin*.
- OW, pron. adj. My, mine. It aspirates the initials of words following when mutable. *A Dâs, ty re dhrôs dhymmo ascorn a'm kîk ha corf o par may fo ow howethes*, O Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body (that) was meet that she should be my companion. O.M. 113. *Torré yn ow feryl vy*, break it off at my risk. O.M. 197. *Banneth ow mam, ha banneth ow thâs kefrys*, the blessing of my mother, and the blessing of my father likewise. O.M. 471. *Ty dyowl, gwra ow gorthyby*, thou devil, do answer me. O.M. 301. *An sarf re rûk ow thollé*, the serpent did deceive me. O.M. 286. *Râk ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wân*, for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2042.
- OW, a particle used in the formation of participles, by placing it before the infinitive mood; thus *cané*, to sing; *ow cané*, singing; *lesky*, to burn, *ow lesky*, burning. It changes the initials of verbs following when sonants into surds; thus *gûl* to do, *ow cûl*, doing; *dysky*, to teach, *ow tysky*, teaching; *bewé*, to live, *ow pewé*, living. *A meys ôf ow predyry pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, I am puzzled thinking what I may do. O.M. 193. *Ow casus banneth ow mam*, receiving the blessing of my mother. O.M. 471. *Fystyn duwhans, gueres vy ow tôn a plôs casadow*, hasten thou quickly, help me bringing the foul villain. O.M. 892. *Yma ow cûl sacryfys*, he is making a sacrifice. O.M. 1556. *Pan esa Crist ow pesy*, when Christ was praying. M.C. 62. *Ef a clewas en colyek ow cané*, he heard the cock crowing. M.C. 86. *Yn kîg yn goys ow pewé*, in flesh, in blood living. M.C. 256. Before vowels *owdh* is the form used. *Râk yma owdh ysedhé*, for he is sitting. P.C. 2342. *My re bue owdh emlodh*, I have been wrestling. P.C. 2509. *Ha'n bedhow owdh egery, me a's guél*, and the graves opening, I see them. P.C. 2999. This particle is derived from the preposition *worth*, by, which was always used when pronouns were governed. *Worth ow duwenhé*, grieving me. R.D. 1413. *Yn pûp tol worth y whylas*, in every hole seeking him. R.D. 551. See *worth* and *orth*. *Wrth* is similarly used in Welsh. In Armoric *o*, †*oz*, and *och* before vowels.
- OW, interj. Ho. Used to call attention. *Aha, Belsebuc, aha*; *ow otté un purvers da lemyr wharfedhys*, aha! Beel-

sebul, aha! ho! see a good purchase now obtained. O.M. 882. *Ow ottoma an trók hórñ*, ho! see here the iron box. R.D. 2177.

- OWN, s. m. Fear, dread. *Eva, ny allaf medhes, râg own ty dhom kuhudhé*, Eve, I cannot speak, for fear (lest) thou shouldst accuse me. O.M. 160. *A Dhew a râs, serponnt yw hy*; *euth y gwelas*; *own a'm bus vy, crenné a wrâf*, O God of grace, it is a serpent; horrid to see it; fear is upon me, I do tremble. O.M. 1452. *Na bertheuch own a henna*, do ye not entertain a fear of that. O.M. 2508. *Ny'm bues own vîth annodho*, there is to me not any fear of him. R.D. 385. †*Ma own dho vi*, (W. *mae arnav own*), there is fear to me; I am afraid. *Llwyd*, 164. W. *ovn*, †*ovun*. Arm. *aoun*, *eun*. Ir. *obhan*, *uabhan*, †*omun*, †*homon*. Gael. *uabhan*, *uimhan*.
- OWNA, v. a. To fear, to dread, to be afraid. *Llwyd*, 245. *Cara, gordhya, ha owna Dew*; *an mateyrn, ha'n lahes, en gus plew*; *owna Dew, parthy mateyrn, ha cara gos contrevogion*, love, worship, and fear God; the King, and the laws, in your parish; fear God, honour the King, and love your neighbours. *Pryce*. W. *ovni*.
- OWNA, v. a. To amend, to correct, to rectify. †*Gwreuch owna gys furu*, do ye amend your ways. *Llwyd*, 250. †*Oownow*, amend ye. *Pryce*. A late form of *ewna*, qd. v.
- OWNEC, s. m. A timid person, a fearful fellow, a coward. *Gueyt bôs a râg yn voward, ma na vy synsys coward, nag awos dén vîdh ownek*, take thou care to be forward in advance, that thou be not held a coward, nor for any man be thou a fearful person. O.M. 2158. *Saw Pedyr Crist a holyas abell avel un ownek*, but Peter followed Christ from afar, like a coward. M.C. 77. W. *ovnog*. Arm. *aounik*.
- OY, s. m. An egg. Pl. *oyow*. *Râg henna whela neb jyn, po an vyadge ny dâl ôy*, therefore seek out some gin, or the voyage will not be worth an egg. C.W. 36. *A'n premas me ny rôf ôy*, for the promise I will not give an egg. C.W. 100. *Yth oll agen vyadge, re'n jowl brâs, ny dâl vîth ôy*, all our voyage, by the great devil, is not worth an egg. C.W. 150. *Oy godho*, a goose egg; *oyow edhen*, birds' eggs; *melyn oy*, the yolk of an egg. *Pryce*. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *uy*, qd. v.
- OYETH, adv. Hear, hearken. *Oyeth sy glewyuch dhym ol masons an drê, ketep pol*, hear, listen ye to me all the masons of the town, every head. O.M. 2297. *Oyeth or oyeth yn wêdh, sy glewyuch bryntyn ha kéth, an mychtern a worhemmyr*, hear, now, hear, likewise hearken ye, nobles and commons, the king commands. O.M. 2419. *Oyeth* is the old Norman French *oiez*. It is still used by the town crier in the Town of Aberconwy, in North Wales, who repeats *hoyz, hoyz, hoyz*, three times before commencing every notice, which is now always given in Welsh. The custom has continued since the English colony was planted there by Edward I.
- OYREC, adj. Golden, bright like gold, red, ruddy, shining. *Llwyd*, 142. W. *euog*.
- OYS, s. f. Age, process of time; an age, a period of time. *I vam pan y'n drehevys, ha'y vôs devedhys dhe oys, gull penans ef a pesys*, when his mother had reared him, and he was come to age, to do penance he prayed. M.C. 10. *Mûr o an payn dar ken, dhe vâb Du mûr y alloys, del lever dhyn an levar, kymmys payn ny ve a'y oys*, great was the pain beyond other to the Son of God, great His might, as saith the Book to us, so much pain

was not of his age. M.C. 135. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *huis*, seculum. It was corrupted in late Cornish into ‡ *oydge*, C.W. 152; and ‡ *uz*, Llwyd, 42. ‡ *Oge côth*, old age; *ooz younk*, youthful age. Pryce. W. *oed*, † *oet*. Arm. *oed*, † *oad*. Ir. *aes*, *aos*, † *ais*, † *oes*. Gael. *aois*. Manx, *eash*. Gr. *ἔτος*. Lat. *aetas*. Goth. *aiws*. Sansc. *ayus*. Seculum is in Welsh *oes*, † *ois*, pl. *oesoedh*, † *oisoud*. Yn *oes oesoedh*, † *i ois oisoud*, in secula seculorum, for ever and ever.

OYS, s. m. Blood. A mutation of *goys*, qd. v. *A'y ben y oys o scoliys*, from his head his blood was spilt. M.C. 133. The general form is *woys*, qd. v.

OYV, v. subs. I am. ‡ *Oyv a gweles*, I am seeing, I see. ‡ *Oyv a moz*, I am going. Llwyd, 246, 247. A late form of *ôf*, qd. v. W. *ôyv*.

OZHOZ, v. subs. Thou art. ‡ *Ozhos toz*, thou art coming. Llwyd, 247. A late corruption of *assos*, qd. v.

P.

THIS letter in Cornish is both a radical initial and secondary. When primary it changes into *b* and *ph*, (generally written *f*) as in the other Celtic dialects. Thus *pen*, a head; *y ben*, his head; *ow fen*, my head. W. *pen*, *ei ben*, his head, *ei phen*, her head. Arm. *penn*, *he benn*, his head; *he fenn*, her head. Ir. *paisde*, a child; *ar baisde*, our child; *mo phaisde*, my child. Manx, *padjer*, a prayer; *nyn badjer*, our prayer; *e phadjer*, his prayer. The Welsh only has a further mutation into the nasal *mh*, as *vy mhen*, my head. When secondary *p* in Cornish is a mutation of *b* as in Armoric. Thus *bevé*, to live; *ou pewé*, living. Arm. *breur*, a brother, *ho preur*, your brother. This mutation is unknown to Welsh initials, but occurs in the middle and the end of words, as *gwybo*, he may know, from *gwybod*; *cyfelypach*, more like, from *cyfelyb*, like.

PA, pron. adj. What, which. Used in asking questions. Llwyd, 244. *Pa an dra*, what thing? *Pa an marh*, what horse? 240. *Pa le*, what place, where? In late Cornish it also meant *why*. ‡ *Pa'n dreu hedna*, *mêdh Dzhuan*, why will you not give that, says John. Llwyd, 251. In construction it changes into *ba*. The general form in the Dramas is *pe*, and *py*, qd. v. W. *pa*, † *pi*, † *py*. Arm. *pe*. Ir. *ca*, *co*. Gael. *cia*. Manx, *que*. Sansc. *ka*. Lat. *quæ*.

PA, adv. When, at what time. *Otté ha coynt o an guas*, *pa na vynné gorthyby*, a *dhyrak an arlythy*, *dhe resons an doctors brás*, see how cunning the fellow was, when he would not answer, in the presence of the lords, to the reasons of the great doctors. P.C. 1820. *A Dhew yssé fuef goky*, *pa na vynnán vy crygy a'n bêdh y vós dasserchys*, O God I was indeed a fool, when I would not believe that he was risen from the grave. R.D. 1566. An abbreviated form of *pan*, qd. v. Arm. *pa*.

PADEL, s. f. A pan. Corn. Voc. *padel hoern*, sartago, a frying pan. In late Cornish written *padal*, Llwyd, 15, 241. W. *padell*, † *patel*. Arm. *pedel*. From the Lat. *patella*.

PADER, s. m. A pater, the paternoster, the Lord's prayer. *Pader an Arluth*. Pl. *pederow*. *Púb tedholl nêb a vynné leverel pymthek pader a leun golon rag gor-dhyé pascon agan arluth kêr*, yn *blydhen y a vyé a bederow*

kenever hag a owleow esé yn corf Ihesus worth never, he that would every day say fifteen paternosters with a full heart to worship the Passion of our dear Lord, in a year there would be as many paternosters as there were of wounds in the body of Jesus by number. M.C. 228. Borrowed from the Lat. *pater*. So W. *pader*. Arm. *paderen*. Ir. *paidir*. Gael. *paidir*. Manx, *padjer*.

PADN, s. m. Cloth of linen, or wool. ‡ *Hy bar gwíl padn da gen hy glawn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool. Pryce. A corruption of *pan*, qd. v.

PADZHAR, card. num. Four. ‡ *Padzhar iganz ha deg*, fourscore and ten, ninety. Llwyd, 15, 100. A late corruption of *peswar*, qd. v.

PADZHWERA, num. adj. Fourth. Llwyd, 134. A late corruption of *pesweré*, qd. v.

PAGYA, s. m. Homicide. Yn *tân ty a wra lesky*, *ha'n kêth pagya-ma defry yn effarn*, why drôg lawan, in fire thou shalt burn, and this same homicide truly in hell, ye wicked fowls. C.W. 124.

PAHAN, comp. pron. What the. *Leverech dhym hep lettyé*, *pahan chesyon a's bues why erbyn Ihesu Nazaré*, *pan vynnouch y dhystrewy*, tell ye me without delaying what accusation have ye against Jesus of Nazareth that ye would destroy him. P.C. 1970. Comp. of *pa*, what, and *an*, the, *h* being inserted as in W. *paham*, (*pa—am*) for what, or why. *Pahan pleyt yma Pilat yn le may ma*, what (is) the plight in which Pilate is in the place where he is? R.D. 2057.

PAL, s. m. A spade, a shovel; a mattock. It changes in construction into *bâl* and *fâl*. *Cafes moy dhys aban rês*, *try heys dhe bâl kemery*, since it is necessary for thee to have more, three lengths of thy spade thou shalt take. O.M. 392. *Arluth cûf*, *ol henna gulân try hês ow fâl mar a'm be*, my *ha'm gwrêk ha'm flôch byhan bysy vjdh dhe sostené*, dear Lord, all that quite, if I have three lengths of my spade, me and my wife, and my little child, will be hard to support. O.M. 396. W. *pâl*. Arm. *pâl*. Manx, *fuayl*. Lat. *pala*.

PALADOR, s. m. A shaft; the shaft of a mine. Pryce. W. *paladyr*, a shaft, the trunk of a tree. Sansc. *palati*, a tree.

PALAS, v. a. To dig, to delve. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas*, *yn dôr my a vyn palas tol may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a very good man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 865. *Môs dhe balas my a vyn râg sustenê vewnans dhyn*, I will go to dig, to sustain life to us. O.M. 681. W. *palu*. Arm. *pala*. Gael. *pleadh*. Lat. *palo*.

PALCH, adj. Weak, sickly, amending poorly. Pryce.

PALF, s. f. The palm of the hand. Corn. Voc. *palma*. W. *palv*. Arm. *palf*, *palv*. Lat. *palma*.

PALMOR, s. m. A palmer. Pl. *palmoryon*. *Adres pow palmoryon*, *y a fýdh mûr gowygyon*, *hag a lever dhe tús gow*, across country palmers, they are great story-tellers, and tell people lies. R.D. 1477.

PALORES, s. f. A Cornish chough, or a red-legged crow. Corn. Voc. *graculus*. W. *palores*.

PALS, adj. Plenteous. *Pan welas y mab dygtis gans an Edhewon mar veyll*, *hag yn y gorf bôs gorris goleow pals leas mýls*, *hep cows gêr y clamderis*, when she saw her son treated by the Jews so vilely, and that in his body were put plenteous wounds many thousands; without saying a word she fainted. M.C. 165. Gael.

- pailt.* Manx, *palchey*. Arm. † *splet*, multitudo. Buh. Nonn, 10, 4.
- PALY, s. m. Satin, velvet. *Hedhouch cercot a baly, dho-dho me a vyn y ry, rág ef dhym dhe lafuryé*, reach a surcoat of satin; to him I will give it, for that he has worked for me. P.C. 1784. W. *pali*.
- PAN, s. m. Cloth, linen or woollen cloth. Pl. *pannow*. *An asen a ve kerchys, warnedhy rág esedhé dyllas pan a ve gorrys; rág morogeth a vynné dhe'n cyté dhe vós gordhijs*, the she-ass was fetched; on her to sit raiment of cloth was put, for he would ride to the city to be worshipped. M.C. 28. *Nynsyw crygy dhe beggars, hag a fo aga dyllas cloutys gans dyvers pannow*, it is not (right) to believe beggars, whose clothes are patched with divers cloths. R.D. 1509. *Lavrok pan*, cloth breeches. *Llwyd*, 118, 241. Lat. *pannus*.
- PAN, adv. When, at what time. As in Welsh it softens the initials following. *Lemmen pan yw nêf dhyn gwrŷs, ha lenwys a eledh splan*, now when heaven is made to us, and filled with bright angels. O.M. 9. *My pan esen ow quadré*, when I was walking about. O.M. 213. *Why re dhueth dhym gans arvow, gans fustow ha clydh-ydhyow kepar ha pan veué vy an puré lader yn pow; pan dyskys yn eglusyow ny wrûg den fyth ow sensy*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves, and swords, as if I were the veriest thief in the country; when I taught in the churches no man did seize me. P.C. 1173. *Why re dhrôs dhym an den-ma, kepar ha pan dreylé ef en dús dhyworth Dew an nêf*, ye have brought this man to me, as though he turned the people from the God of heaven. P.C. 1853. *Bys pan*, until that. *Yn grows gans kentrow fastis, peynys bŷs pan vé marow*, fastened on a cross with nails, tortured till he was dead. M.C. 2. *A ban*, from the time when, since. *Ny strechyaŷf pell a ban nag és a wothfé dheuch paris a's gwrellé gwell*, I will not delay long, since there is none that knows how to prepare them for you better. M.C. 158. W. *pan*. Arm. *pa*. Ir. *cuin*, † *céin*. Gael. *cuin*. Manx, *cuin*. Lat. *quando*. Goth. *hwan*. Germ. *wann*. Ang. Sax. *hwænne*. Eng. *when*.
- PAN, comp. pron. What the. (*Pa—an*.) *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pa'n vernans a'n gevé ef*, tell thou me, as thou lovest me, what death did he meet with. O.M. 2219. *Mar a's ladtré dheworto, pa'n pŷn a godho dho-dho*, if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him. O.M. 2233. *Lavar lemy'n pa'n drók vo a dhys-quydhysta dhynny*, tell me what (is) the evil thou shewest to us? P.C. 338.
- PANAN, s. m. A parsnip. Plur. *panes*. *Llwyd*, 240, 243. W. *panas*. Arm. *panes*. Fr. *panais*. Lat. *pastinaca*.
- PANDRA, s. f. What thing. (*Pa—an—tra*.) *Pandra yw a vynnouch wy*, what is it that ye would? M.C. 67. *Pandra wrêth*, what art thou doing? O.M. 257. *Saw pandra wrama govyn*, but what shall I ask? O.M. 698. *Lavar dhym pandra wylsta*, tell me what thou sawest. O.M. 765. *Mŷr pandra wylly ynny*, look what thou canst see in it. O.M. 801. *Pandr' ew henna dhynny ny*, what is that to us? M.C. 105. Written also *pendra*, qd. v.
- PANNA, pron. adj. What. † *Panna huél allosti guíl*, what work canst thou do? *Llwyd*, 251. A late form of *pan*, qd. v.
- PANYN, pron. adj. Which one, whether of them. (*Pa—an—un*.) *Llwyd*, 244.
- PAPAR, s. m. Paper. *Llwyd*, 47. From the English. The Welsh generally call paper, *papyr*, (Arm. *paper*. Gael. *paipear*. Germ. *papyr*. Fr. *papier*), but they have also *pabwyr*, for a rush, regularly formed from the Lat. *papyrus*.
- PAR, s. m. A peer, a match, an equal, a fellow; sort, kind. Pl. *parow*. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr dhe vygyens den war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I consider birds without equal for food of man on the earth. O.M. 130. *Nynsus pâr dhys yn bŷs-ma*, there is not an equal to thee in this world. O.M. 2610. *Yn bŷs-ma nan geves pâr*, that had not his equal in this world. P.C. 1578. *Ydhanwaf búch ha tarow, ha march yw bêst hep parow, dhe vâp den rág ymweres*, I name cow and bull, and horse (that) is without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 124. *Rák dhe saye me a vyn, py pâr maw ôs yn torma*, for I will try thee, what sort of a lad thou art now. P.C. 2309. *Rák ny glewsyuch yn nêp plás sawor a'n pâr-ma vythqueth*, for ye have not smelt in any place savour of this sort ever. O.M. 1991. *Ma ow wolon ow ranné, pan glewaf cous a'n pâr-na*, my heart is breaking, when I hear talk of that kind. O.M. 2182. The word is still used in Cornwall among the miners, as a pare or gang of men. W. *pâr*. Arm. *pâr*. Ir. *peire*. Gael. *paidhir*. Manx, *piyr*. Lat. *par*.
- PAR, adj. Equal, meet. *A Dás, ty re dhrôs dhymmo ascorn a'm kŷk (ha) corf o par may fo ow howethes*, O Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body, (that) was meet that it should be my companion. O.M. 113. Arm. *pâr*.
- PAR, adv. Like as, so. *Ny a vyn formyé an bŷs, par âel ôn try hag onan*, we will create the world, like as we are three and one. O.M. 12. *Arluth henna me a wra, a'n gor yn pyt ysella yn mŷsk pryves, par ma'n geŷfo mŷr a pŷn*, Lord, I will do that, and put him in the lowest pit among reptiles, so that he may have much pain. R.D. 2012. *Tormentores, duech dhym scon, par ma allo ow colon guella ow cher*, executioners, come to me forthwith, so that my heart may better my condition. R.D. 2241.
- PARADYS, s. m. Paradise. Written also *parathys*. *Helhys warbarth a fuen ny yn mës scon a paradys*, driven together we were quickly out of Paradise. O.M. 710. *Pan wrugé dres ow defen, mës a parathys lowen an él wharé a'n goras*, when he acted against my prohibition, out of happy Paradise the angel soon put him. O.M. 923. W. *paradwys*. Arm. *paradoz*, † *paradoes*, † *paradis*. Ir. *parrathas*. Gael. *pâras*. Manx, *pargis*. Lat. *paradeisus*.
- PARC, s. m. An inclosure, a field, a park. Pl. *parcow*. Pryce. Preserved in the names of many places. *Park en vrân*, the crow's field. *Park hale*, the moor field. *Park hoskin*, sedge field. W. *parc*. Arm. *parc*. Ir. *pairc*. Gael. *pairc*. Manx, *pairk*. Fr. *parc*. Ang. Sax. *pearrac*. Eng. *park*.
- PARCHEMIN, s. m. Parchment. Corn. Vocab. *pergamentum vel membranum*. Borrowed from the French form, *parchemin*. Called in Welsh *memrwn*, from Lat. *membrana*.

PAREZ, adj. Ready, prepared. *Llwyd*, 113. A late form of *parys*, qd. v.

PARH, s. m. A part, a side. Corn. Voc. *modereb a barh mam*, matertera, aunt on the mother's side; *a barh tat*, amita, on the father's side. Another form of *parth*, qd. v. See also *Barh*.

PARHY, v. a. To divide. Written by *Llwyd*, 55, *parri, dho barri*.

PARLEDH, s. m. A parlour. *Llwyd*, 13.

PAROT, adj. Ready, prepared. Corn. Voc. *coctus*. The old form of *parys*, qd. v. W. *parod*. From the Lat. *paratus*.

PAROW, s. m. An equal. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow púp úr rág dhe weres*, forthwith from one of thy ribs I will make to thee an equal, always to help thee. O.M. 100. *Pysyn may fyyn servysy dh'agan Arluth hep parow*, let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equal. O.M. 236. *Nynsus parow dhys yn beys*, there is not an equal to thee in the world. O.M. 435.

PARTH, s. m. A part, side, division. *Yn nef y fedhaff tregis a'n barth dychow gans am cár*, in heaven I shall dwell on the right side with my Father. M.C. 93. *Am lemyñ dhe'n gwellynny, a barth an Tás veneges*, kiss thou now the rods, on the part of the blessed Father. O.M. 1792. *A barth an pla*, in the name of the plague. P.C. 1348. *Pan éth dreyn yn empynnyon a púp parth dre a grogen*, when the thorns went into the brain, on every part through the skull. R.D. 2558. *A barth a wollas*, on the bottom. C.W. 124. *A barth awartha*, on the higher side. C.W. 146. *Scrif ol remma dhy arhadow parth chy agan colonnow, ny dhy bÿs*, write thou all these thy commands within our hearts, we beseech thee. *Pryce*. W. *parth*, † *part*, † *pard*. Arm. *parz*, † *perz*. Ir. *part*, † *pairt*. Gael. *pairt*. Lat. *pars*, *parte*. Sansc. *parth*, to spread.

PARTHY, v. a. To honour, to respect. *Cara, gordhya, ha owna Dew, an mateyrn, ha'n lahes, en 'gus plew*; *owna Dew, parth an mateyrn, ha cara 'gus contrevogyon*, love, worship, and fear God, the King, and the laws, in your parish; fear God, honour the King, and love your neighbours. *Pryce*. W. *parchu*.

PARUSY, v. a. To make ready, to prepare. Part. *parusys*. *Rág yma bós parusys dhyso, ha dhedhé kefrys*, for there is food prepared for thee, and for them also. P.C. 458. *Deuch gynef, me a dhyswé chy dh'agas mester wharré rák parusy y soper*, come ye with me, I will shew a house for your master presently to prepare his supper. P.C. 675. *Rág yma bous lour omma erbyn soper, a pewa ol parusys*, for there is meat enough here against supper, if it be all made ready. P.C. 690. Formed from *parus*, or *parys*. W. *parotó*.

PARYS, adj. Prepared, ready. *Rág genes yn púp teller, parys óf dhe lafuryé*, for with thee in every place I am ready to act. O.M. 940. *Tán ha cledhé yma gené lemmyn parys*, fire and sword are with me now prepared. O.M. 1306. *Prest hep danger vedhaf parys*, soon without delay I shall be ready. O.M. 1910. *Dewdhek lygyon yn un ro vyé a'n néf danvenys, ha moy, a mynnen dhymmo pesy ow thás púr barys*, twelve legions in a gift would be sent from heaven, and more, if for myself I would pray my Father. M.C. 72. A later form of *parot*, qd. v.

PAS, s. m. A cough. *Llwyd*, 30, 168, *páz*. W. *pás*, *pes-wch*. Arm. *pás*, *páz*. Ir. *cás*, *casachd*. Gael. *casad*. Latin, *tussis*. Fr. *toux*. Eng. *cough*. Sansc. *cas*, to cough. Germ. *keiche*. Lith. *kosta*. Gr. † *κοίχω*.

PASC, s. m. Easter, the Passover. *Euch yn dré, hag ordenech bós pásk dhynny hep lettyé*, go ye into the town, and order the paschal food for us, without delaying. P.C. 618. *Me agas pÿs, rák pask may fo dyllyfrys Barabas hep skullyé y wós*, I pray you, for passover that delivered be Barabbas, without shedding his blood. P.C. 2368. *Thomas, ydhos púr woky, drefen na fynnyth crygg an Arluth dhe dhasserchy du pask vyttyn*, Thomas, thou art very stupid, because thou wilt not believe the Lord to have risen Easter-day in the morning. R.D. 1108. *Rág pasch o dhedhé, dÿdh uchel y a sensy*, for it was Easter to them; a high day they held it. M.C. 229. W. *pásg*, *pásc*. Arm. *pasc*. Irish, *caisg*, † *casg*. Gael. *caisg*. Manx, *caisht*. Scotch, *pasche*. From Lat. *pascha*.

PASWARDHAC, card. num. Fourteen. *Llwyd*, 134. A corruption of *peswardhec*, qd. v.

PASWERA, num. adj. Fourth. *Llwyd*, 243. A corruption of *pesweré*, qd. v.

PATLA, adv. How, by what means. *Llwyd*, 135. Written also *fatla*, qd. v. A late form of *pattel*, qd. v.

PATSHAN, s. m. The haunch, or buttock. *Llwyd*, 48.

PATTEL, adv. How, by what means. *Llwyd*, 231. Written also *fattel*, qd. v. † *Patl yzhi a cylywi*, how it lightens. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *pa*, what, and *del*, manner. W. *pa dhelw*, *pa dhull*.

PAUGEN, s. f. A sock. Corn. Voc. *pedula*. W. *paw-gen*; comp. of *paw*, a foot, and *cen*, a covering.

PAUN, s. m. A peacock. Corn. Voc. *pavo*. Written also *payon*, qd. v. W. *paun*, *pawan*. Arm. *paun*. Fr. *paon*. Lat. *pavo*, *pavone*.

PAW, s. m. A foot. *Rák bós ow arluth mar cláf, a Dhew, ple tóf, na ple ydh áf, ny won ple toulaf ow paw*, because of my lord being so sick, O God, where I shall come, or where I shall go, I know not where I shall cast my foot. R.D. 1666. *Ty geylet scon, ty ha'th vaw, kymer-euch er an dhyw baw, ha gorreuch ef yn dór down*, thou gaoler, forthwith, thou and thy boy, take (ye) him by the two feet, and put him in deep ground. R.D. 2076. W. *pawen*. Arm. *paó*.

PAYN, s. f. Pain. Pl. *paynys*. *Dre conquest a dhylyfras mës a payn an enefow*, by the conquest (that) delivered the souls out of pain. R.D. 2630. *Ow paynys a vÿdh garow kyn vós leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be cruel before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1354. *Nyngew ow faynys bechan, ús lemmyn war ow sensy*, my pains are not little, (that) now are holding me. M.C. 166. *Lem-myn me agis pÿs oll a baynys Crist predery*, now I pray you all of Christ's pains to think. M.C. 182. Written also *peyn*, qd. v.

PAYNES, s. f. A peahen. *Llwyd*, 241. W. *peunes*, *paenes*. Arm. *paunez*.

PAYON, s. m. A peacock. *Hós, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er moy dredhof a vÿdh hymwys*, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle further by me shall be named. O.M. 132. Another form of *paun*, qd. v.

PE, v. subs. He may be. A mutation of *be*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*, qd. v. *A pe vódh Dew yn della*, if God's will were so. O.M. 2356. *A pe ve dén drók*, if he were

- a bad man. P.C. 2969. *Dhe vōdh mar pe genes*, if thy will be with thee. R.D. 441. *Saw yn della mar a pe*, but if it were so. R.D. 1022. *Saw an corf-na byw a pe*, an emperor ef sawsé, but that body if it were living would have cured the emperor. R.D. 1657.
- PE, pron. What, which. *Lemmyn merouch pe nyle a'n dūs a vjdh delyffris*, now see ye which of the two men shall be delivered. M.C. 125. *An dēn-ma re drehevys, gallas ny wodhan pe le*, this man has arisen, he is gone we know not where. M.C. 245. *Pe penag ol a wylly*, whatsoever thou seest. O.M. 745. Written also *pa*, qd. v. W. *pa*. Arm. *pe*.
- PE, adv. Where, in what place. *Pe ma, yn mēdh Crist dhydh, nēb a vyn dhe guhudha*, where, says Christ to her, is he that will accuse thee? M.C. 34. *Abel, pe festē mar bel*, Abel, where hast thou been so long? O.M. 467. *Ny won vjth pe 'dh āf lemyr, nymbus gwesc, guskys, na chy*, I know not where I shall go now, I have not clothes, shelter, nor house. O.M. 355. Written also *py*, qd. v.
- PE, conj. Or. *Llwyd*, 44. Generally written *po*, qd. v. Arm. *pe*.
- PEB, pron. s. Every one, each one, all. *Dre virtu an scrifē pēb dhe vēs a omdennas*, by virtue of the writing every one withdrew. M.C. 33. *Tūs Crist dhe vēs a fyas, pēp a'y du pūr vorethek*, the people of Christ fled away, each one on his (own) side very sorrowful. M.C. 77. *Ha pēb dhodho ow cūll geyll*, and every one doing guile to him. M.C. 165. *Prederys pēb a'y worfen*, let every one think of its end. O.M. 227. *Pēb ol war pen y dew glŷn a gān yn gordhyans dodho*, every one on his knees will sing in worship to him. P.C. 247. W. *pawb*, + *paup*. Ir. *ceach*, + *cach*. Gael. *gach*. Manx, *gach*. Lat. *quisque*.
- PEBA, v. a. To bake. *Llwyd*, 17. † *Es an bara pebes luck*, is the bread baked enough? *Pryce*. Another form of *pobas*, qd. v. W. *pobi*. Arm. *pobi*. Sansc. *pach*. Gr. *πέπτω*.
- PEBA, v. a. To use a pipe, to pipe, to play a tune. *A barth an Tās, minstrels a rās, pebouch wharé*, in the name of the Father, minstrels of grace, pipe immediately. O.M. 2846. *Mynstrels, grouch dhe ny peba, may hallan warbarth downssya*, minstrels, do ye pipe to us, that we may together dance. C.W. 184. Another form of *piba*, qd. v.
- PEBAN, s. f. A little pipe, a flageolet. See *Piban*.
- PEBER, s. m. A baker. Corn. Voc. *pistor*. (*Peba—gour*.) W. *pobwr*. Arm. *pober*.
- PECAR, adv. Equally, like as, as. *A būb sort oll a leverow egwall unna ew gorrys, pekar ydhew an sortow gorrys unna der devyes*, of every sort of books equally in them are put, as are the sorts put in them by pairs. C.W. 160. Id. qd. *pocār*, qd. v.
- PECH, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. *Bjth ny allaf yn ow rōs dhe wūl pēch vjth y cachyē*, I shall never be able in my net to catch him to do any sin. P.C. 55. *A'n ladhas mūr yw y bēch*, who killed him, great is his sin. P.C. 3162. *Dhe pēch dhys a vjdh gefys*, thy sin will be forgiven thee. R.D. 1102. *Ol pēch Adam pan prennas*, when he redeemed all the sin of Adam. R.D. 2562. *Gāf dhem ow fēch, my a'd pŷs*, forgive me my sin, I pray thee. O.M. 2726. W. *pēch*.
- PECHA, v. a. To sin, to commit sin, to transgress, to offend. Written also *peché*. *War lyrch mab dēn dhe becha, reson prāg y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nēff y vonas tregys*, after the son of man sinned, the reason why he was redeemed is that Jesus Christ ordained that he should dwell in heaven. M.C. 7. *Te na yllyth omwethē un prēs yn geydh na pechy*, thou canst not keep thyself a moment in the day that thou wilt not sin. M.C. 20. *Ha'n virtu an pregoth o mab dēn dhe asē peché*, and the virtue of the sermon was that the son of man left sinning. M.C. 23. *Ha na wra na moy pecha*, and do thou sin no more. M.C. 34. *Fest yn crēff me re bechas, Ihesus dhe wy ow querthē*, very strongly I have sinned, selling Jesus to you. M.C. 104. *Hag an aval devehys, dredhy Adam may pechsē*, and the apple had come from it, that Adam had sinned by. M.C. 152. *Ny wrūk an dēn-ma vythqueth war an bŷs-ma drokoleth, na ny peches war nēp cor*, this man has never done evil deed in this world, nor sinned in any sort. P.C. 2905. W. *pechu*. Arm. *pechi*. Lat. *pecco*.
- PECHAD, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. Pl. *pechadow*. *Yn dewellens pechadow, gūl alter da vyē*, in atonement for sins, to make an altar would be good. O.M. 1173. *Hag henna dhēth pechadow dha gy, dha'n doer a wra cruppya*, and that for thy sins, on the earth thou shalt creep. C.W. 66. For the singular the later form *pechas*, qd. v. was generally used. W. *pechawd*, *pechod*. Arm. *peched*, + *pechet*. Ir. *peacadh*, + *peccat*. Gael. *peacadh*. Manx, *peccah*. All from the Lat. *peccatum*.
- PECHADUR, s. m. A sinner, a transgressor. See the later form *pehadur*. W. *pechadur*. Arm. *pecher*. Ir. *peacach*, *peacthach*, + *pecthad*. Gael. *peacair*, *peacach*. Manx, *peccach*. Lat. *peccator*.
- PECHADURES, s. f. A female sinner. *A pe profus bynyges, ef a wodhfyē y bōs hy pechadures; ny's gassē dh'y ylyē*, if he were a blessed prophet, he would have known that she is a sinner; he would not have permitted her to anoint him. P.C. 491. *Pechadores es hep gow, an brassa egē yn pow, gans pūp ol ty o gylhwys*, thou art a sinner without a lie, the greatest that was in the country by every body thou wast called. R.D. 1094. *My re bue pechadores a pechas marthys yn frās*, I have been a sinner (that) sinned wondrous greatly. R.D. 1097. Written also *pehadures*, qd. v. W. *pechadures*. Arm. *pecherez*. Fr. *pecheresse*.
- PECHAS, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. Pl. *pechasow*. *Godhaff paynys pan vynnas, nēb na ylly gūl pechas*, when he was willing to suffer pains, who could not commit sin. M.C. 3. *Leun a bechas, ny won ken, dhe wethyll agis meystry*, full of sin I know not other, to do your power. M.C. 75. *Rāk henna warbarth ol y fechas gwłān dedhy hy y feydh gyfys*, for that together all her sins clean to her will be forgiven. P.C. 528. *My re bechas, hag a henna a elow mersy war Dew agan Tās may affo an pechasow*, I have sinned, and for that I cry mercy of God our Father, that he may pardon our sins. O.M. 1866. *Yn dewyllyens pechasow*, in atonement of sins. P.C. 826. A late form of *pechad*, qd. v., and written also *pehas*, qd. v.
- PECHYE, v. a. To thrust, to dart. *Yn corf Ihesus caradow en gew lym ef a bechyē pūr ewn yn dan an asow, dre an golon may 'thesē*, in the body of loveable Jesus the sharp spear he darted very right under the ribs, so that it was through the heart. M.C. 218.

PEDAR, card. num. Four. Used with nouns feminine, as *peswar* is with masculines. *Dyllas Crist a ve rynnys, pedar ran guris anedhé, gans peswar marreg a brýs, dhe búb marreg ran may fe*, the clothes of Christ were divided, four parts made of them, by four soldiers of account; to every soldier that there might be a part. M.C. 190. *In corff Ihesus ydh esé, hag ef yn crows ow cregy, pypm mýll strekis del iové, ha peder gwýth cans goly, ha tryugons moy gansé, ha pymthek, púr wýr éns y*, in the body of Jesus there were, while he was hanging on the cross, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds, and three score more with them, and fifteen, very truly were they. M.C. 227. *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrás defry, ow resek a-dyworty*, a fountain bright like silver, and large streams indeed, flowing from it. O.M. 772. W. *pedair*, † *pedeir*. Arm. *peder*. Ir. † *cetheora*, † *ceteora*. Sansc. *katasras*. Lith. *keturios*.

PEDN, s. m. A head, summit, extremity. † *A, chorll cóth, te pedn pilles, fatla vynla ge henna, y fýdh an býs consumys*, Ah! old churle, thou bald pate, how wilt thou have this to be, that the world will be consumed? C.W. 168. † *Aylas, me yw marow, ha'w fedn squattyys púr garow, why a'n gwél inter dew ran*, alas, I am dead, and my head broken very cruelly, you see it in two parts. C.W. 124. † *Pedn yz*, an ear of corn. *Llwyd*, 34. † *Pedn braos*, a joint-head. † *Blew an pedn*, hair of the head. 49. † *Pedn-pral marh*, a horse's skull. 59. † *Pedn dhrog*, wicked. 84. † *Pedn rydh*, red-headed. 142. † *Bar an pedn*, top of the head. 172. † *Pedn diu*, a boil. 136. (W. *pendhuyn*, lit. a black-head.) "The Cornish now call a kind of botch or boil, "Blackhead." They also call a tomtit *pednpaly*; and say *pednamene*, head to feet; as in many Cornish huts, large families lie, husband, wife, and children, (even grown up) of both sexes, in one bed." *Polwhele*. † *Pedn diu*, black-heads, young frogs, or tadpoles. *Pryce*. *Pedn* is a late corruption of *pen*, qd. v.

PEDNZIVIG, adj. Noble, principal. Pl. † *pednzivigian*, nobility, gentry. *Llwyd*, 108. A late corruption of *pendevig*, qd. v.

PEDREN, s. f. The breech, the buttock. Pl. *pedrennow*. *Me a'n knouk fest dybyté, man geffo púp ol bysné, ow myres worth y vody, del wascaf y peydrennow, may fo gós y vlewennow, ha y corf ol kyns ys hedhy*, I will beat him hard without pity, that all may have shuddering, looking at his body, as I shall strike his buttocks, that his hair may be bloody, and all his body, before leaving off. P.C. 2094. W. *pedrain*, pl. *pedreiniau*.

PEDREVAN, s. f. A lizard, eft, or newt. *Llwyd*, 240. *Pedrean an dour*, a water lizard. 143. *Llwyd*, 75, gives another form *pedrevor*, and reads *pedresif*, for *wedresif*, qd. v. He also gives *peder chwilen*, as a Welsh synonym.

PEDRY, v. a. To rot, to become rotten, to putrify. Part. *pedrys*. *Oynment o a gymmys rás, may wethé corf heb pedry*, the ointment was of so much virtue, that it kept a body without putrefying. M.C. 235. *Neffré na wrello dybry, lemyn fleryé ha peddry kepar ha seym py lyys haal*, that she may never eat, but stink and rot, like train-oil or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2707. *An kéth gwás-ma gorreuch why yn drók pryson dhe peddry*, this same fellow put ye in a bad prison to rot. R.D. 2002. *Merouch*

pymava towlys, yn clédh dhe vonas pedrys, see ye where he is thrown, in a ditch to be rotten. C.W. 82. W. *pydru*. Lat. *putreo*.

PEDYR, s. m. Peter; a man's name. Written also *peder*. *Peder, Androw, ha Iowan, dún ahanan hep falladow*, Peter, Andrew, and John, let us go hence, without delay. P.C. 464. W. *Pedr*.

PEDH, v. subs. He shall or will be. *Mara pédh e lél juggys*, if he be fairly judged. P.C. 1344. *Mar pédh e yeyn, ny dhue dhe gur*, if it will be cold, it will not come to the end. P.C. 2729. A mutation of *bédh*, qd. v.

PEDHA, v. subs. He should be. *Mars mara pedha degis gans y dús na'n caffan ny, yn úr-na býdh leverys ef dhe sevell dre vestry*, but if he be carried away by his people, so that we should not find him, then it will be said that he arose through power. M.C. 240. A mutation of *bedha*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*.

PEDHAF, v. subs. I shall or will be. *Mar pedhaf kelmys lemnyyn*, if I shall now be bound. O.M. 1349. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen*, if I shall be living a year. O.M. 2386. A mutation of *bedhaf*, qd. v.

PEDHIGLA, v. a. To roar like a lion, to bellow. *Llwyd*, 142. *A pedhigla*, bellowing. 248.

PEDHOUC, v. subs. Ye will be. *Yn úr-na, der vaner da, mara pedhouch repentys, an kéth plág a wra voydya*, in that hour, after a good manner, if ye will repent, that same plague shall be made void. C.W. 170. A mutation of *bedhouch*, qd. v.

PEDHYN, v. s. We shall or will be. *Yn úr-na me a weyl, mar a pedhyn ny abel dhe wúl defens a rák tues*, then I shall see, if we shall be able to make a defence before people. P.C. 2305. A mutation of *bedhyn*, qd. v.

PEG, s. m. Pitch. *Rág henna fystyn, ke, gura gorhel a blankos playnyys, hag ynno lues trygva, romes y a výdh gylwys; a-vés hag agy yn ta gans pék bedhens stanch wrýs*, therefore hasten thou, go, make a ship of planed planks, and in it many dwellings, rooms they shall be called; without and within well with pitch let them be made staunch. O.M. 954. *A vés hag agy yn ta gans peyk bedhans stanch gwrýs*, without and within well with pitch let them be made staunch. C.W. 164. *Yma peyk dhym provyes, ha lowonow púp chan, deffrans sortow a wernow yma parys púr effan*, there is to me pitch provided, and ropes of every kind, different sorts of masts, here are ready very plainly. C.W. 166. W. *pýg*. Arm. *pec*, *peg*. Ir. *pic*, † *bi*. Gael. *pic*. Manx. *pick*. Lat. *pix*, *pice*. Fr. *poix*.

PEG, s. f. A prick, a smart, a smarting. *Pryce*. The verb is written *piga*, qd. v. W. *píg*. Arm. *píc*. Gael. *pioc*.

PEG, s. m. A small piece, a bit. *Ef a'n gevyth war an chal; dén vythol na dhoutyans peg*, he shall catch it on the jaw; let not any man doubt a bit. P.C. 1182. Borrowed from the English.

PEGANS, s. m. Necessaries of life, money, instruments. *Fystenouch troh an daras, rág omma ny wrewch trega; agas tooles dha'th ballas, h'ages pegans dha nedha, y towns parys*, make ye haste through the door, for here ye shall not dwell; your tools for delving, and your instruments to spin, they are ready. C.W. 72. *Cuntell warbarth ow fegans, me a vyn mós púr uskys*, gather thou together my necessities, I will go very quickly. C.W. 94. *Degen genan agen pegans*, let us carry with us our necessities.

- C.W. 96. *Victual crall dhyn yma, ha pegans lower dha vewa*, other victuals to us there are, and necessities enough to live. C.W. 108. Probably a corrupt plural of *péth*, qd. v.
- PEGY, v. a. To pray, to beseech. *Ha dhe'n Tás gwrén oll pegy, na skydyna an kéth vengeans warnan ny, nag en flechys*, and to the Father let us all pray, that the same vengeance may not fall on us, nor our children. C.W. 160. More generally written *piggy*, and *pygy*, qd. v.
- PEGYA, v. a. To cease. *In della hy a begyas bÿs hanter dÿdh yredy*, so it ceased until mid-day indeed. M.C. 201. The interpretation is doubtful, and is arrived at by comparing the word with W. *peidio*; in the same way as C. *nija*, to fly, = W. *neidio*.
- PEH, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. *Llwyd*, 52, 115. A late form of *péch*, qd. v.
- PEHAD, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. Pl. *pehadow*. *Llwyd*, 242. A late form of *pechad*, qd. v.
- PEHADUR, s. m. A sinner. Pl. *pehadoryon*. *Kyn nag ôff dén skentyll pÿr, par del won lavaraff dhys, yntré Du ha pehadur acordh del ve kemerys*, though I am not a very learned man, even as I know I will tell to thee, between God and sinner how accord was taken. M.C. 8. *Ihesu Crist mÿr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas, a'n uchelder may thesé dhe'n bÿs pan deyskynnas, pehadoryon rág perna o desevis dre Satnas*, Jesus Christ shewed much love to the son of man, when he descended to the world from the height that he was, to redeem sinners who were felled by Satan. M.C. 5. Another form of *pechadur*, qd. v.
- PEHADURES, s. f. A female sinner. *An gusyl o may fe dris dhe rág Crist pehadures, ol dh'y vâdh may rollo brés anedhy, del re dhe grés*, the counsel was that a sinful woman should be brought before Christ, that he might give judgment upon her according to his will as some believed. M.C. 32. Another form of *pechadures*, qd. v.
- PEHAS, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. Pl. *pehasow*. *Arluth, veneges re by, del osé Dew hep pehas*, Lord, blessed art thou, as thou art God without sin. O.M. 1796. *Yn amendys a'd pehosow, orden bôs gureys temple golow, brás ha ledan*, in amendment of thy sins, order to be made a brilliant temple, great and broad. O.M. 2259. *Moy yw ow gwan oberow, hag yn wêdh ow fehasow es tell ew dha versy, Dew*, greater are my evil deeds, and likewise my sins, than so is thy mercy, God. C.W. 84. Another form of *pechas*, qd. v.
- PEHE, v. a. To sin, to transgress. *Och, tru, tru, my re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, sad, sad, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 249. *Rág henna my a's temptyas dhe behé*, for that I tempted them to sin. O.M. 308. *Saw my a greys hy bôs séch, ha gurÿs nóth ol rág an péch a pehas ow thás ha'm mam*, but I believe that it is dry, and all made bare, for the sin which my father and mother sinned. O.M. 759. *Govy pan wrugé pehé gans corf an debel venen*, woe is me, when I have done sin with the body of the wicked woman. O.M. 2250. Another form of *peché*, qd. v.
- PEIS, s. f. A coat, a jacket. Corn. Voc. *tunica*. Generally written in the Dramas, *pows*, qd. v. See also *Peus*. W. *pais*, a coat, a petticoat. Ir. † *ceis*. Cf. Dutch *pey*, and Eng. *pea-jacket*.
- PEL, s. f. A sphere, a ball, a bowl to play with. Pl.

- pelioiw*. *Pél-ma*, this ball. *Ny ol devethes war tÿr glás dho gwaré pelioiw, rág 'gun ehas*, we are all come upon green land, to play at bowls for our health. *Pryce*. W. *pél*. Arm. *pellén*. Lat. *pila*. Sansc. *pal*, *pil*, to throw a ball.
- PELE, adv. Where, in what place. (*Pe—le*.) *An dén-ma re drehevys, gallas ny wodhan pelé*, this man has arisen, he has gone, we know not where. M.C. 245. *Del ôs cowyth da, lavar a pilé osa*, as thou art a good companion, say whence thou art. P.C. 2179. *Llwyd*, 248, gives as the earliest form *pyléch*, then *pléch*, then *ple*.
- PELE, s. m. A spire, a steeple. *Carn pele*, the spire rock. *Pryce*.
- PELEZ, adj. Bald. † *Pedn pelez*, a bald head. *Pryce*. Written also *pilez*, qd. v.
- PELIHA, pron. inter. Which or whether of the two. *Llwyd*, 178, *pelíha*.
- PELL, adj. Distant, remote, far, long. Comp. *pellah*, † *pellach*, *pella*. *Pylat éth yn mës a'y hell yn un lowarth a'n gevo, ogas o, nÿng esa pell*, Pilate went out of his hall into a garden which he had, near it was, it was not far. M.C. 140. *Ny strechya'ff pell*, I will not delay long. M.C. 158. *Ha dh'y notyé dÿrys an wlás, a ogas hag a bell*, to make it known through the country, anear and afar. M.C. 249. *Bewé pel a wrúk yn beys*, I lived long in the world. R.D. 210. *Ny iuggyn mones nép pel, lemmyn bÿs yn un castel henwys Emmaus*, we do not think to go any distance, but so far as a village called Emmaus. R.D. 1294. W. *pell*. Arm. *pell*.
- PELLA, adj. Farther, longer. The comparative of *pell*. Originally written *pellach*, (*Llwyd*, 243,) the guttural being softened into *h*, and generally omitted. *Ny allaf pella trega*, I cannot stay longer. O.M. 2190. *Ny venna'f pella lettyé*, I will not longer delay. P.C. 1612. *Lemmyn me a grys yn ta y fynna'f vy môs pella esouch haneth*, now I believe well, that I shall go further than you to-night. R.D. 1297. *Nymbus bywé na fella*, living is no longer for me. R.D. 2210. W. *pellach*. Arm. *pelloch*.
- PELLDER, s. m. Distance, remoteness. *Rág henna dún a lema, yn pelder dheworth ow thás*, therefore let us go hence, to a distance from my father. C.W. 98. *Aban ew pÿb tra parys, dún ny yn kerth kekeffrys, pelder adro yn bÿs*, since every thing is ready, let us go away likewise, afar off about in the world. C.W. 100. W. *pellder*. Arm. *pellder*, *pelder*.
- PELLEAR, adv. A long time. (*Pell—ear*, an hour.) *Pryce*.
- PELLEN, s. f. A ball of thread or yarn, a round body, a bowl. Corn. Vocab. *globus*. W. *pellén*. Arm. *pellén*. Gael. *peileir*.
- PELLIST, s. m. A pilch or pelisse. Corn. Voc. *pellist-gur*, *pellicia*, a leathern pilch, lit. a man's pelisse; *pellistker*, *mastruga*, a fur coat. W. *pilysyn*. Lat. *pellicia*.
- PELLY, v. a. To render distant, to remove far off, to drive away. Part. *pellys*. *Ethlays, gwef pan vevé genys, ow terry gormenadow Dew, pellys ón a Baradys dha'n noer veys er agan gew*, alas, woe is me when I was born, breaking the commandments of God, driven we are from Paradise to the world for our woe. C.W. 76. W. *pellu*. Arm. *pellaat*. Lat. *pello*.
- PEMDHAC, card. num. Fifteen. *Llwyd*, 135. Written also *pymthec*, qd. v.

PEMP, card. num. Five. *Llwyd*, 18, 135. ‡ *Pemp deg-vas*, fifteenth. Written also *pymp*, qd. v.

PEMPAS, num. adj. Fifth. *Llwyd*, 135. ‡ *Ha gothu-har ha metten o an pempas jorna*, and the evening and the morning was the fifth day. M.C. p. 95. C.W. p. 191. A later form of *pympes*, qd. v.

PEN, s. m. An extremity, end, conclusion; head, a chief, beginning, the upper part, a summit. Pl. *pennow*. Cornish Vocabulary, *capud*. *A lena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh*, thence he led him high on top of a mountain. M.C. 16. *Gans queth y ben y quedhens, gwelas banna ny ylly*, with a cloth his head they covered so that he could not see a jot. M.C. 96. *Ha hager fest an dygtyas, corf ha pen, treys ha dewlé*, and very foully treated him, body and head, feet and hands. M.C. 130. *Aga fen y a sackyé*, their heads they wagged. M.C. 195. *Cayphas a'n droys arté dhe Pylat o pen Iustis*, Caiaphas brought him again to Pilate (that) was chief justice. M.C. 119. *Ha'n pen arall o pyllet*, and the other end was pity. M.C. 223. *May'th éth war ben y dhewlyn*, so that he went on his knees. M.C. 54. *Del osa Dew dhyn ha pen*, as thou art God to us, and head. P.C. 732. *Kyns pen vîs*, before the end of a month. P.C. 1646. *Me a dhybarth ynterthoch, hag a wra dheuch pennow couch*, I will separate between you, and make your heads red. P.C. 2326. *Kyns pen sythyn*, before the end of a week. R.D. 30. *Ev yw pen côk*, he is a block-head. R.D. 2017. *Del lavaraf, pen bronnen*, as I say, rush-head. R.D. 2096. *Pen ha duscoudh*, head and shoulders. R.D. 2500. ‡ *Pennow ties*, heads of the people, chief men. *Llwyd*, 128. *Pennow îs*, ears of corn. *Pryce*. W. *pen*, † *penn*. Arm. *penn*. Ir. *ceann*, † *cenn*. Gael. *cean*. Manx, *cione*. (Cf. W. *pen-mawr*; Ir. † *cenmar*, capito, i. e. great head; W. *noeth-ben*; Ir. *nochtchenn*, barehead.—The Erse form is also preserved in Welsh, in the compound *talcen*, a forehead; and in the simple term *cyn*, † *cen*, chief, foremost, head.) Cf. also Lat. *finis*. Sansc. *phan*, to end.

PENAG, adv. Soever. Answering to *cunque* in Latin. *Gwrêns Dew y vódh ha'y vynnas, py penag vo yn y vveys*, let God do his will and his pleasure, whatever may be in his mind. O.M. 1154. *Pup-penag-ol a vo ef*, who-soever he may be. P.C. 23. *My a vyn gûl yn della, py le penag y's kyffyn*, I will do so, wherever I find it. P.C. 1551. *A henna na geuseuch gêr, py-penag-ol a wharfo*, of that speak not a word, whatever may happen. R.D. 671. *Pyw penag a'm gwella vy, ef a wyl-fyth ow thâs*, whoever shall see me, will see my Father. R.D. 2383. Used also without a pronoun. *Penag a wryllyf ammé, henna yw ef*, whomsoever I shall kiss, that is he. P.C. 1084. Written also *pynag*, qd. v. W. *pynag*. Arm. *pennag*.

PENCANGUER, s. m. A centurion, the head of a hundred men. Corn. Voc. *centurio*, (*pen—can—guer*, pl. of *gour*.)

PENCAST, s. m. The Pentecost, Whitsuntide. *Llwyd*, 32, 116, 241. Arm. *pentekost*. From Lat. *pentecoste*. Ir. *cincighis*. Gael. *cuingis*. Manx, *kingeesh*. From Lat. *quingagesima*.

PENCLIN, s. m. The knee. Corn. Voc. *genu*. More correctly written *penglin*. See *Glin*.

PENCLUN, s. m. The hip, the haunch. Corn. Vocab. *clunis*. See *Clun*.

PENDEVIG, s. m. A prince, one of the highest rank, a chief man, a nobleman. Corn. Voc. *princeps*. Pl. *pen-devigion*. Written later *pensevic*, qd. v. In *Llwyd*'s time it was corrupted into ‡ *pednzhivig*, pl. *pednzhivigion*. 128. Comp. of *pen*, head, and *dovi*, to rule. W. *pendevig*. Arm. *pinvidic*, *pinouic*.

PENDIWEN, s. f. A reed. *Llwyd*, 43. Arm. *penduen*. *Pendhu* in Welsh is the "brownwort." Comp. of *pen*, head, and *du*, black.

PENDRA, s. f. What thing, what, why. *Ow máp kerra, pendra vynta orthyf govyn*, my dearest son, what wilt thou ask of me? O.M. 1311. *Pendra wreuch ow repryfa*, why do ye reprove me? O.M. 1500. *Pendra wrâf ny wodhes whêth*, what I will do, thou knowest not yet. P.C. 848. *Pendra reys dhynny dhe gûl*, what is necessary for us to do? P.C. 1354. *Pendra ny venté keusel*, why wilt thou not speak? P.C. 1775. Another form of *pandra*, qd. v.

PENDRUPPIA, v. a. To nod, or shake the head. *Llwyd*, 135. W. *pendumpian*.

PENGARN, s. m. A gurnet fish. *Llwyd*, 135. Pl. *pengarnas*. *Y rôf hemwyn dha'n puskas, dhe wyan, pengarnas, selyas*, I will give names to the fishes, to breams, gurnards, congers. C.W. 32. W. *pengarn*, *pengernyn*.

PENGUCH, s. m. A head covering, an upper garment. Corn. Voc. *penguchgrec*, *mastruga*, a fur coat; lit. a woman's cloak. W. *penguwch*.

PENNAGEL, pron. Whoever. *Pennagel ew na lavara*, whoever says not. C.W. 14. *Ha pennagel a wra henna*, and whoever shall do that. C.W. 118. A late form of *penag-ol*, qd. v.

PENPRAL, s. m. A skull. *Penpral marh*, a horse's skull. *Pryce*.

PENRYN, s. m. A promontory, cape, head-land. *Why a's bîdh agas gobyr eredy, warbarth ol gueel Behethlen, ha coys Penryn yn tyen, my a's re lemyn dheuch why*, ye shall have your reward surely, together all the field of Bohellan, and the wood of Penryn, wholly I give them now to you. O.M. 2589. W. *penryn*. It forms the name of many places; as *Penryn Blathaon*, Caithness, in Scotland; *Penryn Rhionnydh*, the point of Galloway; *Penryn Penwyth*, Land's End, in Cornwall; *Penryn Creudhyn*, in North Wales, &c. Comp. of *pen*, a head, and *rhyn*, a point, or cape.

PENS, s. f. A pound in money, twenty shillings. ‡ *Ena dzhei a varginiaz rág trei penz an vledhan guber*, then they agreed for three pounds a year wages. *Llwyd*, 251. A late form of *puns*, qd. v.

PENSEVIC, s. m. A prince. *Lucyfer yw ow hanow, ow howetha yw tanow, pensevic yn néf omma, why a wôr yn ta henna, ow bosaf gwel es an Tâs*, Lucifer is my name, my companions are fires, a prince in heaven I am, ye know well that, that I am better than the Father. C.W. 10. Written by *Llwyd*, 99, *penzivik*, pl. *pen-dzhivigion*, 128. A late form of *pendevig*, qd. v.

PENTEILU, s. m. The head of the family, the master of the house. Corn. Voc. *paterfamilias*. Comp. of *pen*, head, and *teulu*, qd. v., a family. W. *penteulu*.

PENVO, comp. v. When it may be. (*Pan—bo*.) *Ha penvo reys degevy, gorouch y dha'n Mount Tabor, and when it is necessary to give tithe, put them to the Mount Tabor*. C.W. 78. *Gans dén penvo convedhys*, by man when he is discovered. C.W. 118.

- PENYS, s. m. Penance. *Ol del vynny, Arluth kêr, my a wra yn pûp tyller hedré veyn bew yn bÿs-ma, gans penys ha golochas*, all as thou wishest, dear Lord, I will do in every place, as long as we may be alive in this world, with penance and praise. P.C. 116. W. *penyd*. Arm. *pinigen*, (fr. Fr. *punition*.) Ir. *peanas*, † *pennail*, † *pen-nit*. Gael. *peanas*. Manx, *panys*.
- PENYS, v. a. To do penance. *Penys a reys rag y terros, may fo leheys mûr a'y gallos*, it is necessary to do penance for his arrogance, that much of his power may be diminished. P.C. 43. *Dew ugans dÿdh ow penys y speynas y gÿk ha'y woys*, two score days doing penance, he spent his flesh and blood. M.C. 10. W. *penydu*, *penydio*. Lat. *pœniteo*.
- PEP, pron. s. Every one. *War pêp ol marnas ty*, upon all except thee. O.M. 948. The same as *pêb*, qd. v.
- PEPYNAG, pron. s. Whatsoever, whatever. *My a vyn aga threhy, pepynag ol a wharfo*, I will cut them, whatever may happen. O.M. 1736. Written also *pepenag*. *Rês yw sywé y vódh ef, pepenag vo*, it is necessary to follow his will, whatever it be. O.M. 662. *Pepenagol may'th ello*, wherever he may go. P.C. 630. (*pe*—*penag*.) W. *pa*—*bynag*.
- PER, s. m. A caldron, a kettle, a boiler, a furnace. Corn. Voc. *lebes*. W. *pair*, † *peir*. Arm. † *pér*. Ir. *coire*. Manx, *coirrey*. Sansc. *charu*.
- PER, s. m. Pears. A plural aggregate, of which the sing. is *peran*. *Gwedhan peran*, a pear tree. *Llwyd*, 133. W. *pêr*, *peren*, *peran*, *peranen*. Arm. *pêr*, *peren*, *pîr*. Ir. *piorra*. Gael. *peur*. Lat. *pyrum*. Fr. *poire*. Eng. *pear*.
- PERAG, adv. For what, wherefore, why. *Llwyd*, 249. Comp. of *pe*, what, and *râg*, for. Generally contracted into *prâg*, qd. v. W. *parag*, *pyrag*. Arm. *perac*, *perag*.
- PERAN, s. f. A pear. Pl. *pêr*, qd. v. *Gwedhan peran*, a pear tree. *Llwyd*, 133.
- PERBREN, s. m. A pear tree. Corn. Vocab. *pirus*. (*Pêr*—*bren*.) W. *perbren*. Arm. *peren*, *gwezen-bêr*. Irish, *crann piorra*. Gael. *craobh pheuran*.
- PERCOU, v. a. Remember thou, bear thou remembrance. † *Perco dhe gwithé sans an dÿdh Sabboth*, remember thou to keep holy the Sabbath day. *Pryce*. † *En hâv percou gwâv*, in summer remember winter. *Gwavas* family motto. A corruption of *perth*, bear thou, 2 pers. sing. imp. of *perthy*, qd. v., and *côv*, memory, qd. v.
- PERFO, v. a. He may do. *Râg my a vÿdh an kynsa, bom yn vyag a rollo, hag a perfo ow meystry*, for I will be the first that will give a blow on the journey, and perform my mastery. O.M. 2164. 3 pers. s. subj. of a verb = W. *peri*, to cause.
- PERFYTH, adj. Perfect, complete, in perfection. Written also *perfeth*, and *perfeyth*. *Yn pesweré, gwreys përfyth dhe'n beys ol golowys glân*, on the fourth be made perfect to all the world bright lights. O.M. 33. *Ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth*, give me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 452. *Un gusyl da ha përfyth dhym ty a rôs*, a counsel good and perfect to me thou hast given. R.D. 2142. *Dew ugans myldyr përfeyth*, forty miles complete. R.D. 2497. W. *perfaith*, à Lat. *perfectus*. Arm. *peur-chreat*. Ir. *foirfeachd*. Gael. *foirfe*.
- PERHEN, s. m. A possessor, owner, proprietor. *Llwyd*, 124. *An harlot, foul y berhen, awos kemmys drók a wrén, a'n beys ny fyn tremené*, the rascal, foul his owner,

notwithstanding so much harm as we do, from the world will not pass. P.C. 2112. *Ty losel, foul y perhen, ystyn dhe vrêch war an pren*, thou knave, foul his owner; stretch out thy arm on the wood. P.C. 2752. W. *perchen*. Arm. *perchen*. Manx, *berchagh*.

- PERNA, v. a. To take, to lay hold of; to buy, to purchase, to redeem. Part. *pernys*. *May fynnas dijskyn-na yn gwerhas, ha bôs genys gans y gÿk agan perna*, that he would descend into a virgin, and be born with his flesh to redeem us. M.C. 4. *Dhe'n bÿs pan deyskynnas pehadoryon râg perna a desevijs dre Satnas; râg henna gordhyn neffré Ihesus nêb agan pernas*, to the world when he descended to redeem sinners who were felled by Satan, therefore let us ever worship Jesus who redeemed us. M.C. 5. *Dew dhên Crist a dhanvonas dhe berna boys ha dewas*, Christ sent two men to buy food and drink. M.C. 42. *Ow horf a ve yw henma, yn mêdh Crist, ragouch wy pernys a berth yn bÿs-ma*, my body is this, says Christ, bought for you within this world. M.C. 44. *A'n geffo pows a's gwyrthyns, ha dhodho pernas cledhé*, he that hath a coat, let him sell it, and buy for him a sword. M.C. 51. *Ny a'n pernas dheworthys*, we bought him from thee. M.C. 105. *Dheworthaf drók a'n perna*, may the evil one take him from me! O.M. 617. † *Na'reuh e berna*, do not buy it; † *mi a bernav*, I will buy. *Llwyd*, 244, 247. Another form of *prenné*, qd. v. W. *prynu*. Arm. *perna*, *pernein*.

PERNAR, s. m. A buyer, a purchaser, a redeemer, a ransomer. *Llwyd*, 137. W. *prynwr*. Arm. *prener*, *pernour*.

PERS, adj. Partial. *Llwyd*, 113. Arm. † *pers*, a *bers*. W. *parth*, o *barth*.

PERSEIT, s. m. A jug with two ears. Corn. Voc. *amfora*. Comp. of *per*, and *saith*, a pot, qd. v.

PERTHEGES, v. a. To bear, suffer, to be angry. *Pryce*. *Mâs yw dhe cusyl, deffry; mar scon dhodho del ymmy, kychouch ef yn vryongen, ha dalynnouch mûr cales, ma na allo perthe ges yn dyspyt ol dh'y echen*, good is thy counsel, really; as soon as thou kissest him, catch him in the throat, and hold him very hard, that he cannot endure it, in spite of all his efforts. P.C. 1009. *Mar a talleth perthe ges, ny a wra y wowheles, râk pûp ol a gâr bewé*, if he begin to be angry, we will lie to him, for every one loves to live. R.D. 598.

PERTHY, v. a. To bear, carry, sustain, entertain. *My a lever dhys Urry, na borth dout ahanaf vy nefré; râg ny fydh kên dhe perthy, my a lever dheuchwhy why*, I tell thee, Uriah, bear no doubt of me ever; for there will be no reason to bear it, I say unto you. O.M. 2208. *My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheuch own a henna*, I will measure it well enough, do not ye have fear of that. O.M. 2508. *Pertheuch côf ol a'n tokyn a leverys kyns lemyn dhywy why, a gowethé*, all bear remembrance of the token (that) I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1081. *Na berth dout, ny vÿdh nehys*, do not bear a doubt, it shall not be denied. C.W. 42. *Ty a berth gossythyans, ken na brodar*, thou shalt suffer punishment, though a brother. C.W. 82. Another form of *porthy*, qd. v.

PERTHY, v. a. To honour, to respect. *An tresa, ha'n peswera henath nêb ma na ello perthy ve*, the third and fourth generation of them that do not honour me. *Pryce*. *Gwra perthy de tás, ha de mam, mal de dydhiow*

- bedhens hŷr war an tŷr, nêb an Arluth de Dew ryes dees*, do thou honour thy father, and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God hath given thee. *Pryce*. A corruption of *perchy*, id. qd. *W. parchu, perchi*.
- PERVEDH**, s. m. The inward part, the middle region. *A bervedh*, within. *A búb echen gorow ha benow yn wêdh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe gorhel a bervedh*, of every kind male and female also, thou shalt put them in thy ark within. O.M. 992. *Henna a wra gwythé, na dheffo glaw a bervedh*, that will keep that the rain may not come in. O.M. 1076. *Ke a bervedh yn castel a dhyragof*, go within the village before me. P.C. 195. *W. pervedh*. Lat. *per medium*.
- PERYL**, s. m. Peril, danger, risk. *Torré yn ow feryl vy, hag ynwêdh gwra dhe'th worty, may lebro ef annodho*, break it off at my risk, and also cause to thy husband that he may eat of it. O.M. 197. *Da yw, na dhout perill*, it is good, fear not danger. C.W. 44. *W. perygl*; a Lat. *periculum*. Arm. *pirill*. Ir. *peireacuil*. Gael. *peireagal*.
- PES**, s. m. Pease, pulse. *Llwyd*, 121, 150, *péz*; † *cuthu péz*, pease-cods. *W. pŷs*. Arm. *péz*, *píz*. Ir. *pis*, *peasair*. Gael. *peasair*. Manx, *pishyr*. Sansc. *péshi*. Lat. *pisa*. Fr. *pois*; *pesiere*, a field of peas.
- PES**, v. subs. Thou shouldst be. *Rák pŷr wŷr gynen mar pés, ny a vyé pŷr attés, ha lowen mŷr*, for very truly if thou shouldst be with us, we should be very much at ease, and very glad. R.D. 2442. A mutation of *bés*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bós*.
- PESACH**, adj. Rotten. *Pryce*.
- PESAD**, s. m. A prayer, invocation. Pl. *pesadow*. *Pan o y besadow guris, dhe'n dowedhek y leverys, koscouch lemmyn mars ew prŷs, powesouch, wy yw grevijs*, when his prayers were done, he said to the twelve; sleep now if it is time, rest, ye are weighed down. M.C. 61. Written also *pysad*, *pysadow*, qd. v. From *pesy*, to pray.
- PESC**, s. m. Fish. *Llwyd*, 18. *Pesc sál*, salt fish. 143. Written also *pysc*, qd. v.
- PESGWYTH**, adv. As often as. *Pryce*. *An gam dha-vas, pesgwyth may gwella why hy, remembra ahanaf why me a wra bŷs venary*, the rainbow truly as often as ye see it, remember you I will for ever. C.W. 182. Comp. of *pe*, what, and *gwyth*, a time.
- PESTRIORES**, s. f. A female sorcerer, a witch. *Llwyd*, 241. *Out warnas, a pŷr vŷl scout, hep dhout pestryores stout, kyn fy mar prout, ty a'n pren*, out upon thee! O most vile scout; without doubt a stout witch; though thou art so proud, thou shalt catch it. O.M. 2668. Written also *pystriores*, qd. v.
- PESWAR**, card. num. Four. Used with nouns masculine, as *pedar* is with feminines. *Dyllas Crist a ve rynnys, pedar ran guris anedhé, gans peswar marreg a brys, dhe búb marreg ran may fe*, the clothes of Christ were divided, four parts were made of them, by four soldiers of worth; to every soldier that there might be a part. M.C. 190. *Y éth yn un fystene, peswar marrek yrvys éns*, they went in a hurry, four armed soldiers they were. M.C. 241. *Pandra wrén agan peswar*, what shall we four do? R.D. 563. *Awos bós ny peswar smat, guythé an bédh ny ylsyn*, though we be four fellows, we could not keep the tomb. R.D. 602. *W.*
- pedwar*, † *petguar*, † *petuar*. Arm. *pevar*. (Cf. *Πετρούπια*, oppidum Parisorum Britanniae populi; apud Ptol.) Ir. *ceathair*, † *cethir*. Gael. *ceithir*. Manx, *kiare*. Gr. Dor. *πέτορα*. Lat. *quatuor*. Goth. *fidvor*. Lith. *keturas*. Sansc. *chatur*.
- PESWARDHEC**, card. num. Fourteen. Written by *Llwyd*, 134, *pazwardhak*. *W. pedwar-ar-dheg*. Arm. *pevarzek*. Ir. *ceathar deag*. Gael. *ceithirdeug*. Manx, *kiare-jeig*. Lat. *quatuordecim*.
- PESWERÉ**, num. adj. Fourth. *Yn pesweré gwreys per-fylyth dhe'n beys ol golowys glán*, on the fourth, be made perfect to all the earth bright lights. O.M. 33. *An pesweré a gewsys, na whelyn gwevyé an pow*, the fourth said, let us not seek to flee the country. M.C. 247. *Yn peswera dŷdh bŷdh gwŷs an houl, ha'n loer*, on the fourth day shall be made the sun and the moon. C.W. 8. Written also *pysweré*, qd. v. *W. pedwerydh*, † *petguaril*, † *petguared*. Arm. *pevaré*, *pevarved*. Ir. *ceathramhadh*, † *cethramad*. Gael. *ceathramh*. Manx, *kiarree*.
- PESY**, v. a. To pray, to supplicate, to beseech, to implore. *Mar pesy a leun golon*, if he prayed with a full heart. M.C. 25. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thás, may hallouch mós dh'y asedh*, watch ye and pray my Father, that ye may be able to go to his seat. M.C. 52. *Dhe-worté un lam bechan ydh éth pesy may hallé*, from them he went a little distance that he might pray. M.C. 53. *Yn maner-ma y pesys rág an kéth ré re'n crowsé*, in this manner he prayed for those same that crucified him. M.C. 185. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketel-ma*, the thief on the right side prayed thus. M.C. 193. *Ha pesyn rág y ené*, and let us pray for his soul. O.M. 2368. *Ny'm nách, mar a'n pesaf ef*, he will not deny me, if I pray to him. P.C. 1166. The 3 pers. s. fut. is written *peys*, qd. v. Another form is *pysy*, and by the common corruption of *s* into *g*, *pigy*, and *pygy*, qd. v. *W. pedi*. Arm. *pedi*, † *pidi*; a Lat. *peto*. Goth. *bidyan*. Germ. *beten*. Ang. Sax. *biddan*. Eng. *bead*, *bid*.
- PETH**, s. m. A thing, a something, an article. Plur. *pethow*, things, riches, wealth. *Bo clevas, bo péth kescar, po dre breson presonys*, be it sickness, be it poverty, be it imprisoned in prison. M.C. 24. † *Péth tshyi*, household stuff, furniture. *Llwyd*, 158. † *Ez kéz? ez po neg ez? ma séz kéz, dro kéz; po neg ez kéz, dro péth ez*, is there cheese? is there or is there not? if there is cheese, bring cheese; or if there is not cheese bring what there is. *Cornish Proverb, in Pryce's Vocabulary*. † *Ha'n Dew euhella vedn ry péth yw gwella ol rág why*, and the God supreme will give what is best of all for you. *Ibid*. Written also *peyth*, and *pŷth*, qd. v. *W. péth*. Arm. *pez*, † *pet*. Ir. † *pet*. Sansc. *pétva*, a particle, or atom.
- PEUS**, s. f. A coat, a petticoat. *Peus grec*, toral, a woman's coat. Corn. Vocab. Another form of *peis*, qd. v.
- PEVA**, comp. v. It should be. *Rág yma bous lour omma erbyn soper, a peva ol parusys*, for there is meat enough here against supper, if it should be all made ready. P.C. 690. *Genas a peva tastys, maga fŷr te a vea yn púb poynt avella*, by thee if it should be tasted, as wise thou wouldst be as he. C.W. 48. Comp. of *pe*, a mutation of *be*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*, and *va* for *ve*, he.
- PEVEVA**, comp. v. Where was it? *Dés nés, gás ve dh'y wellas, maras ew aval da; lavar peveva kefys*, come

- nearer, let me see it, if it be a good apple; say where was it found. C.W. 54. Comp. of *pe*, where, *ve*, a mutation of *be*, was, and *va* for *ve*, it.
- PEW, v. a. To own a thing, to possess. *Lemmyn dyskudh ha lavar pyw an pren a bew hep mar pous Ihesu an Nazaré*, now shew thou and say which lot shall possess without doubt the coat of Jesus of Nazareth. P.C. 2853. *Henna a's pew, why a wôr ketlep onan py pren yw e*, that shall have it, ye know every one which lot it is. P.C. 2855. *Re synt iovyn me a's pew*, by St. Jove I have it. P.C. 2858. *War tu a'y vam a'n pewo, y ben a vynnas synsy*, on the side of his mother (that) owned him, his head he would hold. M.C. 207. (See also *Bew*.) W. *piau*. Arm. *piaoua*.
- PEW, pron. s. Who. *Pew osta dhe es yn wedhan awartha gans trôs ha cân*, who art thou (that) art in the tree above with noise and song? C.W. 42. *Pew an Jowl pandra vjdh gwrjys*, what the devil shall be done? C.W. 106. *Pew a'th wrûg ge pregowther*, who made thee a preacher? C.W. 170. Written also *pu*, and *pyw*, qd. v.
- PEWAS, s. m. A recompense, a reward. *Pryce*.
- PEWE, v. a. To live, to be alive. A mutation of *bevé*, qd. v. *Dall ên, ny welyn yn fâs ow bôs mar veyl ow pewé*, blind I was, I saw not well, that I was living so vilely. M.C. 220. *Mara pewaf*, if I live.
- PEYL, s. m. The knot of a bow. *Yta an sêth compys, ten hy yn ban bys an peyl, pardell ôs archer prevys, hag a ladhas moy es mÿl a vestas kyns es lemyr*, the arrow is right, draw it up to the knot, as thou art a proved archer, and hast killed more than a thousand of beasts before now. C.W. 112. Another form of *pêl*, qd. v.
- PEYN, s. f. Pain, agony, torment, anguish. Pl. *peynys*. *Herwedh dhe grath ha'th pyté, na'm byma peyn yn gorfen*, according to thy grace and pity, let there not be pain to me at the end. O.M. 2254. *Pylat a yrchys dhedhé war beyn kyllly an bewnans*, Pilate commanded them on pain of losing their life. M.C. 241. *Colon dén a jll crakyé a vynna prest predery an paynys brás a'n gevé, ha'n dyspyth heb y dylly*, a man's heart might break (that) would readily consider the great pains that he had, and the spite without deserving it. M.C. 139. *Y beynys o créf ha brás warnodho heb y dylly*, his pains were strong and great upon him without deserving them. M.C. 56. *I feynys o brás ha créff yn ioy dhe-dhy trylys yw*, her pains (that) were great and strong, are turned into joy for her. M.C. 226. *Flechys mûr ha benenas a Ierusalem yn dré a wôr bôs ow feynys brás, ragoff na wheleuch olé*, children many and women of Jerusalem at home, who know that my pains are great, seek ye not to weep for me. M.C. 168. W. *poen*. Arm. *poen*. Ir. *pian*. Gael. *pian*. Manx, *pian*. Gr. *ποινά*. Lat. *pœna*.
- PEYNE, v. a. To pain, to torture. Written also *peynyé*. Part. *peynys*. *Why a dhêth yn arrow dhom kemeres, dhom syndyé, dhom peynyé bÿs yn crow*, ye are come in arms to take me, to hurt me, to torture me even unto death. M.C. 74. *En Edhewon yntredhé a wheelas dustuneow râg peyné Crist ha syndyé*, the Jews amongst them sought witnesses to torture and hurt Christ. M.C. 90. *Yn grows gans kentrow fastys, peynys bÿs pan ve marow*, fastened on a cross with nails, tortured till he was dead. M.C. 2. *Natur scyle, me a syns, arluth da mar pjdh peynys, ol y sogeté, kyn fôns sÿns, râg y beyn dhe vôs grevijs*, nature will cause, I hold, if the good Lord be pained, all his subjects, though they were holy, to be grieved for his pain. M.C. 211. W. *poeni*. Arm. *poania*, *poenein*.
- PEYS, v. a. He will pray. 3 pers. s. fut. of *pesy*, qd. v. *My a'd peys, arluth uhel*, I pray thee, high Lord. O.M. 375. *Ow mebyon, my a gy peys, yn mës whêth dylleuch tryssé*, my sons, I pray you, send outside yet a third. O.M. 1129. *Me a'th peys, gâs dhe wow*, I pray thee, leave thy lie. R.D. 1354. *Ow dewolow, deuch gynef warparth ol, me agas peys*, my devils, come with me together all, I pray you. R.D. 2308. *Pÿs* is another form, qd. v.
- PEYSY, v. a. To drop. *Pryce*. *Ota cowes pûr ahas, ny's pyrth dén mara peys pel; a wronnd an dôr stremys brás ow tewraga gans mûr nel*, behold a shower very detestable, man will not bear it, if it drops long; great streams around the earth, thickening with much violence. O.M. 1082.
- PEYTH, s. m. A thing. *Rum fey, mûr o wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a jll dén orto bewé*, by my faith, much folly it is to go to burn a thing which a man can live upon. O.M. 474. *Pan dra ny vyn Dew gûl vry ahanaf, na sowyny an peyth a wrehaſ ny wra*, why will not God make account of me, nor prosper the thing that I do. O.M. 521. The same as *pêth*, and *pÿth*, qd. v.
- PEZEALLA, adj. How many, so many as. *Llwyd*, 135.
- PI, conj. Or. Corn. Vocab. *goscôr pi teilu*, family or household; *leu pi obil*, a rudder or peg; *penguch grec pi pillistker*, a woman's cloak or pelisse. *Heb cowyth py cowethes*, without a fellow or helpmate. O.M. 95. *Mar ny gevyth mêdh py gwÿn, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, if thou wilt not find mead or wine, go to a fountain to drink. O.M. 2435. Another form of *po*, qd. v.
- PIB, s. f. A pipe, a tube, a musical pipe, a flute. Corn. Voc. *musa*. *Llwyd*, 60, 163, *pîb*. W. *pîb*. Arm. *pîb*. Ir. *piob*. Gael. *piob*. Manx, *piob*. Fr. *pipe*. Germ. *pfeife*. Eng. *pipe*, *fife*.
- PIBA, v. a. To pipe, to play on a pipe, or flute. *Menstrels pybych (pibeuch) bysy, may hyllyn môs dhe dhonssyé*, minstrels, pipe diligently that we may go to dance. R.D. 2645. W. *pibaw*, *pibo*.
- PIBAN, s. f. A little pipe, a tube, a pipe, a flute, a flageolet. *Llwyd*, 14, 163, 167. *An biban*, the pipe. 231. Diminutive of *pîb*. W. *piben*. Arm. *piben*.
- PIBYDH, s. m. A piper. Thus *Llwyd*, 164, writes *piphit*, tibicen, in the Cornish Vocabulary. W. *pibydh*.
- PIDN, s. m. A peg, or pin. *Llwyd*, 48, 115. A late corruption of *pin*, borrowed from English.
- PIDNIAN, s. m. The brain. *Llwyd*, 240. A late corruption of *impinion*, qd. v.
- PIDZHI, v. a. To pray. *Llwyd*, 109, 231. Written in the Ordinalia, *pigy*, qd. v.
- PIDZHAD, s. m. A prayer. Plur. *pidzhadow*. *Llwyd*, 127. A late corruption of *pysad*, qd. v.
- PIGA, v. a. To prick, to prickle, to sting. *Llwyd*, 132. W. *pigaw*, *pigo*. Arm. *pica*. Lat. *pungo*. Sanc. *picc*.
- PIGOL, s. f. A mattock, a pick, or pickaxe. *Llwyd*, 86, 142. Arm. *pigol*. W. *piccell*, a javelin.
- PIGY, v. a. To pray, to supplicate. *Dûn alemma, cow-ythé, war menydh-yow dhe wandré, ha dhe pigy*, let us come hence, companions, on the mountains to wander,

- and to pray. P.C. 109. *Amen, pigyn yn perfyth*, Amen, let us pray perfectly. P.C. 199. *Me a vyn môs dhe'n tempel, gollohas râg leverel, ha pigy war dhu Iovyn*, I will go to the temple to speak praise, and pray to god Jupiter. P.C. 357. Another form of *pesy*, qd. v.
- PIL, s. m. A mound, a little hill, a hillock. *Pil gudhar*, a molehill. *Llwyd*, 64. *Pil teil*, a dunghill. 154. W. *pîl, pill*. Arm. *pill*.
- PILES, adj. Bare, bald. ‡ *Pedn pilez*, bald head. *Llwyd*, 45. ‡ *A chorll côth, te pedn pylles, fatla vynta ge henna, y fyddh an bÿs consumys*, ah! old churle, thou bald pate, how wilt thou have that to be, that the world shall be consumed. C.W. 168. "A certain kind of oats are called *pillis*, because it has no husks." *Pryce*. W. *pilio*, to make bare, to peel, to pare.
- PILLEN, s. f. A fringe. Corn. Vocab. *simbrium*. W. *pilyn*. Arm. *pîl, pilen*. Irish, *bile, pillin*. Gael. *bile, pillin*. Eng. *pillion*.
- PILM, s. m. Flying dust like flour. *Pryce*.
- PIN, s. m. Pine. *Gwedhan pin*, a pine tree. *Pryce*. Arm. *pin*. Lat. *pinus*.
- PINBREN, s. m. A pine tree. Corn. Voc. *pinus*. Comp. of *pin*, and *pren* a tree. W. *pinbren, pinwydhen*. Arm. *pinen*.
- PIRGIRIN, s. m. A stranger. Corn. Vocab. *peregrinus*. W. *pererin*. Arm. *pirchirin*. From the Latin.
- PISA, v. a. To make water, to piss. *Pitshar pisa*, an urinal. *Llwyd*, 87. W. *pisaw, piso*. Fr. *pisser*. Germ. *pissen*.
- PISAS, s. m. Urine. *Llwyd*, 177. W. *pîs, pisw*.
- PISC, s. m. Fishes. Corn. Voc. *piscis*. Pl. *puskes*. Y *rôf hynwyn dhe'n puskes, porpus, sowmens, syllyes, ol dhym gustyth y a vÿdh, lenesow ha barfusy, pÿsk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhyaf Dew yn perfyth*, I will give names to the fishes, porpoises, salmons, congers, all to me obedient they shall be; lings and cods, a fish from me shall not escape, if I worship God perfectly. O.M. 139. *Myreuch worth an vorvoran, hanter pÿsk ha hanter dên*, look ye at the mermaid, half fish and half man. P.C. 2404. W. *pÿsg, † pisc, pl. pysgod*. Arm. *pesc, pl. pescod*. Ir. *iasg*. Gael. *iasg*. Manx, *eeast*. Lat. *piscis*.
- PISCADUR, s. m. A fisherman. Corn. Voc. *piscator*. W. *pysgotur, (pysgod-gŵr.)* Arm. *pêsketer*. Ir. *iascaire*. Gael. *iasgair*. Manx, *eeasteyr*. Lat. *piscator*.
- PISCLIN, s. m. A fishpond. Corn. Vocab. *vivarium*. Comp. of *pisc*, and *lin*, a pond. W. *pysgodlyn*.
- PISGETTA, v. a. To fish, to catch fish. *Llwyd*, 120. W. *pysgota*. Arm. *pesketa*.
- PISY, v. a. To pray, to supplicate. *Do bisy*, to pray. *Llwyd*, 231. ‡ *Thera vi war as pisi*, I desire you. 250. The same as *pysy*, qd. v.
- PIWA, pron. s. Who. *Piwa yw an dên-na*, who is that man? *Giwa bennac*, whoever. *Llwyd*, 244. A later form of *pew* or *pyw*, qd. v.
- PIYADOW, s. m. Prayers. *Why guycoryon, eueh yn mës; ydh esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a piyadow pan wreuch agas marhasow, ha fowys dhe laddron plos*, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God and his Church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and a den for foul thieves. P.C. 334. A variation of *pijadow*, which is a corrupted form of *pesadow*, pl. of *pesad*, qd. v.
- PLA, s. m. A plague, a pest, an evil, a devil. *Dh'agan* gwythé, râg mâp an pla agan temptyé pûr feyl a wra, to preserve us, for the son of evil will very craftily tempt us. P.C. 10. *A Barth an pla*, in the name of the fiend. P.C. 1348. *Ty yw mâp an pla*, thou art the son of the evil one. P.C. 1763. *Hemma yw iag an pla*, this is a cure of the plague. P.C. 2817. W. *pla*. Irish, *plaig*. Gael. *plaigh*. Lat. *plaga*. Gr. *πλαγά*.
- PLANCEN, s. f. A plank, a board. Pl. *plances, plancos, plancys*. *Llwyd*, 33, 160, 243. *Râg henna fystyn, ke, gwra gorhel a blankos playnyys, hag ynno lues trygva*, therefore hasten thou, go, make a ship of planks planed, and in it many dwellings. O.M. 950. *Gans ow boell nowydh lemmys me a squat pûb peis timber hag a playn oll an plankes, hag a sett pûb plankyn sùr*, with my axe newly sharpened I will hew every piece of timber, and will plane all the planks, and will set every plank sure. C.W. 106. *Plancys zaban*, deal planks. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *planc*. Arm. *plancken*. Gael. *plang*.
- PLANS, s. m. A plant. *Llwyd*, 121. W. *plant*. Arm. *planten*. Ir. *planda*. Gael. *plannt*. Lat. *planta*. Fr. *plante*.
- PLANSY, v. a. To plant. Written also *plansé*. Part. *plynsys*. *In gordhyans dhe'n Tâs a'n nêf, my a wra agas plansé*, in worship to the Father of heaven, I will plant ye. O.M. 1892. *Môs dhe blansé my a vyn yn dôr an dÿr guelen-ma*, I will go to plant these three rods in the ground. O.M. 1887. *Ef a gÿf yn Araby, yn mount Tabor, guelynnny a plansas Moyses hep mar*, he will find in Arabia, in Mount Tabor, rods (that) Moses planted without doubt. O.M. 1932. *Dôg alena tÿr guelen a wrûk Moyses dhe plansé*, bring thou thence the three rods (that) Moses planted. O.M. 1946. *Py le vÿdh an guel plynsys, may fôns mocha onowrys, ha'n guella may wrôns tevy*, where shall the rods be planted, that they may be most honoured, and that they may grow best? O.M. 2032. W. *plannu*. Arm. *planta*. Ir. *planndaigh*. Gael. *planntaich*. Lat. *planto*.
- PLAS, s. m. A palace, a large house, a mansion, a place. *Llwyd*, 111. *Râg colé orth un venen, gulân ef re gollas an plâs, a'm lûf dhychyow a wrussen*, for listening to a woman, he has clean lost the mansion, with my right hand (that) I have made. O.M. 920. *Ha pan deffasta dha'n plâs, ty a gÿf yn yet un êl a ro gorthib dhys*, and when thou comest to the place, thou shalt find an angel (that) will give thee an answer. C.W. 126. W. *palas, plâs*. Ir. *palas*. Lat. *palatium*.
- PLAT, adj. Flat, splay. *Dre ow thrÿs y tûth un smat gans kentrow d'aga gorré; y fue ow manegow plat, spygys brâs dre ow dywlé*, through my feet there came a fellow with nails to put them; my gloves were flat, great spikes through my hands. R.D. 2589. ‡ *Trúzplat*, splay-footed. *Llwyd*, 121. Arm. *plad, plat*. Fr. *plat*.
- PLATH, s. m. A place. *Môs dhe blansé my a vyn en gueel gans reouté vrâs yn nêp plath ték hag ylyn*, I will go to plant the rods with great care, in some fair and clean place. O.M. 2080. *Yn plath may môns y a sêf, dredho ef pan ÿns plynsys*, in the place where they are they shall stand, through him when they are planted. O.M. 2091.
- PLATTYA, v. a. To couch, to squat. *Mester da, der dha gymmys me a wêl un lodn pûr vrâs hanys in bush ow plattya*, good master, by thy leave, I see a very great bullock from thee in the bush couching. C.W. 112.

PLE, adv. Where, in what place. A contraction of *pe*, what, and *le*, a place. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venen, an frût ple russys tyrry*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit? O.M. 210. *Me a wôr ple ma onan*, I know where there is one. O.M. 2561. *Râk bôs ow arluth mar clâf, a Dhew, ple tôf, na ple ydh âf, ny won ple toulaf ow paw*, because of my lord being so ill, O God, where shall I come, or where I shall go, I know not where I shall cast my foot. R.D. 1665. *Arluth, ple 'dh ên alemma*, Lord, where shall we go from hence? R.D. 2391. W. *pa le, ple*. Arm. *pelech*.

PLEG, s. m. A flexion, a bend, a plait, a fold, a double. *Iosep dhe Gryst a vynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whék, yn vaner del yn whas, hag a's ystynnas pûr dêk; adro dh'y gorff y trylyas sendall rych yn luas plég*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs and sweet arms, in manner as was usual, and stretched them out very fairly; around his body he wrapped linen rich in many a fold. M.C. 232. W. *plîg*. Arm. *plég*. Lat. *plica*.

PLEGAD, s. m. Desire, wish. Plural, *plegadow*. *En Edhewon yntredhé a whelas dustuneow râg peyné Crist ha syndyé; ny gewsys dhe blegadow, saw war Dhu y a vynné dre envy leverel gow*, the Jews amongst them sought witnesses to torture and hurt Christ; they spake not to (their) wishes, but of God they would through envy utter a lie. M.C. 90. *Mars ew an newodhow da, ty a vîdh rewardys, ha'm holon yn wêdh gansé ty a vîdh prest dhe'th plegadow*, if thy news be good, thou shalt be rewarded, and my heart also with it thou shalt have ready to thy desires. C.W. 54. *An lester ydhew gwrys, têk ha da dhom plegadow*, the ship is made, fair and good to my wishes. C.W. 174. W. *plygiad*.

PLEGADOW, adj. Inclined, desirous. *Me a beys dhe wrear neffow, may fôn pûb êr plegadow dhe vones y servant ef yn bîs-ma, heb falladow, ha drevon bew*, I pray to the Creator of Heavens that I be every hour desirous to be his servant in this world, without deceit, and while I live. C.W. 152. W. *plygadwy*.

PLEGYE, v. a. To plait, to fold, to bend, to incline, to bow, to wrap. *Pan dhueth yn râk an plosek, ef a geusys lowenek, dhum plekgyé*, when the dirty fellow came forward, he spoke cheerfully, to influence me. R.D. 1849. *Arluth, why a herch dhodho an queth dysky dhyworto, hep na moy gêr; râk hedré vyuch ow pleghyé, dhywhy bîth ny's dýsk neffré*, Lord, you command him to take the cloth from him, without any further word; for as long as you are yielding he will never take it off for you. R.D. 1950. Written by Llwyd, 68, *plegya, dho plegya*. *Plegy* is another form. ‡ *Na ra chee plegy an dôr dothynz, na ge worry*, thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them. Pryce. W. *plygu*. Arm. *plega*. Lat. *plico*.

PLEGYE, v. a. To please. Written also *plecyé*. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. *pléc*. *Râg bythqueth my ny welys benen dhym a well plekyé*, for never have I seen a woman that pleases me better. O.M. 2108. *An chy yn ta dhym a plék*, the house pleases me well. P.C. 683. *Lavar fûr, mûr dhym a'm plék*, speak thou wisely, much it will please me. P.C. 1737. *Hag yn ûr-na ty a plék dhe'n arlythy*, and then thou wilt please the lords. P.C. 1900. *Ny blég dhym golok anodho*, the sight of it doth not please me. C.W. 54.

PLEME, comp. v. Where is. *Plemé, dhymmo leverouch*, where is it, tell ye me. R.D. 46. *Awatta, ef a gowsas*,

agis mychtern plemé ve, behold, said he, your king, where he is. M.C. 147. Comp. of *ple*, where, and *me* for *ma*, there is.

PLAYN, adj. Full, complete. *Pan deffa an termyn playn a pymp mýl ha pymp cans vledhen, an oyl a vercy yn nena a vîdh kevys*, when the full time shall come of five thousand and five hundred years, the oil of mercy in that time shall be found. C.W. 138. Fr. *plein*.

PLEN, s. m. A plain, a field. *Del oma marrek lén, venythé ny dhóf a'n plén, erná'n prenné an guás-na*, as I am a trusty knight, never will I come from the field until I take that fellow. O.M. 2151. From the English.

PLENTYE, v. a. To make plaint, to complain. *Dhe'n tyller Crist re dethyé, ha'n Edhewon o dygnas; ydh esa an venyn gansé; paris êns dh'y huhudhas; hedré vóns y ow plentyé, Ihesus yn dôr a scryfas*, to the place came Christ, and the Jews (that) were opposed; the woman was with them; ready were they to accuse her; while they were complaining, Jesus wrote in the ground. M.C. 33.

PLETH, s. f. A plait, a braid, a wreath. *Na ôl na scryg, nêp a whyleth, sychsys y treys gans dhe dhyw pléth*, weep not nor shriek, whom thou seekest, thou didst dry his feet with thy two plaits. R.D. 854. ‡ *An lyzûan bian gen i'ar nedhez, ez a tivi en an halow nei, ez kreiez Pléth Maria*, the small plant with the twisted stalk (that) grows on our hills is called "Mary's Plait." Llwyd, 245. "The present Cornish still say to *plethan*, for to braid, or plait." Polwhele. W. *pléth*. Ir. *filleadh*. Gael. *pleat*.

PLEW, s. m. A parish. Llwyd, 113. Written also *plui*, and *plu*, qd. v.

PLISCIN, s. m. An eggshell. Llwyd, 163. Diminutive of *plisg*. W. *plisgyn*. Arm. *pluscen*.

PLISG, s. m. A husk, a shell, a paring. Llwyd, 132. W. *plisg*. Arm. *plusg*. Ir. *plaosg*. Gael. *plaosg*. Manx, *bleayst*.

PLIV, s. m. Feathers. Llwyd, 122. Written also *plyv*, qd. v.

PLOM, s. m. Lead. Llwyd, 8, 122, gives the late form *plobm*. ‡ *Plobm rýdh*, red lead. 91. W. *plwm*. Arm. *ploum*. Lat. *plumbum*.

PLONTYE, v. a. To plant. *Me a'th pýs, gâs dhe wow; na whylé plontyé whethlow, del y'th pesaf*, I pray thee, leave thy lie! seek not to plant idle tales, as I pray thee. R.D. 1355. Another form of *plansy*, qd. v.

PLOS, s. m. Dirt, filth; a weed, any thing noisome; a foul offender, a villain. Pl. *plussyon*, qd. v. *Fystyn duwhans, gueres vy, ow tôn a plôs casadow*, hasten thou quickly, help me, bringing the hateful villain. O.M. 891. *Adam plos a dhesefsé warnan conquerryé neffré*, Adam the villain would have desired to conquer us always. O.M. 908. *A pûr voren, plôs, myrch gal, ty a verow cawal*, O very jade, dirt, daughter of evil, thou shalt die entirely. O.M. 2736. *Me a's goulch dysempys, may fôn gulân a pûp plos ol*, I will wash them immediately, that they may be clean from all dirt. P.C. 844. Used also adjectively. *Ha fowys dhe laddron plos*, and dens for foul thieves. P.C. 336. *Dhe Dhew plos te gey ny re nan nýl dhyn bôs na dewes*, thy foul God of thine gives us not either meat or drink. O.M. 1809. *Nyns yw saw un plos iaudyn*, he is not but a dirty rascal. P.C. 1894. *Fy dheuch, a vosteryon plos*, fy on ye, O dirty boasters. P.C. 2109. Derived by Llwyd, 33, from Lat.

- pulvis.* W. *llûch*.
PLOSEC, adj. Foul, filthy, villainous, wicked. *Re iovyn, arluth an beys, del leveryth a vîdh gurîys dhé'n plosek gwâs aflythys*, by Jove, Lord of the world, as thou sayest, it shall be done to the foul wretched fellow. P.C. 451. *Pan dhueth yn râk an plosek, ef a gewsys lowenek*, when the dirty fellow came forward, he spoke cheerfully. R.D. 1847.
PLUFOC, s. m. A bolster. Corn. Vocab. *pulvinar*. W. *pluvog*, † *plumauc*. The root is *pluv*, feathers.
PLUI, s. f. A parish. Corn. Voc. *hebrenchiât plui*, the leader of a parish. Written in the Ordinalia *plu*, and in late Cornish *plew*. *Ha râg bôs agas wheyl têk, my a re dhyuch plu Vuthek*, and because your work is fair, I will give you the parish of Vuthek. O.M. 2463. *An antecryst yn lyes plu a treyl pobyl dhyworth Dew yn pûp le may kerdho ef*, the antichrist in many a parish will turn people from God in every place that he may go. R.D. 247. *H'a nys yw ef a parth Dew, bys yvê ol an blu râk y wythê*, and if he is not on the side of God, all the parish should be diligent to keep him. R.D. 2106. W. *plûyv*. Arm. *ploué*, *pleû*, † *ploe*. From the Lat. *plêbe*.
PLUMAN, s. f. A plum. † *Gwedhan pluman*, a plum tree. *Llwyd*, 131. † *Mean pluman*, a plum stone. *Pryce*. Borrowed from the English. In Welsh, *ceirinen*.
PLUMBREN, s. m. A plum tree. Corn. Voc. *plumbus*. Comp. of *plum*, and *pren*, a tree.
PLUSSYON, s. m. Dirty fellows, villains, wretches. *Teweuch râk mêdh, dew adla; ymdhysquedhas ny vynna dhe plussyon, a welouch why*, be silent for shame, ye two knaves; he would not shew himself to wretches, see you. R.D. 1497. Plural of *plôs*, qd. v.
PLUVEN, s. f. A feather, a pen. Corn. Voc. *penna*. The singular of *plûv*, written by *Pryce*, *plyv*. *Llwyd*, 244, writes the sing. *plyven*; an *blyven-ma*, this pen. W. *plûv*, *plu*, † *plum*; sing. *pluyen*, *pluen*. Arm. *plû*; sing. *pluen*. Ir. *clumh*, † *clum*. Gael. *cluimh*. Manx, *clooie*. Lat. *pluma*.
PLYGADOW, adj. Inclined, agreeable. *Pûp ober ol yn bîys-ma a wrên re bo plygadow*, all the work in this world (that) we do, may it be agreeable. O.M. 1008. *Ow arluth kêr caradow, mychtern ôs war ol an bîys; assevyê plygadow genef gruthyl bôdh dhe vrîys*, my dearly beloved lord, king thou art over all the world; it would be agreeable to me to do the will of thy mind. O.M. 2115. Another form of *plegadow*.
PLYGYE, v. a. To bend, to incline, to bow the knee. *Ha y grâs dheuchwhy a wronntyo, nefrê dhe blygyê dhodho, yn dalleth hag yn dywedh*, and his grace may he grant to you, ever to bow down before him, in the beginning and in the end. O.M. 1727. Another form of *plegyê*, qd. v.
PLYNCEN, s. f. A plank, a board. Plur. *plyncennow*. *Y dreys ha y dulê yn ten gans kentrow worth an plynken bedhens tackys*, let his feet and his hands firmly with nails to the plank be fastened. P.C. 2517. *Cowyth, profyyn an styllow, mars êns compes dhé'n fosow, may haller aga lathyé gans corbles, lasys, tennow, hag a's ty gans plynkennow, may fo ioy myres wortê*, comrades, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls, that they may be laid with joists, laths, beams, and cover them with planks, that there may be a joy to look at them. O.M. 2475. Written also *planken*, qd. v.
PLYNCH, s. m. A start. *Scolkyouch dhy an dan dava*,

- râg mar a's guêl, ef a wra môs dhe kudhé war un plynch*, lurk ye after him under silence, for if he sees you, he will go to hide at a start. P.C. 1004. From the Old English, *blench*, to start. Norris.
PLYNCHYE, v. n. To start, to stir. *Wharé y a'n dys-tryppyas mar noyth genys del vyê, hag worth pôst fast a'n colmas, unwyth na ylly plynchyê*, anon they stripped him as naked as he had been born, and bound him fast to the post, so that not once could he stir. M.C. 130.
PLYNSYS, part. Planted. *Yn plath may môns y a sêf, dredho ef pan îns plynsys*, in the place where they are they shall stand, through him when they are planted. O.M. 2092. *Na nahaf, epscop goky, râg an thyyr guelen defry a ve gans Davyd plynsys*, I will not recant, foolish bishop, for the three rods truly were by David planted. O.M. 2657. Participle pass. of *plansy*, qd. v.
PLYSG, s. m. A husk, or shell. *Llwyd*, 132. See *Plisg*.
PO, conj. Whether, either, or. *Bo clewas bo pêth kescar, po dre breson presonys*, be it sickness, be it poverty, or imprisoned in a prison. M.C. 24. *Lemmyn merouch pe nyle a'n dús a vîdh delyffris, po Cryst, leverouch scyle, po Barabas, dên blamys*, now see ye which of the two men shall be delivered; whether Christ, say ye the grounds, or Barabbas, a man blamed? M.C. 125. A mutation of *bo*, qd. v. *Pe* is similarly used in Armoric, and *ba* and *fa* in Old Irish; as *imb'i cein fa in accus beosa*, whether I am afar or near; *imp' oge fa lanamnas*, whether celibacy or matrimony. Zeuss, 674. All being adaptations of the verb substantive.
PO, adv. If. *Llwyd*, 249. *Po cen*, if otherwise, else. 150. *Po ni, ponag*, if not, unless. 99. † *Po na venno' huî gîl an della-na moi*, if you will do so no more. 249. W. *po*.
PO, comp. v. When there is or may be. A contraction of *pa fo*. *Llwyd*, 249. † *Po marh ledres*, when a horse is stolen. 232. † *Ha po ti ha da wrêg an moiha lúan warbarh, nenna g'reu' terhi an dezan, ha na henz*, and when thou and thy wife are most merry together, then do ye break the cake, and no sooner. 252.
POAN, s. f. Pain, anguish, torment. *Llwyd*, 55. Generally written *peyn*, qd. v.
POB, pron. adj. Every, all. Written in the Ordinalia *pôp*, qd. v. *Pôb bledhan*, every year. *Llwyd*, 135. *War edhyn, bestes pôp prîys, gallos a fîdh warnedhé*, over birds, beasts, at all times power shall be over them. O.M. 1213. *Ha gans towâl a lîn gulân, my a's sêch, ketteb onan, a bôp mostethes ha lîs*, and with a towel of clean linen, I will dry them every one from all dirt and mire. P.C. 838. *Êns pôb ol war tuhê trê, an guary yw dycydhys*, let all go towards home, the play is ended. P.C. 3238. Another form is *pûb*, or *pûp*, qd. v. W. *pôb*, † *pop*. Arm. *pôb*, † *peb*. Ir. *cach*, † *gach*. Gael. *gach*. Manx, *gach*.
POBAS, v. a. To bake. *Dho pobas*, *Llwyd*, 120. † *Mân pobas*, a bakestone. 48. *Ty pobas*, a bakehouse. 121. † *Ma gurêg vi a pobaz metten, ha hei'ra guîl tezan ragez*, do dôz dre do da wrêg, my wife is baking to-morrow, and she will make a cake for thee, to take home to thy wife. 251. Another form is *peba*, qd. v. W. *pobi*. Arm. *pobi*. Sansc. *pach*. Gr. *πέπτω*.
POBEL, s. f. A people, people. *Pobel tiogou*, vulgus, the common people. Corn. Voc. Written also *popel* and *pobyl*. *Ihesus Crist a wovynnys worth an bobyl a dhêth dy gans an fals yn y servys, pandra yw a vynnouch wy*,

- Jesus Christ asked of the people that came thither with the false one in his service, What is it that ye would? M.C. 67. *Rŷs yw porris dhe onon merwel rŷg pobyl an vlŷs, pobyl Ihesus y honon na vŷns tregis gans Satnas*, it is right needful for one to die for the people of the country, that the people of Jesus himself may not dwell with Satan. M.C. 89. *Ow popel vy grevyys brŷs gans Pharow yw mylyges, ymŷns dhymo ow cryŷ*, my people greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, (that) is accursed, they are to me crying. O.M. 1416. *Ny vynyth dhe pobel Dew gasŷ crŷs dhyn yn nŷp tu*, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side. O.M. 1597. W. *pobyl, pobl*. Arm. *pobl*. Ir. *pobal*, † *popul*. Gael. *poball*. Manx, *pobble*. Lat. *populus*.
- POC, s. m. A push, a shove. *Pock*, a shove, is still used in Cornwall. W. *pwg*.
- POCAR, adv. As, like as, such, like, so as, equally. *Llwyd*, 134. † *Nenna an dzhei a varginiaz rŷg bledhan moy, rŷg pokŷr guber*, then they bargained for a year more, for the same wages. 251.
- POCARA, adv. As, like as, so as. *Llwyd*, 150, 248.
- POCCUIL, s. m. A kiss. Corn. Voc. *basium*. The root is *poc*, whence *impog*, qd. v. Pryce gives the form *poccan*. W. *poc, pocan, pocyn*. Arm. *poc*. Ir. *pŷg*, † *bŷc*; dim. *pogan*. Gael. *pŷg*. Manx, *paag*.
- POCCYS, s. m. A pox, a disease. *Poccys frenc*, lues venerea. *Llwyd*, 82. *Poccys minis*, small pox, measles. 169. Borrowed from the English.
- POCEN, adv. Or else, otherwise. *Llwyd*, 249. (*Po—cen*.) *Na dhout peril, benen vŷs, poken y whressan fyllell, hag y fea pŷch pŷr vrŷs*, doubt not danger, good woman, otherwise I should work deceit, and should sin a very great sin. C.W. 44. *Cool ge dhym, mar mynta bŷs exaltys, poken venary why a vŷdh avel flehys*, hearken to me, if thou wilt be exalted, otherwise for ever you will be like children. C.W. 48.
- POCVAN, s. m. A pox, a disease, sickness. *Rŷk lowenŷ ny 'gen bo yn le may fuen, lemmyn pocvan ha lesky*, for joy may not be ours in the place where we have been, but disease and burning. R.D. 170. *Tŷn ha mŷk ha pocvan brŷs*, fire and smoke, and great sickness. R.D. 2341. *Pocvan pŷp ŷr ha rynnny, skrymba brŷs a'n dew-olow, ef a'n gevyth genen ny*, disease always and horror, great outcries of devils, he shall find with us. R.D. 2343. *Pocvan brŷs*, the great pox. Pryce.
- PODAR, adj. Rotten, corrupt, good for nothing. *Llwyd*, 133. W. *pwdyr*. Lat. *putris, putre*.
- PODDRAC, s. f. A witch, a sorcerer or sorceress. Pryce.
- PODRE, v. n. To become rotten, or putrid, to rot, to be corrupted. *Gŷs vy lemmyn dh'ŷ hurŷ yn queth kyns ys y vaylŷ gans aloes, mer keffrys, ha y a wŷth y vody, na potrŷ bŷs vynary, kyn fe yn bŷdh mŷl vlydhen*, leave me now to embalm him, before wrapping him in cloth, with aloes, myrrh also; and they will preserve his body, that it never be corrupted, though it be in the grave a thousand years. P.C. 3200. *Lemmyŷn omma ty a drŷk, bys pan pottro ol dhe gŷk*, now here thou shalt stay, until when all thy flesh may rot. R.D. 2022. Another form is *pedry*, qd. v.
- PODRETH, s. m. Rottenness, a sore. Pl. *podrethes*. *Vyth-queth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales, del ŷ's brewaf yn dan gŷn; kekyfrys kŷc ha crohen del vŷdh luen a bodrethes*, never was a stroke I know (that) would give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin; flesh and skin also, as they will be full of sores. O.M. 2714. W. *pydredh*.
- PODZHER, s. m. A little dish or porringer. *Llwyd*, 46. A late corruption of the English word *porringer*.
- POEN, s. f. Pain. Pl. *poenow*, and contractedly *ponow*, qd. v. The general form for the singular is *peyn*, qd. v.
- POENYS, part. Pained, grieved. Pryce. Generally written *peynys*, qd. v.
- POES, adj. Weighty, heavy, grievous. Pryce. Generally written *poys*, qd. v.
- POESDER, s. m. Weight. Pryce. W. *pwysder*.
- POESYGYS, adj. Torrid, or extremely hot. Pryce.
- POL, s. m. A pond, a pool; stagnant water, a miry place; mire, mud, slime; a well, a pit. Corn. Vocab. *puteus*. *Pol kil*, occipitum, the nape, or hinder part of the head. *Llwyd*, 104. *Heb cows gŷr y clamderis, y tethas war bol y hŷll*, without saying a word she fainted, she fell on the back of her head. M.C. 165. *Pol down*, a deep pit, a gulf. *Llwyd*, 44. *Poll*, mud. 80. *Pol grean*, a gravel pit. Pryce. W. *puell*. Arm. *poull*. Ir. *pol*. Gael. *poll*. Manx, *poyl*. Eng. *pool*.
- POL, s. m. The poll, the head. *Oyeth sy glewyuch dhym ol, masons an drŷ, kettep pol*, hear ye, listen to me all, masons of the town, every head. O.M. 2398. *Arluth, yma dour tommys lour, may hallons bŷs golhys aga trŷs, yn kettep pol*, Lord, there is water warmed enough, that their feet may be washed, every head. P.C. 841, 3054. From the English.
- POLAN, s. f. A small pond, a pool, stagnant water. *Llwyd*, 154. *Pollan troilla*, a whirlpool. 61. Diminutive of *pol*, qd. v.
- POLIA, adv. Where. *Llwyd*, 252. A late corruption of *pelŷ*.
- POLS, s. m. A space of time, a while. *Dŷs genŷ pols dhe wandrŷ*, come thou to walk with me a while. O.M. 934. *Yma dhymmo dhe wruthyl un pols byhan tacklow pryvŷ*, I have to do a little while private matters. P.C. 91. *Ow dyskyblon ysedhouch, hag omma pols powesouch, hedrŷ vyma ow pygy*, my disciples, sit ye, and rest here a while, whilst I am praying. P.C. 1012.
- PON, v. subs. We should be. *Saw a pony (pŷn—ny) dewyow gurŷs, ny veas mal bew serrys*, but if we were made gods, thou wouldst in no wise be angry. C.W. 60. A mutation of *bŷn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bŷs*, qd. v.
- PONAG, conj. Except, unless. *Llwyd*, 249. (*Po—nag*.)
- PONFOSYC, adj. Troubled, vexed. *Bŷs trest dhynwhy pendra wher, ha ponfosyc agas cher may 'thouch serrys*, what is the care that ye are sad, and troubled as to your cheer, that ye are sorrowful. R.D. 1256. From the subs. *ponfos*, or *ponvos*, qd. v.
- PONI, conj. Unless. *Llwyd*, 249. (*Po—ni*.)
- PONOW, s. m. Pains. *Ny a'th dŷg, bŷs gorfen vŷs, yn ponow dhe wrowedhŷ*, we will carry thee, till the end of the word, in pains to lie. O.M. 904. *Yn nŷf agas enefow neffrŷ a trŷg hep ponow*, in heaven your souls ever shall dwell without pains. P.C. 8. A contracted form of *poenow*, pl. of *poen*, qd. v.
- PONS, s. f. A bridge. Corn. Voc. *pons*. *Nyns ŷs pons war dour Cedron*, there is not a bridge over the waters of Cedron. O.M. 2804. *Degeuch an pren a dhyhons war dhour Cedron may fo pons*, carry ye the tree quickly, over the waters of Cedron that it may be a bridge. O.M. 2811. W. *pont*. Arm. *pont*. Lat. *pons, ponte*. Fr. *pont*.

- PONSTER, s. m. Quackery, giving improper medicines. *Pryce*.
- PONVOS, s. m. Trouble, vexation, heat. *Esé dour ha ponvos brás, wharré y'gen lowennas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, there was concern and great trouble; soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1328. Written also *ponfos*, whence *ponfosyc*, qd. v.
- PONVOTTER, s. m. Trouble, vexation. *Ny iwodhen rág ponvotter py'dh een yn gweel py yn cós*, I knew not for trouble whether I was in a field or in a wood. O.M. 363. *Genen ny y fýdh dhe dhrón yn ponvotter venary*, with us shall be thy throne in trouble for ever. O.M. 898. Written also *ponveter*. *Ha why a pýs an runyow dh'agas gorhery hep gow, kymmys výdh an ponveter*, and ye shall pray the hills to hide you, without a lie, so great will be the trouble. P.C. 2656.
- PONYE, v. a. To run. *Wotewedh lader vye, dhe'n Edhewon y ponyas Crist y arluth rág gwerthé*, at last he was a thief, to the Jews he ran, to sell Christ his lord. M.C. 38. *Dre un scochfordh y ponyas, cafos y máb mar callé*, through a cross-road she ran, if she could get her son. M.C. 164. *My re bue owdh emlodh, may'th én púr squyth, uskys na yllyn ponyé*, I have been wrestling till I was very much tired, that I could not run immediately. P.C. 2510. *Na gefyn war ow ené, kyn fén neffré ow ponyé, yn púp tol worth y whylas*, we shall not find upon my soul, though we be ever running, in every hole seeking him. R.D. 550. Written by Llwyl punnia, qd. v.
- POOC, s. m. A heap or stack of hay, or turf. *Pryce*. Written also *pouk*. This is still in common use in Cornwall. *Polwhele*.
- POOT, v. a. To kick like a horse. This word is now used in Cornwall. *Polwhele*. (W. *pwtio*, to butt, or thrust.)
- POP, pron. adj. Every, each. Written also *pób*, qd. v.
- POPEL, s. f. People. Corn. Voc. *populus*. Written also *pobel*, qd. v.
- POPTI, s. m. A bakehouse. Corn. Voc. *pistrinum*. W. *pobty*, comp. of *pobi*, to bake, and *ty*, a house.
- POR, adv. Very. *Pór dha*, very good. *Llwyd*, 259. Generally written *púr*, qd. v.
- PORAG, adv. Why, wherefore. *Pryce*. A late form of *perag*, qd. v.
- PORAN, adv. Straightly, rightly. *Ha'y ýll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé; worth an grows y fóns lathijs, gans kenter guyskis dredhé*, and one of his feet was put right over the other; on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. M.C. 179. *Ha'n corfow esa ynné a ve yn ban drehevys, hag éth poran dhe'n cyté; gans luas y fóns gwelys*, and the bodies (that) were in them were raised up, and went straight to the city; by many they were seen. M.C. 210. *Why a sédh warbarth genaf mýns a golla orthaf ve, poran ryb ow thenewan*, ye shall sit together with me, all that hearken to me, close by my side. C.W. 14.
- PORCHEL, s. m. A little pig. Corn. Vocab. *porcellus*. W. *porchell*. Arm. *porchel*. Borrowed from the Latin.
- PORHAL, s. m. A barrow pig, a hog. Pl. *porhelli, porelli*. *Llwyd*, 84, 124, 242. The late form of *porchel*.
- POROGGA, v. a. To read. *Pryce*. *Dho porogga, lego*. *Llwyd*, 77. *Pryce* has wrongly understood *Llwyd*, the meaning being to steal. From the English *prog*.

- PORPOS, s. m. A plaice fish; a porpoise. *Pryce*. Pl. *porpesow*. *Llwyd*, 114.
- PORRAN, s. f. A leek. *Pryce*. Arm. *pour, pouren*. Lat. *porrum*. Fr. *porreau*.
- PORRYS, adj. Very necessary. Written indiscriminately also *porres*, and *porris*. *Pan vyn an Tás yn della, reys yw y wruthyl porrys*, when the Father wills so, need it is to do it, very needfully. O.M. 649. *Rág sustené veunans dhyn, rýs yw porrys lafurryé*, to sustain life for us, very needful it is to labour. O.M. 683. *Reys yw y vós guýr porrys*, very needful it is that it should be true. P.C. 1074. *Ow bós serrys nyn-syw marth; ages bones ol warbarth porrys worth ow duwenhé*, that I should be angry is no wonder; you being altogether willed to grieve me. R.D. 1413. *Rág an lays dhynny és, a vyn y dampnyé porres*, for we have laws, that will needs condemn her. M.C. 32. *Reys yw porris heb strevyé lódh ow thás dhe vós sewijs*, it is needful, very needful, that my Father's will should be followed without striving. M.C. 73. Apparently compounded of *pór*, id. qd. *púr*, very, and *reys*, need.
- PORTAL, s. m. The threshold, entry, portal; a porch. *Llwyd*, 13, 80, 173.
- PORTH, s. m. A door, a gate, an entrance. Corn. Voc. *janua vel valva*. Pl. *porthow*. *Er ow fyn travyth ny séf; porth yfarn me a torras*, against me nothing will stand; the gate of hell I have broken. R.D. 2574. *Eneff Crist dhe yffarn éth, hag a dorras an porthow*, the soul of Christ went to hell, and broke the gates. M.C. 212. *Skon egereuch an porthow*, immediately open ye the gates. R.D. 98. *Rák an porthow hep dywedh a výdh ygerys yn wédh, may'th ello abervedh an mychtern a lowené*, for the everlasting gates shall be opened also, that may enter in the King of joy. R.D. 101. W. *porth*. Arm. *porz, pors*. Lat. *porta*. Fr. *porte*.
- PORTH, s. m. A port, a sea port, a harbour, a bay. It is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Porth Carnow, Porthluney, Porthgwidon, Porthollan, &c.* Every part of the coast of Cornwall is indented by secluded and romantic coves, still provincially called *porths*. In late Cornish it was corrupted into *porh* and *por*. *Llwyd*, 20. Hence *Porbean, Porskellis, &c.* W. *porth*. Arm. *porz, pors*. Lat. *portus*. Fr. *port*.
- PORTHER, s. m. A door-keeper a porter. *Pryce*. W. *porthawr*. Arm. *porsier*. Ir. *portair*. Gael. *portair*.
- PORTHERES, s. f. A female door-keeper, a portress. *Portheres gentyl mars ós, me a'th pýs a lavasos dry ow cowyth abervedh*, portress, if thou art kind, I pray thee to venture to bring my companion within. P.C. 1225. W. *porthores*. Arm. *porsierez*.
- PORTHY, v. a. To bear, to carry; to bear with, to endure, to sustain, to suffer. 2 pers. s. imp. *porth*. *Arluth, porth cóf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord, bear thou remembrance at the last day of my soul. O.M. 1272. *A ow máp kér, na porth a wher*, O my dear son, do not bear grief. O.M. 1357. *Na porth own výth, na védh trest*, bear thou not fear for ever, be not sad. O.M. 1467. *Y'n gylwys máp Dew, yn próf ahanaf may portho cóf, pan deffé dh'y wlascor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he would keep remembrance of me, when he should come to his kingdom. R.D. 272. *Ef a porthas hep a wher mûr a peyn war y corf kér, rák tús an*

- bŷs*, he bore, without complaining, much pain on his dear body, for the people of the world. R.D. 738. *Rák na'n guela, dhym a nêp tu, kueth a portha; ny gansen tru*, for that I see him not, to me on any side, I feel sorrow; I would not sing, "alas!" R.D. 866. *Râg henna an vuscogyon orto a borthas avy*, for that the madmen bore hatred towards him. M.C. 26. *An gwâs a vynsé lesky agan ysow yn tefry, ny yllan porthy henna*, the fellow would have burnt our corn indeed, I could not bear that. C.W. 82. W. *porthi*.
- PORUIT, s. m. A wall. Corn. Voc. *paries*. W. *parwyd*. From the Lat. *paries*, *pariete*. Fr. *paroi*.
- POS, adj. Heavy. *Me re goskes pôs, ha rum kemeres drôk glôs*, I have slept heavily; and a bad pang has seized me. R.D. 511. *Pôs re teulseuch agas clûn*, heavily have ye thrown your haunch. R.D. 523. *Yn mës a'n dour an tebel corf a dhue, kyn fo mar pôs avel mên*, out of the water the wicked body shall come, though it be heavy as stone. R.D. 2274. A contracted form of *pôys*, qd. v.
- POSE, v. a. To lean, to incline, to rest on, to rest one's weight on. *Na war râg ef ny ylly posé, râg own bôs megis*, nor was he able to lean forwards, for fear of being stifled. M.C. 206. *Warnans na bossé y ben, râg an arlont a usyé, mar possé a'n neyll teneuen, râg y scôdh hy a'n grevyé*, on them he could not lean his head, for the garland (that) he wore; if he leant on the one side, for his shoulder it grieved him. M.C. 205. A contracted form of *powesy*, qd. v.
- POSSYGYON, s. m. Heaviness, drowsiness. *Yma un posygyon brâs war ow wholon ow codhé*, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart. O.M. 526. *Rŷs yw dhym porrys coské, possygyon yn pen yma*, it is very necessary for me to sleep, there is drowsiness in the head. O.M. 1906.
- POST, s. m. A post, a pillar. Corn. Vocab. *columpna*. *Worth an pôst yn le may ma, y gelmy fast why a wra*, to the post, in the place that he is, ye shall bind him fast. P.C. 2058. *A harlot ynskemunys, worth pôst ty a vŷdh kelmys, dhe wodhaf an streucusow*, O knave accursed, to a post thou shalt be bound, to feel the blows. P.C. 2071. *Hag worth pôst fast a'n colmas, unwyth na ylly phlynchyé*, and to a post they bound him, so that once he could not flinch. M.C. 130. W. *pôst*. Arm. *post*. Ir. *posta*. Gael. *post*. Lat. *postis*. Fr. *poste*.
- POT, s. m. A bag, a pudding. ‡ *Pot guidn*, a white pudding. Pryce. W. *poten*. Ir. *putóg*. Gael. *putag*.
- POTRO, v. a. He may rot. 3 pers. s. subj. of *podré*, qd. v.
- POUS, s. f. A pound, a pound in money, a piece of money. Pryce. A pound in money was also *puns*, qd. v.
- POW, s. m. A region, country, land, province. *Tra ny vŷdh yn pow adro, na wodhfo dhe dharryvas*, there is not a thing in the country round which he will not know to publish. O.M. 189. *Adam, ke yn mës a'n wlâs troha ken pow dhe vewé*, Adam, go out of the country towards another land to live. O.M. 344. *Yn pow-ma nynsus guel gwŷn*, in this country there is no better wine. O.M. 1914. *Yn ol dhe gosow nynsus gŷst vŷth ol, hep wow, vâs dhe dra vŷth ragtho, nag yn wlâs-ma yn nêp pow*, in all thy woods there is not a beam, without a lie, good for any thing for it, nor in this country in any part. O.M. 2498. *Ow môs dres pow*,

- going over the country. R.D. 1511. *Pow isal*, a low or flat level country. *Dên pow*, a country fellow, a clown. *Dên o piwa an pow*, a man of what country was he? Llwyd, 46, 53, 142. *Pow-dâr*, the region of oaks, is the name of one of the hundreds of Cornwall. W. *pau*, from the the Lat. *pagus*; (hence also W. *powys*, † *poguis*, = Fr. *pays*; so also Ital. *paesé*, from Latin *pagense*.) Arm. † *pou*.
- POWES, s. m. Rest, quiet, repose. *Vytheth powes my ny'm bŷdh, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, there is never rest to me, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1011. *Euch gonetheuch termyn hŷr, powes ny'gys bŷdh nêp preys*, go ye, work a long time, rest ye shall not have at any time. O.M. 1222. W. *powys*, † *poues*. Arm. *paouez*, *poez*, † *poues*. Ir. † *piss*. Gael. *fois*. Gr. *παύω*, to rest.
- POWESVA, s. f. A place of rest, rest. *Hen yw dŷdh a bowesva dhe pŷp dên a vo sylwys; yn dysquydhens a henna, ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved; in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 145. *Agâ sona me a wra, may fo'n sythvas dŷdh henwys an dŷdh a bowesva a bŷb dên a vo sylwys*, I will bless them, that the seventh day may be called the day of rest to every man that will be saved. C.W. 32. Comp. of *powes*, rest, and *ma*, a place. Arm. *paouezvan*. W. *gorphwysva*.
- POWESY, v. n. To be in a state of rest or repose, to rest. Written also *powes*. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *powes*. *Wosé cous ha lafuryé, an vaner a vyé da kemeres croust hag evé, ha powes wosé henna*, after talk and labouring, the custom would be good, to take food and drink, and rest after that. O.M. 1902. *Côsk war dhe tor, ha powes*, sleep on thy belly and rest. O.M. 2070. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyw whêk an hŷn mytlyn*, I have rested softly; sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2073. *Yn dysquydhens a henna, ny a bowes desempys*, in declaration of that, we will rest forthwith. O.M. 148. *Squyth ôf dre vër lafuryé, powes my a vyn defry*, weary I am through much labouring, rest I will really. O.M. 2050. *Koscouch lemmyn mars ew prŷs; powesouch, wy yw grevŷs*, sleep ye now, if it is time; rest, ye are weighed down. M.C. 61. *En benenas, leun a râs, gans an bêdh fast powessens*, the women full of grace rested quite on the tomb. M.C. 254. *Pols dhe powes*, to rest awhile. P.C. 1873. *Powes lemmyn, losel wâs*, stop now, idle fellow. P.C. 2718. W. *powyso*. Arm. *paoueza*.
- POWS, s. f. A coat, a gown, a robe. It changes in construction into *bows*, and *fows*. *An geffo pows a's gwyrthyns, ha dhodho pernas cledhé*, he that hath a coat, let him sell it, and buy for himself a sword. M.C. 51. *Ha'y bows y honon gurris adro dhodho hy a ve; gans y vam a fyé guris, hag ef gensy ow tené; kepar Ihesus del devys, yn della an bows a wré*, and his own coat it was about him; it was made by his mother while he was with her sucking; as Jesus grew up, so she made the coat. M.C. 161. *Pan do'hyans dhy, yntredhé pows Ihesus a ve dyskis*, when they came thither, among them the coat of Jesus was stript. M.C. 176. *Ydho ow fous ha'm Brustplat, purpur garow dhum strothé*, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me. R.D. 2591. In the Cornish Vocabulary, the older form is *peis*, and *peus*, qd. v. W. *pais*, † *peis*. Ir. † *ceis*.
- POYNT, s. m. A point. *Och, my re bue boches coynt*,

hag êth yn rāk rê a poynt, Oh, I have been little cunning, and went forward too much point blank. P.C. 3032.

POYNY, v. a. To run. *Dûn ganso a dysympys, ha poy-nyn gans mûr a grîs, ha yn dour goryn an pren*, let us come with it immediately, and let us run with great strength, and in the water let us put the tree. O.M. 2789. Another form of *ponyé*, qd. v.

POYS, adj. Heavy, grievous. *Gûll penans ef a pesys, henna ganso nynjo poy*, to do penance he prayed, that with him was not grievous. M.C. 10. *Ha'n Edhewon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mên; leden o, ha poy*, *ha brâs, moy agis gavel treden*, the Jews placed above Jesus Christ a stone; broad it was, and heavy, and large, more than the hold of three men. M.C. 237. Written also *pôs*, qd. v. It was finally corrupted into *puz*, qd. v. In the other dialects it is a substantive. W. *pwys*. Arm. *pouez*. Lat. *pondus*, *pensus*. Fr. *poids*, *pese*. It. *peso*.

PRAG, adv. Wherefore, why. Written also *prâc*. *War lyrch mab den dhe becha, reson prâg y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêff y vonas tregys*, after the son of man sinned, the reason why he was redeemed is, that Jesus Christ ordained that he should dwell in heaven. M.C. 7. *Mes mara kewsys yn ta, ha'n gwreoneh y synsy, prâg omgwysketh yn delma*, but if I have spoken well, and have held the truth, why dost thou strike me thus? M.C. 82. *My ny won leverel prâk gans pûp na vedhaf ledhys*, I cannot tell why by every one I shall not be slain. O.M. 595. A contracted form of *perag*, qd. v.

PRAGA, adv. Why, wherefore. *Pylat a vynnys scrifé a vewnans Crist acheson, praga dampnys rebee, hag a'n scrifas y honon*, Pilate would write of the life of Christ an accusation why he was condemned, and he wrote it himself. M.C. 187. *Ow spyrys ny drîc nefré yn corf mab den vîth yn beys, ha reson yw ha praga, râg y vôs kîc medhel gwîs*, my spirit shall not dwell always in the body of any son of man in the world; and the reason is and why, because he is made of soft flesh. O.M. 927. An enlarged form of *prâg*.

PRAL, s. m. A skull. *Pen pral march*, († *pedn pral marh*,) a horse's skull. *Llwyd*, 52.

PRAONTER, s. m. A priest. *Llwyd*, 127. Another form of *pronter*, qd. v.

PRAS, s. m. A meadow. *Tîr sêch yn guel nag yn prâs, mar kefyth yn gwîr hep gow, ynno gueet in-ta whelas bôs dhe'th ly ha dhe'th kynow*, dry land in field or in meadow if truly thou find without deceit, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast and for thy dinner. O.M. 1137. *Nynsus yn guel nag yn prâs tûs vew saw ny, my a greys*, there are not in field nor in meadow men living, except us, I believe. O.M. 1151. "In present Cornish a small common is called a *prâs*." Polwhele. Arm. *prad*. Lat. *pratum*. Fr. *pré*.

PRAT, s. m. An act or deed, a cunning trick. *My re bredrys gûl prat, râg y wythé erbyn hâf*, I have thought of doing a trick to keep it against summer. O.M. 487. *Desefsen dodho ry what; dhynny ef a wrûk an prat, hag a fyes dhyworthyn*, we wished to give him a blow; to us he did the trick, and fled from us. R.D. 605. *Pûr uskes gwraf an pratt*, very soon I will do the deed. C.W. 38. *Na barth dowl a'n bratt es gwryes*, bear thou

no doubt, of the trick (that) is done. C.W. 54. W. *prath*. Ang. Sax. *prætt*, craft, subtilty.

PRATHEC, adj. Meadowy. *Pratheck*. Pryce.

PRE, adv. Very. *Pryce*. A corruption of *per*, for *pûr*, qd. v.

PRECYONS, adv. Altogether. *Drôg yw genef gruthyl den, precyons ha haval dhum fâs*, I am sorry to have made man, altogether like to my face. O.M. 418. *Drôg yw genaf gwythil den, preshyons haval dhum honyn*, I am sorry to have made man, altogether like to myself. C.W. 160. Derived by Pryce from *prês*, a time.

PREDER, s. m. Anxiety, solicitude, care, thought. Pl. *prederow*. *Anodho mar 'th ês preder, worth y wythyes govynné*, if there is anxiety to thee respecting him, ask him of his keeper. O.M. 608. *Arluth, dout dhymmo yma, ha preder mûr a un dra*, lord, a fear there is to me, and much anxiety about one thing. R.D. 20. *Ha Pylat dhe war breder a leveris dhe Ihesu*, and Pilate, after thinking, said to Jesus. M.C. 129. *Ena Pylat pan glewas yn delma y dhe gewsell, prederow a'n kemeras, râg own y dhe leverell*, then Pilate, when he heard that they spoke thus, thoughts took him for fear that they would say. M.C. 249. Written also *pryder*, qd. v. W. *pryder*. Arm. *preder*.

PREDERY, v. a. To think, to be thoughtful, to study, to meditate, to think of, to consider. Written also *predyry*, *pryder*, and *prydyry*, qd. v. *Ha'n ioul henna pan glewas, y demptyé a brederys*, and the devil when he heard that, thought to tempt him. M.C. 11. *Crist, Mâb an Arluth uchell, y demptyé pan prederys*, when he thought to tempt Christ, the Son of the high Lord. M.C. 19. *Arluth, pan dyffy dhe'th pow, predery ahanaff gura*, Lord, when thou shalt come to thy country, do think of me. M.C. 193. *A meys ôf ow predyry*, I am outside thinking. O.M. 193. *Prederys pêb a'y worfen*, let every one think of his end. O.M. 227. *Ha'y dag-grow a dheveré, anodho pan predery*, and her tears dropt when she thought of him. M.C. 231. *Caym whêk, preder a'd enef*, sweet Cain, think of thy soul. O.M. 479. *My re bredrys gûl prat*, I have thought of doing a trick. 487. *Ny yw colon predyry an tekter a's bedheuch why*, heart cannot conceive the enjoyment ye shall have. P.C. 32. *Why a preder a'y passyon*, ye shall think of his passion. P.C. 3223. *Pan predyryf a'y passyon*, when I think of his passion. R.D. 1083. *Me ne brederaf gwell for*, I do think of a better way. C.W. 90. *Prâg na bredersys*, why didst thou not consider? C.W. 24. W. *pryderu*. Arm. *prederia*.

PREDERYS, adj. Thoughtful, studious, pensive, solicitous, careful, diligent. *Gûr prederys*, a careful husband; *gwîc brederys*, a diligent wife; *prederys ew an wrêg-na*, diligent is that wife. *Llwyd*, 243. Written also *pryderys*, qd. v. W. *pryderus*. Arm. *prederiuz*.

PREDN, s. m. Wood, a tree. *Llwyd*, 10, 79. A late corruption of *pren*, qd. v.

PREF, s. m. Any small animal, a vermin, an insect, a worm, a reptile. Written also *prév*, qd. v. Pl. *prevyon*, *preves*. *Ha'n tebel êl, hager brêf, yn y holon a worré*, and the evil angel, ugly reptile, put into her heart. M.C. 122. *Dhe wrêk ha'th flehas kefrys, edhyn, bestes, ha prevyon, cresseuch, coullenweuch an beys*, thy wife and thy children also, birds, beasts, and reptiles, increase, fill the earth. O.M. 1160. *Hag oll an bestes yn bîs*,

gans prevas a búb sortow, and all the beasts of the world, with reptiles of all sorts. C.W. 8. *Prév'nór*, earth worm. *Llwyd*, 82. The oldest form was *prif*, qd. v. See also *pryf*. The W. form at present is *prýv*, but in the old Juvenius Glosses, *prem*.

PREF, s. m. A proof. *Pryce*. Pl. *prevas*, qd. v. W. *prawv*.

PREF, v. a. He will prove. 3 pers. s. fut. of *preva*, qd. v. *Ny'm préf dén war gowardy*, no man shall prove me of cowardice. O.M. 2161. *Ha'y ober a préf henna*, and his work proves that. P.C. 214. *Me a'n préf*, I will prove it. R.D. 12.

PREGOTH, s. m. A sermon, a preaching. *Ihesu Crist yn pow a dro, pûb eroll pregoth a wre, ha'n vertu an pregoth o mab dén dhe asé peché*, Jesus Christ about in the country at all times made a preaching, and the virtue of his preaching was that the son of man left off sinning. M.C. 23. *Thomas, ty á dhe Cynda, hag ena pregoth a wra yn ow hanow*, Thomas, thou shalt go to India, and there shalt make a preaching in my name. R.D. 2458. W. *pregeth*, from the Latin, *predicatio*. Arm. *prezec*.

PREGOWTHER, s. m. A preacher. Written also *pro-gowther*, qd. v.

PREGOWTHY, v. a. To preach. *An lays a bregowthys, lemmyn dyswé mars jns da*, the laws that thou preachedst, shew now if they are good. M.C. 78. Written also *pregewthy*. *Taw, an él a bregewthy a'n wedhen hag a'y vertu*, be silent, the angel preached of the tree, and of its virtue. O.M. 229. W. *pregethu*. Arm. *prezegi*.

PREN, s. m. A tree, wood, timber, a piece of wood, a lot. Pl. *prennyer*, *prynnyer*, and *prynner*, qd. v. *Mar a tybbryth a henna yw hynwys pren a skyens*, if thou eat of that (which) is named the tree of knowledge. O.M. 82. *Guelen a pren a wráf synsy*, a rod of wood I do hold. O.M. 1444. *Pren dhe gjst ple kefyn ny*, timber for a beam where shall we find? O.M. 2493. *Gorré dhe'n mernans, gorré yn pren crous a dhysempys*, put him to death, put him on the cross-tree forthwith. P.C. 2162. *Teulel pren mýl wel vyé*, to throw a lot would be a thousand (times) better. P.C. 2847. *In scorgijs prenyer esé yn dewlé an ij Edhow*, in the scourges of sticks (that) were in the hands of the two Jews. M.C. 131. *En grows wháth nynio parys, na'n Edhewon ny wodhyé an prennyer py fêns kefis dhe wuthyll crows anedhé*, the cross was not yet ready, nor did the Jews know where the timbers would be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151. *Per-bren*, a pear tree. *Moyr-bren*, a mulberry tree. *Pinbren*, a pine-tree. W. *pren*. Arm. *pren*. Ir. *crann*. Gael. *crann*. Manx, *croan*.

PREN, v. a. He shall expiate. 3 pers. s. fut. of *prenné*, qd. v. *Kyn fy mar prout, ty a'n pren*, though thou art so proud, thou shalt pay for it. O.M. 2669. *Ef a'n pren, yn ta del y'n dyndylas*, he shall pay for it, as he has well deserved it. P.C. 1346.

PRENEST, s. m. A window. *Llwyd*, 21. Arm. *prenest*, *prenestr*. W. *fenestr*.

PRENIC, adj. Wooden, woody. *Pryce*.

PRENNE, v. a. To take; to buy, to purchase; to redeem, to expiate, to pay for. *Dh'agas prenné me a rós gós ow holon*, to purchase you I have given the blood of my heart. R.D. 165. *Guerthens y hugk dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, let him sell his cloak to buy

with it for him a sword. P.C. 922. *Me a gesul bós gansé prennys da gwon yn nép le*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place. P.C. 1544. *My a's pren dhyworthys*, I will buy it from thee. P.C. 1555. *Ol péch Adam pan prennas*, when he expiated all the sin of Adam. R.D. 2562. *Venythé ny dhóf a'n plen, erná'n prenné an guás-na*, never will I come from the place, until I take that fellow. O.M. 2152. *Erna'n prennny yn felen*, until thou expiate it cruelly. O.M. 2653. *Mar omwreuth cláf, gordhewyth te a'n prenvyth*, if thou makest thyself sick, very diligently thou shalt pay for it. M.C. 155. *Hy frenné býth nyns yw bern*, to buy it is no concern. R.D. 2234. W. *prynu*, † *prena*. Arm. *prena*. Ir. *crean*, † *cren*. Gael. *cean-naich*.

PRENNE, v. a. To fasten with a piece of wood, to bar. *Dún tóth brás dhe prenné agan yettys, rág mar tue dh'agan porthow, ef a ter an darasow*, let us come in great haste to bar our gates, for if he comes to our doorways, he will break the doors. P.C. 3039. W. *prenio*. Arm. *prenna*.

PRENNYER, s. m. Pieces of wood. Plural of *pren*, qd. v.

PRES, s. m. A stated time; time, season; a meal time; a meal. *Te na yllyth omwedhé un prés yn geydh na pechy*, thou canst not keep thyself a moment in the day that thou wilt not sin. M.C. 20. *Péb brés*, at all times, continually. † *Prez*, *Llwyd*, 18, 161. † *Prez búz*, a repast, a meal. 57, 137. Written also *preys*, and more frequently *prýs*, qd. v.

PREST, adv. Readily, quickly, soon; always, ever; at hand, near; very. *Dhe Dhu ny góth dhys temptyé yn néb ehan a servys, lemmyn prest y honoré*, thy God it behoves thee not to tempt, but in every kind of service always to honour him. M.C. 15. *Del yw scrifys, prest yma adro dhyunny ganso try*, as it is written, there are always about us with him three. M.C. 21. *Gensy prest ij venyn lén esa worth y homfortyé*, with her at hand were two loyal women, comforting her. M.C. 167. *Prest y keffy pan vyre*, readily he found when he looked. M.C. 187. *Ha'n schereuys prest a bell dhe worth an gwýr a fyé*, and the wicked were very far from the truth. M.C. 203. *Ow benneth prest ty a fydh*, my blessing thou shalt ever have. O.M. 457. W. *prest*. Arm. *prest*. Lat. *præsto*.

PRETHY, v. a. To bear, to forbear, to hold out. *Pryce*. A late form of *perthy*, qd. v.

PREVA, v. a. To prove, to try. *Llwyd*, 128, 252. 3 pers. s. fut. *préf*. Part. *prevys*. *Dre dhe gous ydhew prevys dhe vós dén a Galylé*, by thy speech it is proved that thou art a man of Galilee. M.C. 85. *Henna yn scon ny a wra dre'n laha a'n préf yn ta*, that we will soon do through the law (that) will prove it well. P.C. 2381. This is another form of *provi*, qd. v.

PREVA, adv. Truly. *Yn preva*, in truth. *Pryce*. *Rág leverel yn prevé, my ny vynnaf offrynné ol ow degé*, to speak truly, I will not offer all my tithe. O.M. 499.

PREVAN, s. f. A small worm, a worm. *Llwyd*, 164. Diminutive of *prév*.

PREVAS, s. f. Proofs. *Yn médh Pylat worth an mýns, a'n péch prevas ris yw ry*, says Pilate to the multitude, it is necessary to give proofs of the crime. M.C. 117. Plur. of *préf*, or *próf*, qd. v.

PREYS, s. m. A time, a season. *Mar kŷf carynnys, warnedhé y trŷg pŷp preys*, if it shall find carrion, it will always stay on it. O.M. 1104. Another form of *prŷs*, qd. v.

PRI, s. m. Mould or earth, clay. *An corf êth hydnew yn pry*, the body went this day into the earth. R.D. 21. *Tās a wrŷk pŷp gulās, ha dēn a pry*, Father (that) made every country, and man of earth. R.D. 310. *Māp dēn a bry yn perfyth me a vyn y vōs formys*, the son of man of earth perfectly I will that he be formed. O.M. 55. *Ty vaow, darbar lym ha pry*, thou boy prepare lime and clay. O.M. 2317. *Pul prī*, a clay pit. *Llwyd*, 43. W. *prīdh*. Arm. *prī*. Ir. *criadh*, † *criad*. Gael. *creadh*. Manx, *cray*.

PRIAN, s. m. Clayey ground. "Hence the lodes, soft clayey veins of tin, &c. are called *prīan*." Pryce. W. *prīdhyn*.

PRIDERYS, adj. Pensive, anxious, troubled. Corn. Voc. *sollicitus*. See *Pryderys*.

PRIDIT, s. m. A poet. Corn. Voc. *poeta*. W. *prydydh*, from *prydu*, to compose.

PRIES, s. m. and f. A spouse, a married man or woman, a husband, a wife. It changes in construction into *bries*, and *fries*. *Eva, prāg y whrustē sy tullē dhe bryes hep kēn*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without mercy? O.M. 278. *Gans dhe bryes kēr Eva*, with thy dear wife Eve. C.W. 88. *Pries*; *ow frīes*, my husband. *Llwyd*, 231. A later form of *priot*, qd. v.

PRIF, s. m. A worm. Corn. Vocab. *vermis*. *Prifren, eruca*, a caterpillar, lit. a timber-worm. It also means any small animal, a vermin, an insect. Written also *prŷf*, plur. *pryves*; and *prēf*, pl. *prevyon*, *preves*, qd. v. W. *prŷv*, † *prem*, in Juvenius Glosses. Arm. *prev*. Ir. *crumh*, † *cruim*, *cnumh*. Gael. *cnuimh*. Lat. *vermis*. Goth. *vaurm-s*. Eng. *worm*. Sansc. *karmi*.

PRIMUSDOC, adj. Blear-eyed. Corn. Vocab. *lippus*. "Not clearly written, but it must be the Armoric *pikousek*, from *pikouz*." Zeuss. "This odd word is abridged in the first syllable as in *prinid*; the *s* may be *f*, and *d* looks quite as much like *cl*. Cf. Gaelic *prab* and *prabach*." Norris.

PRINID, adj. Bought. *Caid prinid*, emptius, a bought slave. Corn. Voc. It is strictly the participle passive of *priny*, or *prynny*, to buy. W. *prynedig*, *prynwyd*.

PRIOT, adj. Married. *Gur priot*, sponsus, a bridegroom, or married man. Corn. Voc. The later form was *pries*, qd. v. W. *prīod*, † *priawt*. Arm. *pried*, † *priet*. Sansc. *priya*, a husband.

PRIS, s. m. Price, value, worth, account, esteem. *Mars ōs māp Dew a mŷr prŷs, dŷskyn, ha dhe'n dōr ke*, (*Mars ōs māp Dew a vŷr brŷs, dŷskyn ha dhe'n dōr ke*, M.C. 14) if thou art the Son of God of great worth, descend and go to the ground. P.C. 99. *Trevow a brŷs, castilly brās hag huhel*, towns of price, castles large and high. P.C. 132. Written by *Llwyd*, *prīz*, 30, 128. *Pan a priz rag hearn*, what price for pilchards? Pryce. W. *pris*. Arm. *priz*. Gael. *pris*. Manx, *prios*. Lat. *pretium*. Fr. *prix*. Eng. *price*.

PRIT, s. m. Hour, time. Corn. Voc. *hora*. The later form was *prys*, qd. v. W. *prŷd*, † *pryt*. Arm. *pred*, † *pret*.

PRIVE, adj. Firm, secure. Pryce. *Mara pewaf, why a vēdh ow chyf privé guythysy*, if I live, you shall be

my chief private guards. O.M. 2397.

PRIVETH, adj. Private. *Yn priveth*, privately. Pryce.

PRIVIA, v. a. To bleat. *Ma'n dhavas a privia*, the sheep is bleating. *Llwyd*, 248. A mutation of *brivia*, qd. v.

PROF, s. m. A proof. *Why a wra y aswonvos dēdh brŷs, hag a'n kŷf yn prōf*, you will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and have it in proof. P.C. 1496. *Y'n gylhwys, māp Dew, yn prōf ahanaf may portho cōf, pan deffē dh'y wlascor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he should keep remembrance of me, when he should come to his kingdom. R.D. 271. *Prōf ny wra*, he will not give proof. R.D. 1209. Written also *prēf*. W. *prawv*.

PROFUIT, s. m. A prophet. Corn. Voc. *propheta*. The later form was *profus*. W. *prophwyd*, from the Latin; (*wy* = *ē*.)

PROFUS, s. m. A prophet. Pl. *profusy*, and by the corruption of the *s*, *profugy*. *Moyes, mar ōs profus lēl*, Moses, if thou art a faithful prophet. O.M. 1799. *Ef yw an profus Ihesu, a lever y vōs māp Du a nēf huhel*, he is the prophet Jesus, (that) says that he is the son of God, of high heaven. P.C. 325. *A'm bewnans del yw scrifys yn lyffrow yn leas le, dre brofusy leverys*, of my life as it is written in books in many places, spoken by prophets. M.C. 73. *Mars ōs Crist māp Daveth, pen dres ol an profugy*, if thou art Christ the Son of David, head over all the prophets. P.C. 1480. Written also *profeth*. *Ke, a profeth, cowyth whēk, go, O prophet, sweet companion*. P.C. 1895. A later form of *profuil*, qd. v.

PROGATH, s. m. A sermon. *Llwyd*, 16, 50. A late form of *pregoth*, qd. v.

PROGATHAR, s. m. A preacher, an orator. *Llwyd*, 19, 50. Written also *progowther*. *Pew a'th wrŷg ge progowther, dha dhesky omma dhe ny*, who made thee a preacher, to teach here to us? C.W. 170. W. *pregethwr*. Arm. *prezegez*. Ir. † *preacoire*.

PRON, s. m. A breast. *Dyskynnouch, ketep māp pron; otē an gwēl dheragon glās ow tevy*, alight ye, every son of the breast, behold the rods before us growing green. O.M. 1983. An irregular mutation of *bron*, qd. v.

PROUNDER, s. m. A priest, a parson. Corn. Vocab. *sacerdos*. Written also *pronter*. *Llwyd*, 143. Plur. *pronteryon*. *Rāg y vōs war bronteryon mester brās a berth yn wlās, gurrīs ve yn y golon yn delma gŷl*, because of his being over priests a great master in the land, it was put into his heart to do thus. M.C. 89. *Pronter berric*, a gorbellied priest. Pryce. The latest form was *proanter*. † *E a roz towl dho proanter Powl, miz-du ken Nadelik*, he gave a throw to the parson of Paul, the black month before the Nativity. Pryce. Derived by Zeuss from the Lat. *præbendarius*.

PROVY, v. a. To prove, to try. *An ioull dhe Adam kewsys, a'n avel te kemer tam, avell Du y fedhydh gurŷs, pan y'n provas nynjo mād*, the devil said to Adam; of the apple take thou a bit; like God thou shalt be made; when he proved it, it was not good. M.C. 6. *Cowyth profyyn an stylyow, mars ēns compes dhe'n fosow*, comrade, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls. O.M. 2471. *Ydh ombrovas gwan dyack, may 'thōf poyntyes dha bayn brās, dha byt efarn*, I have proved myself a weak husbandman, that I am appointed to

- great pain, to the pit of hell. C.W. 68. The substantive is *próf*, qd. v. W. *provi*. Arm. *proui*. Ir. *for-mhadh*. Manx, *prow*. Lat. *probo*.
- PROVYEHA, v. a. To provoke. *Llwyd*, 75.
- PROW, s. m. Gain, advantage. *A harlot gans dhe wheth-low, annedhé ty ny fydh prow, war ow ené*, O knave, with thy tales, thou shalt have no gain from them, on my soul. P.C. 2658.
- PRY, s. m. Earth, clay. See *Pri*.
- PRYAS, s. m. and f. A spouse. See *Pries*.
- PRYC, s. m. State, rank, degree. *My hall, Sera, dheuch gramercy, a callen dós dhe'n pryck-na, ydh alsan bós púr very*, I may, Sir, to you thank, if I could come to that degree, I might be very merry. C.W. 44. *My a sylly in úr-na, a callan dós dhe'n prick-na, y fea bargayn púr fúr*, I perceived in that hour, if I could come to that degree, it would be a very wise bargain. C.W. 58.
- PRYDER, s. m. Care, anxiety, thought. Pl. *pryderow*. *Govy, ny won pendra wráf; gallas ow calon púr cláf dre pryderow*, woe is me, I know not what I shall do; gone is my heart very sick through cares. P.C. 2611. *Gylllys ôf yn pryderow, mûr yw ow fyenasow*, gone I am in thoughts; great are my anxieties. R.D. 16. Written also *preder*, qd. v. W. *pryder*. Arm. *preder*.
- PRYDERYS, adj. Mournful, pensive. *Llwyd*, 92, 151. Written also *prederys*, qd. v. W. *pryderus*. Arm. *prederiuz*.
- PRYDYRY, v. a. To have a thought, to think, consider. *Pan prydyryf a'y passon, nyns á ioy vjth y'm colon*, when I think of his Passion, joy will never enter into my heart. R.D. 759. *A Ihesu, luen a vercy, ahanan gura prydyry*, O Jesus, full of mercy, do thou think of us. R.D. 772. *Pûp cowyth ol prydyrys, mar tesen vjdh yn y vrjys desmygy pren vás ple fo*, let every comrade consider, perhaps it will be in his mind to shew where there is a good tree. P.C. 2540. *Arluth Cryst, me a'th pyssé a prydiry ahané, pan vysé yn dhe wlascor*, Lord Christ, I would pray thee to think of me, when thou shalt be in thy kingdom. P.C. 2907. Written also *predery*, qd. v.
- PRYDZHAN, v. n. To boil. ‡ *Ma'n dzhei a rostia ha prydzhan*, they are roasting and boiling. *Llwyd*, 248. A mutation of *brydzhan*, a corruption of *brydian*. See *Brudias*.
- PRYERYN, s. m. A stranger. *A nyns osé pryeryn, ufereth yw dhys govyn pyth yw an marth a wharfé a un profus bynyges*, if thou art not a stranger, it is idleness for thee to ask what is the wonder (that) has occurred to a blessed prophet. R.D. 1261. The oldest form in the Cornish Vocabulary is *pirgin*, qd. v. W. *pererin*. Arm. *pirchirin*. From the Lat. *peregrinus*.
- PRYF, s. m. Any small animal, a worm, a reptile. Pl. *pryves*, qd. v. *Ha'n serpent a welta ydhew an very prýf-na a wrûg an Jowl dha entra uny hy rág templya dheth vam Eva*, and the serpent thou seest is the very same reptile, (that) the Devil did enter into her, to tempt Eve. C.W. 132. See *Préf* and *Prif*.
- PRYGWYTH, s. m. A small space of time, a little while. *Peder, ny wolsys yn fás; un prygyth gynef golyas kyns ys dós ow torment tyn*, Peter, thou hast not watched well; a little while with me watch before my sharp torment comes. P.C. 1055. Comp. of *pry* for *prýd*, a season, and *gwýth*, a time.
- PRYNNER, s. m. Pieces of wood, sticks. Pl. of *pren*, qd. v. *Me a'n gor wan an alter, hag a'n lésk gans tán prynner*, I will put him on the altar, and burn him with a fire of sticks. O.M. 1290. *Otté omma prynner genef dhe wûl tán, degys a dré*, behold here pieces of wood with me to make a fire, brought from home. O.M. 1314. *My a vyn war an alter gorré lemmyn an prynner*, I will upon the altar put now the wood. O.M. 1323. Written also *prynnyer*. *A Dew kêr, assoma squyth, prynnyer derow ow trehy*, O dear God, I am weary, cutting oak sticks. O.M. 1010. *En prynnyer a ve kerhys en grows scon dythglis may fe*, the timbers were fetched that the cross might be prepared forthwith. M.C. 153.
- PRYNNY, v. a. To buy, to purchase, to expiate, to pay for. Part. *prynnys*. *Môs dhe vyres me a vyn an corf a'm prynnes yn tyn, mar tassorhas*, I will go to see the body (of him that) redeemed me painfully, if it has risen again. R.D. 686. *Ef yw arluth a allos, hag a prynnas gans y wôs pobel an beys*, he is the Lord of power, and has purchased with his blood the people of the world. R.D. 1184. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch, ol ow tús, gour ha benen*, through it ye shall be redeemed, all my people, man and woman. P.C. 767. *Reson prág y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêf y vonas tregys*, the reason why he was redeemed is that Jesus Christ ordained that he should dwell in heaven. M.C. 7. Written also *prenné*, qd. v.
- PRYS, s. m. A stated time, a while; time, season; meal time, a meal. *Gansé y a'n hombronkyas yn prjys hanter nôs heb wow bjys yn aga fryns Annas*, they led him with them at the time of midnight, without a lie, even to their prince Annas. M.C. 76. *Erbyn bonas henna guris, nans o prjys gwespar yn wlás*, against that was done, it was now vesper-time in the land. M.C. 230. *Gordhyans dhe'th corf wêk pûp prjys*, worship to thy sweet body, at all times. O.M. 86. *Arluth, me a'th peys a dhybry gynef un prjys, dre dhe vódh, ha'th dyskyb-lon, rág yma bós parusys dhyso ha dhedhé kefrys*, Lord, I pray thee to eat a meal with me, by thy will, and thy disciples, for there is food prepared for thee, and for them also. P.C. 456. *Me a's gor alemma un prjys kyns nôs*, I will bring them hence a while before night. P.C. 2334. *Ha why kelmoch an dew gam yn dyw crous kyns bós prjys bós*, and do ye bind the two rogues on two crosses before it is meat time. P.C. 2784. *Ydh egen yn crés Almayn orth un prjys-ly yn púr wjyr pan fûf gylwys*, I was in the midst of Germany at a breakfast meal, very truly when I was called. R.D. 2149. Written also *prés*, and *preys*, qd. v., and in the Corn. Voc. *prit*, qd. v.
- PRYVES, s. m. Any small animals, reptiles, worms. *Arluth, henna me a wra, a'n gor yn pyt ysella yn mýsk pryves*, Lord, that I will, (and) put him in the lowest pit among reptiles. R.D. 2011. Plur. of *prýf*, qd. v.
- PRYVIA, v. a. To do or solicit another man's business, to procure. *Llwyd*, 129.
- PRYWETH, s. m. A space of time, a time, a while. *An Tás Dew, Arluth a van, re'm gorré dhe gosoleth, ow enef ha'm corf dhe'n gulan, Amen, pysys pûp pryweth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest; my soul and my body to the ground, Amen, I have prayed

- at all times. O.M. 860. Another form of *prygwyth*, qd. v.
- PU, pron. s. Who, which, what. *An harlot a leveryys, pu a woras yt colon cows yn delma worth iustis*, the scoundrel said, who put it in thy heart to speak thus to a Justice? M.C. 81. *Dhe worth an bédh an meyn-ma dhynny pu a'n ommelys*, these stones from the grave who hath moved them for us? M.C. 253. Written also *pyw*, qd. v.
- PUB, pron. adj. Each, every, all. Written indiscriminately *púp*. *Yn púb gwythres y cōth dhys gordhyé dhe Dhu ha'y hanow*, in every work it behoves thee to worship thy God, and his name. M.C. 17. *Wy a gŷff boho-sogyon púb ér warnouch ow carmé*, ye will have the poor always calling on you. M.C. 37. *Dybbry boys ef ny vynnas, lymmyñ púb ér ol olé*, he would not eat food, but weep always. M.C. 87. *Néb yw arluth drys púb tra*, who is Lord above every thing. O.M. 623. *Ha mŷr a púb teneuen, aspy yn-ta púb echen, whythyr púb tra ol bysy*, and look thou on every side, examine well every particular, search out every thing diligently. O.M. 746. Another form of *pób*, qd. v.
- PUB, pron. s. Every one, each individual. *My ny won leverel prák gans púb na vedhaf ledhys*, I cannot tell why by every one I shall not be slain. O.M. 596. *Drou e dhymmo dhe tackyé a uch y pen gans mŷr greys, may hallo púb y redyé, gour ha benen kekyffrys*, bring ye it to me to fasten above his head with much strength, that every one may read it, man and woman likewise. P.C. 2809. Another form of *péb*, qd. v.
- PUE, v. subs. He was. *Mar derré, hy leveryys, kepar ha dew y fedhé; mar pue drók a oberyys, trōch y hy gans dhe gledhé*, if I broke it off, she said, like a god I should be; if it was evil (that) she did, kill her with thy sword. O.M. 291. A mutation of *bue*, qd. v.
- PUL, s. m. A pit, a pond, a muddy pool, dirt, mire. *Llwyd*, 43. *Pul down*, a deep pit, the bottomless pit. *Pul stean*, a tin pit. *Pryce*. Another form of *pol*, qd. v.
- PULLAN, s. m. A pit, a pond. *Pullan troillia*, a ditch, moat, or trench. *Pryce*. Diminutive of *pul*. Written also *polan*, qd. v.
- PUNNYA, v. a. To run. *Dho punnia kerr*, to run away. *Llwyd*, 53, 61. Another form of *ponyé*, qd. v.
- PUNS, s. f. A pound in weight, or money. Pl. *pynsow*. *Me a vynsé a talfens mŷl puns dhodho a our da*, I would they were worth a thousand pounds to him of good gold. P.C. 212. *Otté myr gynef parys, cans puns, ha henna yw mŷr*, behold myrrh with me ready, a hundred pounds, and that is much. P.C. 3144. *Merouch, merouch orth hemma; otomma avall dhŷs, mar gwrēth lastya anodha, ev a drayl dheso dha lēs, moy es millyow a bynsow*, look, look at this, here is an apple for thee, if thou wilt taste of it, it will turn to thee to profit, more than thousands of pounds. C.W. 54. W. *punt*. Ir. *ponta*, † *pond*. Gael. *punnd*. Manx, *punt*. Lat. *pondus*.
- PUNSYE, v. a. To punish. Part. *punsys*. *Ty a vŷdh punsys pŷr tyn rág dhe dhrōg a ver dermyn*, thou shalt be punished very severely for thy evil in a short time. O.M. 1600. Borrowed from the English.
- PUP, pron. adj. Each, every. See *Púb*.
- PUPPENAC, comp. pron. Wherever, whosoever, whatever. *Puppenagol a vo ef*, whosoever he may be.

P.C. 23. *Puppenak ma fo redys an awayl-ma, tavethlys hy a vŷdh pŷr wŷr neffré*, wherever may be read this Gospel, she shall be talked of very truly ever. P.C. 550. *Y grygyans pŷp ol guythes, puppenagol a wharfo*, his belief let every one keep, whatever may happen. R.D. 1538. Comp. of *py*, where, who, what, and *penac*, so-ever.

PUR, adj. Pure, clean, undefiled, right, very. Sup. *purra*, qd. v. *An barth cleydh nēb o cregis, dyveth o ha lader pŷr*, he that was hung on the left side, shameless he was and a very thief. M.C. 191. *Mars osa Crist máp Davydh, máp Dew pŷr ha dén yn wēdh, dre dhē vōdh gorthyp lemyn*, if thou art Christ, the Son of David, Son of very God, and man also, by thy will answer now. P.C. 1721. *Pŷr wryyoneth re geusys ahanaf, re'n gēdh hedhew*, very truth thou hast spoken of me, by this day. P.C. 1587. W. *pŷr*. Arm. *peur*. Ir. *pur*. Lat. *purus*.

PUR, adv. Very, quite. *Ytho bedhyth mylyges, pŷr wŷr drys ol an bestes* now thou shalt be accursed, very truly above all the beasts. O.M. 312. *Rág own nam-nag óf pŷr dhal*, for fear I am well nigh quite blind. O.M. 1056. *Yn pŷr defry, nēp a rella yn ketella*, very positively, whoever has acted in that way. O.M. 2239. *Lydhys óf pŷr dhyogel*, I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2725. *Pŷr oges yw dhe ancow*, very near is thy death. P.C. 2660. *Pŷr ryas*, very necessary. W. *pŷr*. Arm. *peur*. Ir. *fior*. Gael. *fior*. Manx, *feer*. Lat. *per*.

PUR, s. m. Snivel, snot. *Llwyd*, 3, 33, 95, *pŷr*. W. *poer*, spittle. Arm. *burudik*, snivel. Lat. *pus*, pure.

PURCENIAT, s. m. An enchanter, a sorcerer, a wicked man. Written by *Llwyd*, 84, *purkeniat*, and 241, *pur-cheniat*. Comp. of *pŷr*, very, and *ceniat*, a singer.

PURPUR, s. m. Purple, a purple robe. *An quēth tēk a ve dyskis, ha'n purpur ryche a usyé*, the fair cloth was stript off, and the purple (that) he used. M.C. 161. *Ot omma gynef, hep fal, quēth rŷdh, purpur pal, dhe wyské adro dhodho*, behold here with me, without fail, a red cloth, a purple pall to clothe around him. P.C. 2128. W. *porphor*. Arm. *pourpr*. Ir. *corcur*. Gael. *corcur*. Fr. *pourpre*. From the Lat. *purpura*.

PURRA, adj. Veriest. Superlative of *pŷr*, qd. v. *Dhom peynyé bŷs yn crow, kepar ha del veva ve an purra lader yn pow*, to torture me even unto death, as if I were the veriest robber in the land. M.C. 74. *Kepar ha pan vevé vy an puré lader yn pow*, as if I were the veriest robber in the land. P.C. 1174.

PURRYES, adj. Very necessary. *Reys yw purryes la-vyrrya, ha gones an bŷs omma, dha gawas dhe ny susten*, needful, very needful it is to labour, and till the earth here to get for us sustenance. C.W. 80. Generally written *porrys*, qd. v.

PURVERS, s. m. A purchase. *Ow otté un purvers da lemyn wharfedhys; awos ol roweth Adam, bŷs dhyn umma yn un lam ef a vŷdh kyrhys*, behold a good purchase now obtained; notwithstanding all the bounty of Adam, to us here in a trice he shall be brought. O.M. 882.

PUSCES, s. m. Fishes. *Bestes, puskes, hag edhyn*, beasts, fishes, and birds. O.M. 43. *Adam, otté an puskes, ydhyn an nēf, ha'n bestes*, Adam, behold the fishes, birds of heaven, and the beasts. O.M. 117. *Puskes brás*,

- great fishes, whales. C.W. p. 191. The singular is written *pysc*, qd. v.
- PUSORN, s. m. A bundle, a fardle; the burden of a song. *Mara kyllyn y gafus, vynytha na dheppro bous, me a'n kelm avel pusorn*, if I can find him, that he may never eat food, I will bind him like a bundle. R.D. 542. *Ha ty Tulfryk, pen pusorn, dalleth dhynny ny cané*, and thou Tulfric, the end of a song begin to sing to us. R.D. 2353.
- PY, pron. adj. Who, which, what. *Py hanow y fyddh gylwys*, what name shall he be called? O.M. 676. *Lavar dhymmo kys mones py tyller yma Moyses, ha py cōst yma trygys*, tell me before going, in what place is Moses, and in what coast he is dwelling. O.M. 1551. *Lavar dhymmo a ver spys py nyl o mocha sengys an keth den-ma dhe caré*, tell me in a brief space, which one was most bound to love this same man? P.C. 510. *Py le y fyddh e keffys*, where will he be found? R.D. 702. *A Bertyl, asogé mūs, ha goky dres ol an dūs py ydho fōl*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad and stupid beyond all the men who are fools. R.D. 973. Written also *pa* and *pe*, qd. v. *Py* is also an old Welsh form.
- PY, adv. Where, in what place, whither. *Nan Edhewon ny wodhyé an prennyer py fēns kefis dhe wuthyll crows anedhé*, nor did the Jews know, where the timbers could be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151. *Ow māp, py 'dh êth dhe vroder*, my son, where is thy brother gone? O.M. 606. *Arluth cūf, lavar dhynny yn keth trē-ma py fynny bōs pask dhynny ordyné*, dear Lord, tell us in this same town where wilt thou paschal food order for us. P.C. 622. *Saw levereuch, cowethé, py kefer pren dh'y crousyé*, but say, companions, where shall be found a tree to crucify him? P.C. 2535. Written also *pe*, qd. v.
- PY, conj. Either, whether, or. *Heb cowyth py cowethes*, without a male or female companion. O.M. 95. *Ny wodhen rāg ponvotter, py 'dh een yn gweel py yn cōs*, I know not from trouble whether I should go into a field or into a wood. O.M. 364. *War geyn lowarn py brathky*, on the back of a fox or mastiff. O.M. 895. *Mar ny gevyth mēdh py gwyn, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, if thou find not mead or wine, go to a fountain to drink. O.M. 2435. Another form of *po*, qd. v.
- PYB, pron. adj. Each, every, all. *Llwyd*, 251. *Pyb hehen*, every one. 244. See *Pūb*.
- PYCAR, adv. As, like as. *Llwyd*, 71, 112. Generally written *pocār*, qd. v.
- PYCEN, adv. Or otherwise. *Pryce*. See *Pocen*.
- PYDH, v. subs. He will be. A mutation of *býdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bōs*. *Mar qura, gothvedhys mar pýdh, yn scon dyswreys ef a výdh*, if he does, if it will be discovered, soon destroyed shall he be. O.M. 1520. *War y gour, mar pýdh ledhys*, on her husband, if he shall be slain. P.C. 1922.
- PYGY, v. a. To pray, to supplicate. *Ow dyskyblon, y-sedhouch, hag omma pols powesouch, hedré vyma ow pygy*, my disciples, sit and have rest a while, whilst I am praying. P.C. 1013. *Ow arlothes gyné dre dhynnarch agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus a Nazaré*, my lady by me through command prayed you that you do not unjustly kill the prophet of Nazareth. P.C. 2195. *Kemmys a fynno crygy ha'y pygy ef*, whoever will believe and pray to him. R.D. 285. *Rāg kueth pygyth, garmé a wréth*, for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 852. *Ha pygyn Dew gallosek*, and we will pray to mighty God. R.D. 2394. A corrupted form of *pysy*, qd. v.
- PYJAD, s. m. A prayer, a supplication. Pl. *pyjadow*. *Mercy yw stōs dhe nép a'n pýs, puppenagol a vo ef, pyjad-ow a luen colon, a wor dhe vēs templacion*, mercy is extended to whoever prays for it, whosoever he may be; prayers of a full heart to put away temptation. P.C. 24. *Yn ūr-na whreuch pyjadow, may codhdho an mynydhyow warnouch rāg ewn uthekder*, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror. P.C. 2651. Written by Llwyd, 127, *pydzhadow*. † *Pydzhadow an Arluth*, the Lord's Prayer. *Pryce*. A corrupted form of *pysad*, qd. v.
- PYLE, adv. Where, in what place, whence. *Ny won pylé*, I know not where. C.W. 154. *Worthys me nembes negys, na bylé és devethys*, with thee I have no business, nor whence thou art come. C.W. 42. Properly two words, *py*, what, and *le*, a place, and often contracted into *ple*, qd. v.
- PYLLES, adj. Bald. † *Pedn pylles*, bald-pate. C.W. 168. See *Piles*.
- PYLTA, adv. Much. *Pylta gwel*, much better. *Llwyd*, 249.
- PYMENT, s. m. Drink, liquor. *Yn pow-ma nynsus guel guýn, rāg hemma yw piment fýn; yyf, ow arluth hep par-ow*, in this country there is no better wine, for this is fine liquor; drink my lord, without equals. O.M. 1915. Written also *pymeth*. *Kens mōs eyf ten guyn pymeth, ha dhe scafé ydh êth yn ow nýgys, my a grýs*, before going, drink a draught of spiced wine, and thou more lightly wilt go in my errand, I believe. O.M. 2294.
- PYMP, card. num. Five. *In corff Ihesus ydh esé, hag ef yn crows ow cregy, pypm mýll strekis del iové, ha peder-gwyth cans goly*, in the body of Jesus there were, and he on the cross hanging, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227. *An nýl dhodho a dellé pypm cans dynner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, the one owed to him five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 505. *Maria, mýr ow pym woly*, Mary, see my five wounds. R.D. 867. Written also *pemp*, qd. v. W. *pypm*, † *pump*. Arm. *pemp*. Ir. *cúig*, † *coic*. Gael. *cuig*. Manx, *queig*. Æol. Gr. *πέμπε*. Anc. Gaulish, *pempe*. Πεντάφυλλον, 'Ρωμαίοι κίγκεφόλιον, Γάλλοι πεμπέδουλα. Dioscorides, 4, 42. Latin, *quinque*. Sansc. *pañc'a*. Goth. *simf*. O.H.G. *vinf*. Germ. *simf*.
- PYMPES, adj. Fifth. *Yn pypmes dýdh me a vyn may fo formyys dre ow nel bestes, puskes, hag edhyn, týr ha mōr dhe goulleuvel*, on the fifth day I will that be made by my power beasts, fishes, and birds, earth and sea to fill. O.M. 41. *In pypmas dýdh, orth ow brýs an puskas hep falladow, hag ol edhyn kekeffrys, me a's gura dhom plegadow*, in the fifth day by my judgment, the fishes without failings, and all the birds likewise I will make them to my wishes. C.W. 8. W. *pymmed*, † *pimphet*. Arm. *pemved*. Ir. *cuigeadh*, † *cuigedh*. Gael. *cuigeadh*. Manx, *queigoo*.
- PYMTHEC, card. num. Fifteen. *In corff Ihesus ydh esé, hag ef yn crows ow cregy, pypm mýll strekis del iové, ha peder-gwyth cans goly, ha tryugons moy gansé, ha pymthek, púr wýr éns y*, in the body of Jesus there were, and he

- on the cross hanging, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds, and three score more with them, and fifteen, very truly were they. M.C. 227. *Púb tédh oll néb a vynné leverel pymthek pater*, he that would every day say fifteen paternosters. M.C. 228. W. *pymtheg*, † *pymdec*. Arm. *pemzek*. Ir. *cuig-deag*. Gael. *cuig-deug*. Manx, *queig-jeig*. Lat. *quindecim*.
- PYN, s. m. The head. A mutation of *pen*, qd. v. This is a solitary instance in any of the three British dialects, of an inflected genitive case, by changing the vowel. It occurs however only in the compound prepositions, *erbyn*, or *warbyn*, when the possessive pronoun is inserted, and the initial undergoes the regular mutation. *Er ow fyn*, against me. R.D. 1919, 2573. *Er dhe byn*, against thee. O.M. 1350. *Er agas pyn*, against ye. P.C. 180. *Er aga fyn*, against them. M.C. 96. See *Erbyn*. This agrees exactly with the ancient Irish forms; as *cenn*, a head; *ar chenn*, lit. to the head, in front of, against; *ar mo chiunn*, before me; *ar a chiunn*, before him; *ar ar chiunn*, before us; &c. Zeuss, 577, 618. See also Norris's Cornish Grammar. 234.
- PYN, s. f. Pain, punishment. *Mar a's ladtré dheworto pa'n pyn a gotho dhodho*, if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2233. *Guask war an mýn, re'th fo drók pyn, a harlot púr*, strike on the edge, bad pain be to thee, O very rogue. P.C. 2727. A contracted form of *peyn*, qd. v.
- PYN, v. a. He shall fasten. *Tresters dredho ty a pyn adrus, rág na vo degees*, beams through it thou shalt nail across, that it may not be shut. O.M. 963. 3 pers. s. fut. of *pyné*, id. qd. W. *pinio*, to pin, to peg, or fasten.
- PYNAG, pron. s. Whosoever, whatsoever. *Yma un posygyon brás war ow wholon ow codhé, pynag vové, ren ow thás*, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart; whatever it may be, by my father. O.M. 528. *Ny fynnaf gasé onan vyth-ol dhe vové, pynag a wharfo an cas*, I will not leave any one of them to live, whatever the case may be. O.M. 1698. *Pynak vo, lettrys py lék, a weles an chy, ným dér*, whoever he may be, lettered or lay, that has seen the house, I am not concerned. P.C. 681. *Ny a'n gura dhys wharré, a dhyssempys hep lettyé, pynag a fo*, we will do it for thee soon, immediately without stopping, whatever it may be. R.D. 2000. Used also adverbially. *Py nyl pynag-ol may fo, me a wra y concludyé war un lam*, what one soever he may be I will shut him in a trice. P.C. 1462. Written also *penag*, qd. v. W. *pynag*. Arm. *pennag*.
- PYPRYS, adv. Always, at all times. *Llwyd*, 249. A contracted form of *púb—prýs*.
- PYR, adv. Very. *Pyr havel dhys*, very like thee. *Llwyd*, 242. Comp. *pyrra*. *Pyrra fool ne ve gwelys*, a verier fool was not seen. C.W. 174. Generally written *púr*, qd. v.
- PYRCAT, s. m. A pulpit, a pleading place. *Llwyd*, 141, 158.
- PYRFYTH, adj. Perfect. *Ty a wylfyth yn pyrfyth merkyl ték gurýs*, thou shalt see perfect a fair miracle done. O.M. 1449. Written also *pyrfeth*. *May hyllyn mós dhén tyreth yw ordnys dhyn yn pyrfeth*, that we may go to the land (that) is ordained for us perfectly. O.M. 1679.
- My a grýs yn pyrfeth*, I believe perfectly. O.M. 2011. Another form of *perfyth*, qd. v.
- PYRTH, v. a. He will bear. *Ota cowes púr ahas, ny's pyrth dén mara peys pel*, behold a shower very dreadful, man will not bear it if it drops long. O.M. 1082. 3 pers. s. fut. of *porthy*, qd. v.
- PYS, v. a. He will pray. 3 pers. s. fut. of *pysy*, qd. v. *Gweres dywhans, my a'd pýs, ow fysadow dres púp tra*, help quickly, I pray thee, my prayers above every thing. O.M. 1829. *Agan gobyr, ny a'th pýs*, our wages we ask thee. O.M. 2584. *Arlythy, my agas pýs*, lords, I pray you. O.M. 2346. *Mercy yw stós dhe nép a'n pýs*, mercy is extended to whoever prays for it. P.C. 22. It is also the 2 pers. s. imp. *Pýs gans colon dywysyk*, pray thou with undoubting heart. R.D. 1370. *Pýs e, dhym ma'n danfonno*, pray thou him, that he may send him to me. R.D. 1620.
- PYS, part. Paid. *Rák henna an gwella us dascor mýns moné yw pýs*, therefore it is the best to give up all the money (that) is paid. P.C. 1538. Borrowed from the English.
- PYS, s. m. The world, world—creation. *Drók pýs of, re'n geydh hydheuw, mar uskys ef dhe verwel*, ill-fated I am, by this day, that he should die so soon. P.C. 3089. A mutation of *býs*, qd. v.
- PYSAD, s. m. A prayer, a supplication. Pl. *pysadow*. It changes in construction into *bysadow*, and *fysadow*. *Gweres dywhans, my a'd pýs ow fysadow dres púp tra*, quickly, I pray thee, my prayers above all things. O.M. 1830. Written also *pesad*, qd. v.
- PYSAF, v. a. I shall or will pray. 1 pers. s. fut. of *pysy*, qd. v.
- PYSDER, s. m. Heaviness. *Llwyd*, 240. Formed from *pýs*, id. qd. *poys*, heavy.
- PYSC, s. m. A fish. Pl. *puskes*. See *Pisc*.
- PYSGADYR, s. m. A fisherman. *Llwyd*, 120, 240. *Pysgadyr an mytérn*, a kingfisher. 65. W. *pysgotwr*, (*pysgod*, plur. of *pýsc*,—*gwr*, a man.) Arm. *pesketer*. Ir. *iascaire*. Gael. *iasgair*. Manx, *eeasteyr*. Lat. *piscator*.
- PYSGETTA, v. a. To fish. *Llwyd*, 120. W. *pysgota*. Arm. *pesketa*.
- PYSSE, v. a. He would pray. 3 pers. s. subj. of *pysy*, qd. v.
- PYST, adj. Blackish, dull, stupid. *Pryce*. *What vyngeans dhys, a pen pyst, ple clewsta gelwel Dew Cryst gans dén yn býs-ma genys*, what vengeance to thee, O blockhead, where hast thou heard the calling God Christ by man in this world? O.M. 2641. Probably a mutation of *póst*, a post.
- PYSTEGE, s. m. Witcheries. *Ré dhe Gryst a levery, aberth yn crows pan esé, mars ogé Crist Máb Davy, dés a'n grows hep pystegé*, some to Christ said, on the cross when he was; if thou art Christ the son of David, come from the cross without witchcraft. M.C. 197. The plur. form of *pystyc*, qd. v.
- PYSTRY, s. m. Witchcraft, magic, sorcery. *Mara leversys henna, certan ty yw máp an pla; dén fyth ol, murs dre pystry yn try deydh ny'n dhrehafsé*, if thou saidst that, certainly thou art the son of the fiend; no man, unless through sorcery, in three days would raise it. P.C. 1764. Arm. *pistri*.
- PYSTRYOR, s. m. A wizard, sorcerer, magician. *Púp pystryor y cothé dre reson da y leysky*, every sorcerer

it is incumbent for good reason to burn him. P.C. 1766. *Me a grýs bones an guás pystryour ha hudor brás*, I believe the fellow is a wizard and a great sorcerer. R.D. 1854.

PYSTRYORES, s. f. A female sorceress, a witch. Written also *pestryores*, qd. v.

PYSTYC, s. m. Witchery, magic, sorcery. Pl. *pystygé*, or *pystegé*, qd. v. *Fystynyn fast dh'agan pow, rák devones dewolow dhén lerogé; y móns ow cryé huthyk; dún yn kerch rák dout pystyk scon hep lettyé*, let us hasten quick to our country, for devils are come to the lands; they are crying horribly; let us come away, for fear of witchcraft, soon without delaying. R.D. 2305. Ir. *piseog*. Gael. † *pisreag*. Manx, *pishag*. Arm. *pistig*, a sharp pain.

PYSWERE, num. adj. Fourth. *Tan hemma, gor gansé y, ha henna yw pysweré*, take this, put it with them, and this is the fourth. P.C. 2851. Written also *pesweré*, qd. v.

PYSY, v. a. To pray, beg, entreat. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. *pýs*, qd. v. *Pysyn may fyyn servysy dh'agan arluth hep parow*, let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equals. O.M. 235. *Lavar, annes ow vós vy a'm bewnens, my dh'y bysy a leverel gwyroneh*, say thou, that I, being wearied of my life, pray him to say the truth. O.M. 701. *Amen, pysys púp pryweth*, Amen, I have prayed at all times. O.M. 860. *Conseler gentyl, y'th pysaf a ry dhymmo cusyl dha*, gentle counsellor, I pray thee to give me good advice. O.M. 1566. *Saw vyner re dhewhylly, genes my a wra pysy*, but always that thou wilt return, with thee I will pray. O.M. 2197. *Dhyuch lavara, ow dyskyblyon, pyseuch toythda ol kes-colon*, to you I say, my disciples, pray forthwith, all with one heart. P.C. 2. *Why, a'm cofua vy, hep gow, pysouch may fe ve evys*, you, in remembrance of me without deceit, pray that it may be drunk. P.C. 288. *Lyes guýth me re besys*, many times I have prayed. P.C. 884. *Me a'n kelm yn krés an wast, may pysso ef gefyens war pen y dheulyn*, I will bind him in the middle of the waist, that he may pray for pardon on his knees. P.C. 1890. *Me a'th pyssé a prydiry ahané*, I would pray thee to think of me. P.C. 2909. Written also *pesy*, qd. v.

PYTH, s. m. A thing, an article, a substance. Plur. *pythow*. *An pýth a screfys, screfys, yn médh Pylat dhe-dhé y*, the thing (that) I have written, I have written, says Pilate to them. M.C. 188. P.C. 2804. *An pýth a dhue yn dywedh*, the thing will come at last. O.M. 671. *Me a wothfyth yn úr-na pýth yw dhe gallos, hep mar*, I shall know in that hour what is thy power, without doubt. P.C. 64. *Why wór pýth yw gwella dheuch dhe wruthyl*, ye know what is best for you to do. P.C. 468. *Henna yw pýth a dhywys*, that is what I choose. P.C. 3017. As in Welsh it is constantly used as an interrogative pronoun. *Pýth yw an gordhyans dhe Dew*, what is the worship to God? O.M. 476. *Aron whék, pýth a cusyl a réth dhym*, sweet Aaron, what counsel givest thou to me? O.M. 1813. *Pýth ew an odhom dynny cafus lafur a'n par-na*, what is the need to us to have labour of that sort? O.M. 967. Written also *péth*, qd. v.

PYTH, adv. Ever. A mutation of *býth*, qd. v.

PYTHESTA, comp. v. Where art thou. *Adam, pythesta? Golsow dhymmo, ha dés nés*, Adam, where art thou?

Hearken to me, and come nearer. C.W. 54. Comp. of *py*, where, *es* for *ós*, thou art, and *ta* for *te*, thou.

PYTHWETH, adv. Ever. *A Dás kúf y'th wholowys, an sarf re rúk ow thollé; dh'y falsury y cresys; pythweth re rúg ow syndyé*, O Father dear in thy lights, the serpent hath deceived me; her falsehood I believed; ever she hath injured me. O.M. 288. A mutation of *bythweth*, id. qd. *bythqueth*, qd. v.

PYW, pron. s. Who, whom. *Pyw a dhysquedhes dhyso dhe vós noeth*, who disclosed to thee thy being naked? O.M. 261. *Pyw ós a gews mar huhel*, who art thou (that) talkest so high? O.M. 1368. *Pyw ytho a's hem-bronk dhy*, who then will lead them to it? O.M. 1874. *Pyw a ýl henna bones*, who can that be? P.C. 771. *Pyw a synsow why mochyá, nép a serf py a dheber*, whom think ye greatest, him that serves, or that eats? P.C. 798. *Pyw ouch, leverouch henna*, who are ye, tell that. R.D. 196. *Me a'th pýs, pyw a whylyth*, I pray thee, whom seekest thou? R.D. 1640. Written also *pu*, qd. v. W. *pwý*, † *pui*. Arm. *piou*, † *piu*. Ir. *cia*. Gael. *co*. Manx, *quoi*. Lat. *qui*.

PYW, comp. v. Who or which is. (*Pyw—yw*, is.) *Lemmyn dyskudh ha lavar pyw an pren a bew hep mar pous Ihesu an Nazaré*, now shew thou and say which is the die (that) owns without doubt the coat of Jesus of Nazareth. P.C. 2853. *Pyw mychtern a lowené*, who is the king of joy? R.D. 106. *Pyw henna gans deusys más re dhueth mar uskys dhén wlás*, who is that with Godhead good (that) hath come so swiftly to the country? R.D. 2486.

PYWPENAG, pron. Whosoever. *Me a lever dheuch deffry, pyw-penag a'm gwellha vy, ef a wylfyth ow thás*, I say to you truly, whoever seeth me, seeth the Father. R.D. 2383. Written by Llwyd, 134, *piwha bennac*.

Q.

THIS letter is not a regular member of the British alphabet, but is used in a few Cornish words with *u* following to express the sound of *cu*, as *quellen*, *qura*, *qurêth*, *bysqueth*, for *cwellen*, *cwra*, *cwrêth*, *byscweth*, &c. That it was in early use is proved by an inscription on a stone in Golval, near Penzance, where the British name *Cynedhav* is written *Quenetav*. (Llwyd, 228.) It was used always in Armorik for *k*, until Legonidec's time; as *quegin*, a kitchen; *quelen*, holly; for *kegin*, *kelen*, &c. It is never used in Welsh, Irish, or Gaelic, but it has a place in the Manx alphabet, with regular mutations into *wh*, and *g*, as *quing hrome*, a heavy yoke; *e whing*, his yoke; *nyn quing*, their yoke. The Irish *cuig*, five; *cuigeal*, a distaff, &c., are written in Manx, *queig*, *quiggall*.

QUALLOC, s. m. A boaster, a braggart. *Na lader, by my vallok, kyn fe výth mar vrás quallok, na mar howtyn a'y vody*, he shall not steal, by my belt, though he be ever so great a braggart, or so big of his body. O.M. 2068.

QUANDRE, v. a. To walk about, to wander. *My pan esen ow quandré, clewys a'n nýl teneven un él ow talleth cané a uchaf war an wedhen*, when I was walking about, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing above on the tree. O.M. 213. Borrowed from the English.

QUEDHENS, v. a. They covered. Another form of

cudhens, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *cudhé*, qd. v. *Gans quéth y ben y quedhens guelas banna na ylly*, with a cloth his head they covered, that he could not see a drop. M.C. 96.

QUELLEN, v. a. I should see. A mutation of *gwelen*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v. *A Dew kêr, assoma squyth, wyn veys a quellen un wýth an termyn dhe dhewedhé*, O dear God, I am weary, happy (my) lot, if I should see once the time to end. O.M. 685. *Gwyn veys a quellen an gýdh, may fe yrhys dhym hedhy*, happy my lot if I should see the day, that it has been enjoined me to reach. O.M. 1013. *Mar a quellen drók dhum flechys na duan, ow colon a výdh terrys*, if I should see evil to my children or sorrow, my heart will be broken. P.C. 1944.

QUELSE, v. a. He had seen. A mutation of *gwelsé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *gweles*. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé, gans Crist na vyé tregis na bythqueth na'n quelsé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew, that he had not been staying with Christ, nor that he had ever seen him. M.C. 85.

QUELYN, v. a. We shall see. A mutation of *gwelyn*, 1 pers. plur. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Arluth kêr, gura yn lowen; hedré vy yn beys gynen, neffré trystyns ny 'gen býdh; del osa Dew dhyn ha pen, mara quelyn dhys anken neffré ny a výdh dhe weyth*, dear Lord, be joyful; whilst thou art in the world with us, we shall never have sorrow; as thou art God to us, and Head, if we shall see grief to thee, we shall ever have it also. P.C. 733.

QUERTH, v. a. Thou wilt do. *Mar querth, me a ter dhe pen dhys awartha*, if thou wilt, I will break thy head for thee above. R.D. 921. Incorrectly for *quréth*, qd. v.

QUERTHE, v. a. To sell. A mutation of *gwerthé*, qd. v. *Fest yn créff me re bechas, Ihesus dhe wy ow querthé*, very strongly I have sinned, selling Jesus to you. M.C. 104. *Rág ow querthé Crist dhywhy, me re pechas marthys mûr*, for (in) selling Christ to you, I have sinned wondrous greatly. P.C. 1517.

QUETH, s. m. A cloth. Pl. *quethow*. *Drefen ow bós noeth hep quéth, ragos ydh ýth dhe gudhé*, because of my being naked without a cloth, I went to hide from thee. O.M. 259. *Yn wedhen me a welas yn ban uhel worth scoren, flôch byen nowydh gynys, hag ef yn quethow maylys, ha kylmys fast gans lysten*, in the tree I saw up high on a branch, a little child newly born, and he was swathed in cloths, and bound fast with a napkin. O.M. 807. *Ot omma gynef, hep fal, quéth rúdh, purpur pal, dhe wyské adro dhodho*, behold here with me, without fail, a red cloth, a purple pall, to clothe around him. P.C. 2128. *Y vós máp Dew da y syw, pan dorras quéth an tempel*, that he was the Son of the good God it follows, when the cloth of the temple was rent. P.C. 3088.

QUETH, s. m. A time, or course. A mutation of *gwéth*, qd. v, as in *bythqueth*, ever, qd. v. Written also *quýth*, qd. v.

QUETHE, v. a. To work, or labour at. A mutation of *gwethé*, qd. v. *Kréf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may thyw ow dywvrech terrys, worté menouch ow quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 689.

QURA, v. a. He will do. A mutation of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Mar qura, gothvedhys mar pýdh, yn scon dyswreys ef a výdh*, if he will do, if it be

discovered, soon destroyed he shall be. O.M. 1520.

QURETA, v. a. Thou wilt do. A mutation of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. and *te*, thou. *Dysmyg lem-myn, ty guás smat, pyw a rós dhyso an wal; ha mar a qureta, me a wra y gudhé ef*, declare now, thou brave fellow, who gave thee the blow; and if thou wilt do, I will cover him up. P.C. 1385.

QURETH, v. a. Thou wilt do or make. A mutation of *gwréth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *A'n covath býth ny hassaf mar quréth dhym an sacryfys*, from remembrance I will never leave thee, if thou wilt make to me the sacrifice. O.M. 1284. *Mara quréth aga lettya*, if thou wilt prevent them. O.M. 1495. *Golhy mara quréth ow treys*, if thou wilt wash my feet. P.C. 845.

QUREUCH, v. a. Ye will do. A mutation of *gwreuch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Ytho mar gureuch ow wylas, gesouch ow thús ús gené dhe vês quyt dhe tremené*, now if ye do seek me, allow my people (that) are with me to pass quite away. P.C. 1121.

QUREVA, v. a. He will do. A mutation of *gureva*, comp. of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, and *ve*, he. *Mar a quereva yn della, crysy dhodho ny a wra, y vós profus bynyges*, if he will do so, we will believe him, that he is a blessed prophet. P.C. 2882.

QUUDHAS, v. a. He covered. *Un quéth ték hy a drylyas adro dhodho desympys, ha warnans hy a'n quuthas, rág gwythé na ve storvys*, a fair cloth she wrapt around him immediately, and over him she covered him, to keep him that he should not be starved. M.C. 177. Another form of *cudhas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cudhé*, qd. v.

QUYTH, s. m. A time, a course. *Hayl Cayfas, syr eps-cob stowt, dék can quýth dhys lowené*, hail, Caiaphas, bold Sir, bishop; ten hundred times joy to thee. P.C. 574. A mutation of *gwýth*, id. qd. *gwéth*, qd. v.

QUYTH, adv. Free. *Dhe vês y a dhelyffras Barabas, quyth may 'th ellé*, they delivered out Barabbas, that he should go free. M.C. 150. From the English, *quit*.

R.

THIS letter is an immutable radical in all the Celtic languages; except the Welsh. There it is secondary, being the soft mutation of *Rh*, which is the radical form as in Greek; thus *rhôdh*, a gift; *ei rôdh*, his gift. There are traces of the aspirated *rh* in Irish also, but it is rejected from modern grammars. It is also found in ancient Gaulish words, as *rheda*, a chariot; and the proper names *Rhedones*, *Rhenus*, *Rhodanus*, &c.

RA, v. a. He will do or make. An abbreviated form of *wra*, a mutation of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. Used as an auxiliary with infinitives. *Drow e dhymmo dysempys, ha' my a ra y dybry*, bring it to me immediately, and I will eat it. O.M. 248. *Arluth, warnas tregeryth; goef a ra dhe serry*, Lord, mercy on thee, woe is he that angers thee. O.M. 1016. *Pýth a vyn-nouch why dhe ry? ha me a ra dheuch spedyé, ow cafos Crist yredy*, what are ye willing to give? and I will speed you, taking Christ forthwith. M.C. 39.

RA, v. a. He will give. *Me a ra*, I will give. *Pryce*. Generally written *re*, qd. v.

RAC, prep. For. Written also *rág*, qd. v.

- RACCA, s. m. A play, a comedy. Corn. Voc. *comedia*. W. *rhaca*, a spectacle, or show.
- RACCAN, s. m. A rake. *Llwyd*, 33, 136. W. *rhacan*. Ir. *raca*. Ir. *raca*. Gael. *rac*.
- RACH, s. m. Care. *Pryce*. *Me a wŷsk, ha henna gans mŷr a rach, may dhys tenno a uel cor*, I will strike, and that with much care, that it be drawn out for thee in the best way. P.C. 2722. W. *rhawch*, urgency.
- RADN, s. f. A share, a portion. † *Dha radn a'n ryna*, to some of those. C.W. 170. † *Radn ehan a bŷb sortow*, some kind of all sorts. C.W. 180. † *E-ma radn a lŷl*, some say. *Llwyd*, 250. A late corruption of *ran*, qd. v.
- RADNA, v. a. To divide, to distribute. *Llwyd*, 55. A late corruption of *ranné*, qd. v.
- RAF, v. a. I will do. An abbreviated form of *wraf*, a mutation of *gwraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gurey*. *Taw, Pedyr, te ny wodhas, yn mēdh Crist, pan dra raf dhys*, be silent, Peter, thou knowest not, says Christ, what thing I do to thee. M.C. 46.
- RAFARIA, interj. Strange, wonderful! *Llwyd*, 91. Id. qd. *refaria*, qd. v.
- RAFSYS, part. Hurried to, carried. *Ennoc ydhof hyn-wys, dhe'n plās-ma y fŷf rafsys yn kŷc, yn kueus*, Enoch I am named, to this place I was carried in flesh, in blood. R.D. 198. Probably formed from the English *ravished*.
- RAG, s. m. A front, a presence. Written also *rác*. *Ke yn rāk, del ym kyrry*, go in front as thou lovest me. O.M. 537. *Ymōns a rāg pel gyllys*, they are in front far gone. O.M. 1636. *Deuch yn rāg ketep onan*, come forth, every one. O.M. 2683. *Yn ŷr-na me a weyl mar a pedhyn ny abel dhe wŷl defens a rāk tues*, then I shall see if we be able to make a defence before people. P.C. 2306. *Dre an gŷs a rāk Pilat wortō an kŷc a glenē*, through the blood in the presence of Pilate the flesh struck to it. R.D. 1593. W. *rhāg*. Arm. *rāg*. Ir. *roimh*, † *re*, † *ria*, † *res*, † *rias*. Gael. *roimhe*. Manx, *roish*.
- RAG, prep. Before, for, on account of, because of, for the purpose of, from. *Dhe'n bŷs pan deyskynnas, pehadoryon rāg perna o desevijs dre Satnas; rāg henna gordhyn neffra Ihesus nēb agan pernas*, to the world when he descended to redeem sinners (that) were felled by Satan; therefore let us ever worship Jesus who redeemed us. M.C. 5. *En schereuys a sorras rāg bonas Crist honoris*, the wicked were angered because that Christ was honoured. M.C. 31. *Rāg bŷs dhedhé ioy mar vrās, ha my pŷp ŷr ow lesky, rāg henna my a's temptyas*, because they had joy so great, and I was always burning, for that I tempted them. O.M. 306. *Rāg nown y wrŷns clamderé*, for hunger they will faint. O.M. 400. *Rāg dhe offryn kēr ty a vŷdh genen neffrē*, because of thy dear offering, thou shalt be ever with us. O.M. 567. *Gordhyans dhys, a Dhew a rās, pan dan-fenys dhe kannas rāg Pharo dh'agan guythē*, glory to thee, O God of grace, when thou sentest thy messenger to keep us from Pharaoh. O.M. 1671. W. *rhāg*. Arm. *rāg*.
- RAG, adv. Because, for. Written indiscriminately also *rác*. *Rāg orty ty dhe golé, mŷl vāp mam a veydh damneys*, because thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 324. *Rāk ny ullas dēn yn beys anodho gŷl defnydh vās*, for no man in the world

has been able to make a good use of it. P.C. 2547. *Rāg ef a glew agas lēf*, for he will hear your voice. O.M. 1658. *Rāk ty dhe weles ol ow golyow a lēs, yn dhe golon ty a grŷs*, because thou hast seen all my wounds openly, in thy heart thou believest. R.D. 1551. W. *rhāg*.

RAGAS, comp. pron. May it be yours. *Banneth an tās ragas bo, hag ef prest ragas gwytho venytha in cosoleth*, may the blessing of the Father be yours, and may he always keep you ever in rest. O.M. 1723. *Ow ben-neth ol ragas bo*, my blessing be on you all. P.C. 265. *Ragas bo meul*, may a curse be yours. P.C. 2048. *Ragas bo crēs ha mŷr ioy*, may yours be peace and great joy! R.D. 1285. Comp. of the optative particle *re*, and *agas*, your.

RAGGORYS, part. Put forth. *Pryce*. Comp. of *rāg*, and *gorys*, placed, qd. v.

RAGLEVERYS, part. Aforesaid, before mentioned. *An sēth yw rāg-leverys a's gwyskis tyn gans mŷr angus*, the arrow aforesaid struck her sharp with much anguish. M.C. 224. Comp. of *rāg*, and *leverys*, spoken.

RAGOF, pron. prep. For, from, or before me. (*Rāg—my*.) *Pŷsk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhyaf Dew yn perfyth*, a fish from me shall not escape, if I worship God perfectly. O.M. 139. *Ef a vŷdh ancledhys yn le na fue dēn bythqueth, yn alabaster gravys; ragof y fue ordynys, maga whyn avel an lēth*, he shall be buried in a place that man never was, in alabaster carved; for me it was intended, as white as the milk. P.C. 3137. *Flehys mŷr ha benenas, ragoff na wheleuch olé*, children many and women, for me seek ye not to weep. M.C. 168. W. *rhagov*, † *ragof*. Ir. *romham*, † *remum*, † *rium*, † *riumsa*. Gael. *rium*. Manx, *roym*.

RAGON, pron. prep. For, from, or before us. (*Rāg—ny*.) *Ragon y pesys y dās, oll y sor may fe gevys*, for us he prayed his Father that all his wrath might be remitted. M.C. 9. *Del levaraf vy dhywhy, ef a embloddh ragon ny*, as I say to you, he will fight for us. O.M. 1661. *Gueyteuch dygtyé bŷs ynny, lour dh'agan soper ragon*, take ye care to prepare food in it, enough for our supper for us. P.C. 640. *Ens dew a'm dyscyblyon dhe'n castel ŷs a ragon a dhysempys*, let two of my disciples go to the village (that) is before us immediately. P.C. 174. *Lemmyn gans ol y vestry, ragon ny wŷr omwethē*, now with all his power he knows not how to keep himself from us. M.C. 194. W. *rhagon*. Ir. *romhainn*, † *remuind*. Gael. *riunn*. Manx, *roin*.

RAGOS, pron. prep. For, from, or before thee. (*Rāg—ty*.) *Nyng-ew ragos se ladhē*, it is not for thee to slay. M.C. 123. *Drefen ow bŷs noeth hep quēth, ragos ydh ŷth dhe gudhé*, because I am naked without a cloth, I went to hide from thee. O.M. 260. *Couylyth, my a wra ragos moy es yn della*, comrade, I will do for thee more than that. P.C. 1232. *Bŷth nynsyw ragos dhe arluth avel ŷs gy*, never it is for thee, for a lord as thou art. R.D. 1930. W. *rhagot*, † *ragot*. Ir. *romhad*, *romhat*, † *re-mut*, † *romut*. Gael. *riut*. Manx, *royd*.

RAGOUGH, pron. prep. For, from, or before ye. (*Rāg—chui*.) *Olouch rāg agis flechys, ha ragouch agis honon*, weep ye for your children, and for yourselves. M.C. 169. *Ow horf a ve yw hemma yn mēdh Crist, ragouch wy pernys aberth yn bŷs-ma*, my body of me is this, says Christ, for you bought within this world. M.C. 44.

Ha me a pŷs ragouch ow thás, may feuch sylwys dre y luen rás, and I will pray my Father for you, that ye may be saved through his full grace. P.C. 27. *Rág hemma yw ow gós fŷn, hag a vŷdh ragouch skullys, for this is my last blood, and it shall be shed for you.* P.C. 825. W. *rhagoch*, † *ragoch*. Ir. *romhaibh*, † *remuib*. Gael. *ribh*. Manx, *rhymbiu*, *reue*.

RAGOUN, adv. For fear of, lest that, lest. *Llwyd*, 248. Properly two words, *rág*, for, and *own*, fear. *A meys ôf ow predyry, pandra allaf dhe wruthyl, an avel orth y dyrry, rág own genes bones gŷl*, I am puzzled thinking, what I may do, by plucking the apple, for fear of there being guile with thee. O.M. 196. W. *rhag own*.

RAGTHE, pron. prep. For, from, or before them. (*Rág—y.*) *Saw Syr Urry ew ledhys, ha dhe votteler kekyfrys; govy ragthé, but Sir Uriah is killed, and thy butler also; woe is me for them!* O.M. 2216. *Pŷr wŷr my a vŷdh ragthé, na géf dén vŷth fout ynné yn nép fôs vŷth*, very truly I will be for them, nor shall any man find a fault in them, in any wall. O.M. 2456. *Reson y a rey ragthé, mēs war fals ydh éns growndys*, reasons they gave for them, but on falsehood they were grounded. M.C. 118. W. *rhagdhynt*, † *racdunt*. Ir. *rompa*, † *rempu*. Gael. *riu*. Manx, *rhymboo*, *roue*.

RAGTHO, pron. prep. For him or it. (*Rág—o.*) *Yn dôr my a vyn palas tol may fo ynno cudhys, ha'y wŷl hŷr ha doun ragtho*, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it, and make it long and deep for him. O.M. 867. *Yn ol dhe gosow nynsus gŷst vŷth ol hep wow vās dhe dra vŷth ragtho*, in all thy woods there is not a beam, without a lie, good for any thing for it. O.M. 2497. *Ny fue ragtho y honan y'n godhefys ef, mas rāk kerengé máp dén*, it was not for himself he suffered it, but for the love of mankind. P.C. 3226. W. *rhagtho*, † *racdaw*; † *racdam*, in Juvenius Glosses. Ir. *roimhe*, † *reme*. Gael. *ris*. Manx, *roish*.

RAM, comp. pron. By my. (*Re—am.*) *Ny wodhyan gulhell na ken, ram lea' lowta*, I knew not how to do otherwise, by my loyal truth. C.W. 76. Written also *rum*, qd. v.

RAM, comp. pron. Hath—me. (*Re—am.*) *Ty ram tullas ve heb kén*, thou hast deceived me without pity. C.W. 62. Generally written *rum*, qd. v.

RAN, s. f. A part, a portion, share, division. *Wharé y soras Iudas, ny gewsy dre geryté, lemen rág cafos ran vrās a'n pencon mar a callé*, anon Judas was wroth, he spoke not through charity, but to get a large share of the pay if he could. M.C. 38. *Pedar ran guris anedhé gans peswar marreg a brŷs, dhe búb marreg ran may fe*, four parts were made of them, by four soldiers of worth, to every soldier that there might be a part. M.C. 190. *A ol dhe drevas an degves ran dhymmo gās*, of all thy tillage leave the tenth part to me. O.M. 426. *Worto y glynes hardlych ran a'n kŷc bŷs yn ascorn*, to it adhered closely a portion of the flesh even to the bone. R.D. 2598. W. *rhan*, † *ran*. Arm. *rann*. Ir. *rann*, *roinn*, *ruinn*. Gael. *rann*, *roinn*. Manx, *ranney*.

RAN, v. a. They will do. An abbreviated form of *wrán*, a mutation of *gurán*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *gwrey*. † *Dzhyi a rán*, they shall do. *Llwyd*, 246.

RANNE, v. a. To part, to share, to divide, to break, to be broken. Part. pass. *rynnys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *ran*. *Ma ow wolon ow ranné, pan glewaf cous a'n pár-na*,

my heart is breaking, when I hear talk of that kind. O.M. 2181. *Me a vyn lemmyn ranné yntredhon ol y dhyllas, ha my a's ran dŷch wharré*, I will now divide between us all his clothes, and I will soon divide them for you. P.C. 2841. *Dre pŷr hyreth ow colon marth yw na ran*, through very regret it is a wonder that my heart breaks not. R.D. 1440. *Ha'n gwŷn esa war en foyes ef a rannas yntredhé*, and the wine (that) was on the table he divided among them. M.C. 45. *Dyllas Crist a ve rynnys, pedar ran guris anedhé; y bous ef o' mar dék guris, y ny vynsans y ranné*, the clothes of Christ were parted, four parts were made of them, his coat was so fairly made, that they would not part it. M.C. 190. *Ha'y dagrow a dheveré a'y dew lagas pŷr dhewhans, ha'y holon whék a ranné, me a lever, rág trystans, rág an grayth yn hy esé nas gwethé an Spyrŷs sans*, and her tears dropt from her eyes very copiously, and her sweet heart would have broken, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost protected her, for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. W. *rhannu*; † *rannam*, partior, in Oxford Glosses. Arm. *ranna*.

RANNY, v. a. To vex, to torment. *Pryce*. *Hag ydh éns dhe ben dowlyn, hag y kewsens dhe scornŷé, hag a gamma aga meyn pŷb onon rág y eysŷé; lowené dhys, te yw dheyn myglern, rŷs yw dhe wordhŷé; hen o dhodho mŷr a bayn, may'th ethens worth y ranné*, and they went on their knees, and spake to scorn him, and wried their mouths, every one to exalt him; this was great pain to him, that they should go to torment him. M.C. 137.

RAS, s. m. Grace, thanks, worth, value, excellence, virtue. A mutation of *grás*, qd. v. *Dre rās an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dythgtis*, by the virtue of the blood he saw how Jesus Christ was treated. M.C. 219. *Oynment o a gymmys rās may wethé corf heb pedry*, the ointment was of so much virtue, that it kept a body without rotting. M.C. 235. *Dén apert, ha mŷr y rās*, a man clearly, and great his worth. M.C. 243. *Mér rās dhe why, Eal Dew*, much thanks to you, Angel of God. C.W. 136, 142. W. *rhád*, † *rat*. Ir. *rath*, † *rad*. Gael. *rath*. Lat. *gratia*.

RASOW, s. m. Graces, excellencies. A mutation of *grasow*, pl. of *grás*, qd. v. *Gans unnient dhodho esa, ha spycis a vŷr rasow*, with ointment (that) he had, and spices of great virtues. M.C. 234. *Mar ny fyn dre y rasow ow gueres a termyn ver*, if he will not, through his graces, help me in a short time. R.D. 705.

RE, pron. s. Some. *Pandra a woventé se dheworthaf ve ha'm lays? mar a mynnyth, govyunny orth an kēth ré a's clewas; an ré-na a ŷl dhe dhysky yn della y re dhyskas*, what wouldst thou enquire of me and my laws? if thou wilt, enquire about them from those same that heard them; those can teach thee as they have learned. M.C. 80. *Gans ré a gymmys colon en loven a ve tennys*, by some with so much heart the rope was pulled. M.C. 181. *Ré erell*, some others. M.C. 195. *Ré a'n Edhe-won tebell a leverys*, some of the wicked Jews said. M.C. 203. *An ré-ma yw oberyys*, these are wrought. O.M. 15. *An ré munys ow tené*, the little ones sucking. P.C. 438. *Py gans ken ré yw dyskys*, or by other persons is taught. P.C. 2002. W. *rhai*, † *rei*. Arm. *ré*.

RE, s. m. A running. *Me a vyn setŷé colm re, may fastyo an colm wharré adro dhum bryangen a dhysempys dhum tagé*, I will put a running noose, that the knot

choak me. P.C. 1525. W. rhe. Ir. ra, †rai; ria. Gael. ruith. Sansc. ri, ray.

RE, v. a. He will give. 3 pers. s. fut. of *rey*, qd. v. *Gura ol del leveryys, ha gráth dhyso my a re*, do all as I have said, and grace I will give to thee. O.M. 1472. *My a's re dheuch yn luen ro*, I will give them to you in full gift. R.D. 675.

RE, prep. By, through. Used only in imprecations. *Mar a'th caffaf, re Iovyn, y'th ladhaf kyns ys vytlyn, a'm dew luef*, if I find thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1532. *Re Dew an Tás*, by God the Father. O.M. 1919. *Re Dew Tás, ow Arluth kêr*, by God the Father, my dear Lord. O.M. 2274. *Ef a'n pren, re Synt Iovyn*, he shall pay for it, by Saint Jove. P.C. 368. *Re Varia*, by Mary. Llwyd, 249. *Re* is an abbreviated form of *dre*; so *ro* in Gaelic is used for *troimh*.

RE, adv. Excessively, too, too much. *Hen yw re nebes*, this is too little. O.M. 389. *Ny yllyr re dhe wordhé*, it is not possible too much to worship thee. O.M. 1852. *Re got o a gevelyn*, it was too short by a cubit. O.M. 2520. *Hag êth yn rák re a poynt*, and went forward too much. P.C. 3032. *Ha re pel ny re strechyas*, and too long we have stayed. R.D. 721. W. *rhy, †re, †ry, †ro*. Arm. *ré, †ra*. Irish, *ro, †ra, †ru*. Gael. *ro*. Manx, *ro*.

RE, a particle, used in construction, which when placed before the preterite tense turns it into the preterperfect. *Ty re dhrós dhymmo*, thou hast brought to me. O.M. 111. *Och, tru, tru, my re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, woe, woe, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 249. *Agan gorhel re nygyas*, our ark has floated. O.M. 1087. *Yn ketella ty re wrúk, ha dhe-worth Urry re dhúk y un wrék*, in that way thou hast acted, and from Uriah hast taken his only wife. O.M. 2243. *My re vewas termyn hÿr*, I have lived a long time. O.M. 2345. It is also placed before the preterpluperfect. *Pedyr a omdennas yn ūr-na del re bechsé*, Peter withdrew then as he had sinned. M.C. 86. *En Edhewon betegyns gŵl tol arall ny vynné, lemyan an tol re wrussens, y a vynné dhe servyé*, the Jews nevertheless would not make another hole, but the hole they had made they would that it should serve. M.C. 180. *Ha dhodho a leveryys re saffé Crist heb strevyé*, and to him said that Christ had risen incontestably. M.C. 248. This particle is an abbreviated form of *rug*, did, and though not in the present day, it was formerly used in Welsh also, and placed before the perfect, pluperfect, and second future tenses. (See *Dosparth Edeyrn Davod Aur*, p. 130.) The most ancient form in Welsh was *ro*, as in *roluncas*, gutturavit; *rogulipias*, olivavit; *ro-ricseti*, sulcavissent. Quoted by Zeuss, 420, from the Luxemburgh Glosses.

RE, a particle, used in construction, and placed before a subjunctive tense to give it an optative sense. *Venytha gordhyys re by*, ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 107. *Amen, yn della re bo*, Amen, so be it. O.M. 462. *Bynyges re bo an prÿs, may fe gurÿs an gorholeth*, blessed be the time that the agreement was made. O.M. 674. *Y grás re dhanvonno dhyn, an Tás Dew a wrúk pŵp tra*, may he send his grace to us, the Father God (that) made every thing. O.M. 1188. *Ha'y grás dheuchwhy re wronntyo*, and his grace may he grant to you. O.M.

1726. *Banneth an Tás re-ges bo*, may the blessing of the Father be yours! O.M. 2585.

REA, interj. O strange! wonderful! *Rea rea, rea reva, rea suas*. Llwyd, 112, 249. *Rea* is probably an abbreviated form of *reva*, id. qd. W. *rhyvedh*, a wonder.

REAL, adj. Royal, kingly. *A callen dós dhe'n pryck-na, ydh alsan bós pŵr very; henna vea reall dra, ha maga fŵr accomptys*, if I could come to that degree, I might be very merry; that would be a royal thing, and being accounted as wise. C.W. 44. Written also *ryal*, qd. v. REB, prep. By, nigh, near to. Llwyd, 117, 130. *Reb an tân*, by the fire. 249. *Ha mós reb keow Chy wôn*, and going by the hedges of the House of the down. 252. A later form of *ryb*, qd. v.

REBBON, pron. prep. By or near unto us. Llwyd, 243. A later form of *rybbon*, or *rybon*, qd. v.

REBE, v. s. He has been. 3 pers. s. preterite of *bós*, with the verbal particle *re* prefixed. *Agan cregy ny yw mall, rág ny rebé laddron drés*, our hanging is deserved, for we have been froward robbers. M.C. 192. Written also *rebea*, and *rebee*. *Pan ethons oll dhe wary, ancombrys y rebea*, when all were gone out, not of one mind were they. M.C. 34. *Pylat a vynnas scrifé a vewnans Crist acheson, praga dampnys rebee*, Pilate would write of the life of Christ an accusation, why he was condemned. M.C. 187. *Bythqueth dremas rebee*, he was ever a good man. M.C. 214. *Dal o, ny wely banna, ef rebea dén a brÿs*, he was blind, he saw not a drop, he was a man of worth. M.C. 217.

REBECIS, part. Reproached, rebuked. *Ragon menouch rebekis, ha dyspresijs yn harow*, for us he was often reproached and despised cruelly. M.C. 2. Arm. *rebech*.

REBECHSE, v. a. He had sinned. *Pedyr a omdennas yn ūr-na del rebechsé*, Peter withdrew then as he had sinned. The part. *re*, and *bechsé*, a mutation of *pechsé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *pechy*, qd. v.

REBEN, v. s. We have been. 1 pers. pl. preterite of *bós*, with the verbal particle *re* preceding. *Marrek arall a gowsas, govy vÿth pan veyn genys; tru, a Dhu, elhas, elhas, gans un huyn re-bén tullys*, another soldier said; woe is me that we were born! sad, O God, alas, alas, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246.

REBYE, v. s. He had been. 3 pers. s. plup. of *bós*, with the verbal particle *re* prefixed. *Crist a settyas yn tyen an scovern arté dhe dré, hag a'n dythgithyas pŵr lowen maga têk del rebyé*, Christ set the ear completely home again, and made it right gladly as fair as it had been. M.C. 71.

RED, s. f. A ford. Pryce. Written in Corn. Voc. *rid*, qd. v.

REDANAN, s. f. A brake, or fern. Llwyd, 240. The sing. of *reden*.

REDEBELL, adj. Very wicked. *Ah, redebell, dowethy; gorta ha býdh dhym rowlys*, ah, very evil one, come hither, and be by me ruled. C.W. 40. (*Re-tebel*.)

REDEGVA, s. f. A course or race. Corn. Voc. *cursus*. Properly a race-course, being comp. of *reded*, (W. *rhedeg*), to run, and *ma*, a place. W. *rhedegva*.

REDEN, s. m. Fern. Corn. Voc. *filix*. It is properly a plural aggregate, of which the singular would be *reden*, pronounced in Llwyd's time *redanan*. *Celioc reden*, a grasshopper, (W. *ceiliog rhedyn*), lit. cock of the fern. W. *rhedyn*. Arm. *raden*. Ir. *raithneach, †rath*.

- Gael. *raineach*. Manx, *rhennach*. Lat. *ratis*, in Marcell. Burd. 25.
- REDI, v. a. To read. Written generally *redyë*. *En lybell a ve tackis worth en grows fast may 'th esé, hag a uch pen Crist gorrays, may hylly pêb y redyë*, the libel was fixed on, so that it was fast on the cross, and put above the head of Christ, that every one might read it. M.C. 189. *Crist a besys, del redyn yn delma yn luas le*, Christ prayed, as we read thus in many places. M.C. 204. *Yn ketella ydhyw reys, del redyer yn lyes le*, so it is necessary, as it is read in many places. P.C. 1168. From the English.
- REDIC, s. m. A radish. Corn. Vocab. *raphanum*. W. *rhudhugl*. Manx, *rahgyl*. Formed from the Latin, *radix, radice*.
- REDIOR, s. m. A reader. Corn. Voc. *lector*.
- REDIORES, s. f. A female reader. Corn. Voc. *lectrix*.
- REFARIA, interj. By Mary. *Re Faria, piwa glow vi*, by Mary, whom do I hear? *Llwyd*, 253. More correctly *Re Varia*.
- REGETH, v. n. He hath gone. *Yn y golon fast regeth mûr a gerensé worthys*, into his heart there hath gone much love towards thee. M.C. 115. *Regeth* is another form of *reseth*, qd. v., with the common substitution of *g* soft for *s*.
- REGIHTEN, s. f. A burning coal. Corn. Vocab. *pruna*. W. *rhysyn*. Arm. *regezen*.
- REI, v. a. To give, to grant, to present. Part. *reis*. *Ef a galsé bós guyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy, ha rê-na galsér dhe rey dhe vohesegyon yn beys*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more; and those might have been given to the poor in the world. P.C. 537. *Ow nessé yma an preys, may fyjdh máp Dew ynno reys dh'e'n fals Edhewon dygnas*, the time is approaching, that the Son of God shall be given in it to the false Jews to oppose. P.C. 1097. *Guel ys ol tús an bÿs-ma, y reyth kusyl*, better than all the men of this world, thou givest counsel. P.C. 472. *Reson y a rey ragthé, mes war fals ydh êns growndys*, reasons they gave for it, but on falsehood were they grounded. M.C. 118. A varied form of *roi*, qd. v.
- REIAT, s. m. A giver. *Guenoin reiat*, a giver of poison. Corn. Voc.
- REIS, s. m. Need, necessity. See *Reys*.
- RELLA, v. a. He shall have done. An abbreviated form of *wrella*, a mutation of *gwrella*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *gwrellé*. *Yn pûr defry, nêp a rella yn ketella, mer-nans yw gwyw dh'y vody*, very truly whoever shall have acted in that way, death is due to his body. O.M. 2240. *Tra vêth oll a rella lês, ny gavaf omma nêb tu*, any thing at all that will do good, I find not here on any side. C.W. 76.
- RELLOUCH, v. a. Ye will do. An abbreviated form of *wrellouch*, (qd. v.) a mutation of *gwrellouch*, 2 pers. pl. of *gwrey*. *Deuch geneff, ha holyouch ve, gothvedhouch na rellouch trôs*, come ye with me, and follow me, see that ye make not a noise. M.C. 63.
- REM, comp. pron. May—me. (*Re—my*.) *An Tás Dew, Arluth a van, ré'm gorré dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 858.
- REME, comp. pron. These. *An ré mé ew guél a rás*, these are rods of grace. O.M. 1989. More correctly *ré-ma*. See *Ré*.

- REMENAT, s. m. The remainder, the rest. Pl. *remenadow*. *Llwyd*, 139, 249. *Gorra an dra-ma dha'n remenat*, add this to the rest. 242.
- REMMMA, comp. pron. These. (*Ré—ma*.) *Ty nyn rás pleggy dhe remma*, thou shalt not bow down to these. *Arluth, kèmer truath warnan ny, ha scrif ol remma dhy arhadow parch chy agan colonow, ny dhy bÿs*, Lord have mercy upon us, and write all these thy commandments in our hearts, we beseech thee. *Pryce*. *An remma*, these. *Llwyd*, 244. W. *y rhai yma*.
- REMUFE, v. a. He moved. *Mar remufé, y pen crak me a torsé*, if he moved, his head, crack I would break. R.D. 396. Formed from the English.
- REN, comp. pron. Hath—him, it, us. (*Re—'n*.) *Fest pel my ré'n servyas ef*, very long I have served him. O.M. 852. *Dhe tás kër ré'n danvonas dh'e'th servyé*, thy dear Father hath sent us to serve thee. P.C. 167. *Del yw ty ré'n leverys*, as it is, thou hast said it. P.C. 1325. *Mychtern erod re dhanfonas Ihesu dhys, hag yn guyn ef ré'n guyscas*, king Herod has sent Jesus to thee, and in white he hath clothed him. P.C. 1844. *My ré'n collas dredho*, I have lost it through him. P.C. 149. *Yn maner-ma y pesys, rág an kèth ré ré'n crowsé*, in this manner he prayed, for those same that crucified him. M.C. 185. Arm. *ren*.
- REN, comp. pron. May—him, us. (*Re—'n*.) *Agan gorhel re nygyas, ré'n sawyé, Arluth huhel*, our ark has floated, may it save us, high Lord. O.M. 1088. *Ha pesyn rág y ené, may fo Dew luen a byté ré'n kyrho dhodho dh'y wleth*, and let us pray for his soul, that God, full of pity, may carry him to him to his kingdom. O.M. 2370. *Synt Iovyn whék ré'n carro, ha dres pûp ol ré'n gordhyo*, may sweet saint Jove love him, and honour him above every body. P.C. 1848.
- REN, comp. prep. By the. (*Re—an*.) *My a'n tréch, ré'n Arluth Dew*, I will cut it, by the Lord God. O.M. 2537. *Ow corf yw, ré'n offeren*, my body it is, by the mass. P.C. 764. *Me a'n te, ré'n geydhy hydheuw*, I will swear it by this day. P.C. 2484.
- REN, s. m. The mane, horse hair. *Llwyd*, 73. *Rén verh*, the mane of a horse. 242. W. *rhawn*. Arm. *reún*. Ir. *ron*, *roinne*. Gael. *ron*, *roinne*. Manx, *renaig*.
- REN, v. a. We will give, let us give. 1 pers. pl. fut. and imp. of *rei*. *Kyn na vynno dysmegy, dùn yn rák gans an gwary, ha rén dhodho boxsusow gans dornow ha gwelyny war an scovornow*, since he will not tell, let us come forward with the play, and let us give him blows with hands and rods on the ears. P.C. 1389. *Y vós Dew ha dén yn wlân dh'e'n tra-na crygyans rén*, that he is God and man clearly, to that same thing we will give belief. P.C. 2406.
- REN, v. a. I would give. 1 pers. s. subj. of *rei*. *Ay vestry ef ny rén bram; yn dyspyt dh'y dás ha'y vam, an voren a vÿdhy ledhys*, for his power I would not give a puff; in spite of his father and his mother, the jade shall be killed. O.M. 2739.
- RENA, comp. pron. The people there. (*Ré—na*.) *Pandra yw a vynnouch wy? En ré-na a worthebys, Ihesus yw a'n cassans ny*, what is that ye would? Those answered, it is Jesus whom we would take. M.C. 67. *An ré-na a ÿl dhe dhysky yn della y re dhyskas*, those can teach thee as they have learned. M.C. 80. W. *rhai yna*,

RENCIA, v. a. To snore, to snort. *Dho renkia*, Llwyd, 17, 140. W. *rhwncian*. Arm. *rochat*. Ir. *roncam*. Lat. *rhoncisso*.

RENCIAS, s. m. A snoring, a snorting. Llwyd, 140. W. *rhwnc*. Arm. *roch*. Lat. *rhoncus*.

RENNIAT, s. m. A sharer, a carver. Corn. Voc. *dis-cifer*. From *ranné*, to share.

RENOTHAS, interj. By my father, indeed. More correctly written *ren ow thás*. *Yma un posygyon brás war ow wholon ow codhé, pynag vové, ren ow thás*, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart; whatever it may be, by my father. O.M. 528. *Lellé edhen, ren ow thás, leverel ny wón ple fe*, a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1111. *Mýl wel vyé renawthas, yn býs-ma genys na ve*, a thousand (times) better it would be, by my father, that he had never been born into this world. P.C. 751. *Me a'n te dhys, renothas*, I swear it to thee, by my father. P.C. 851. *Ty a grék, renothas*, thou shalt be hanged, by my father. P.C. 1188.

REOL, s. f. A rule, rule, order. *Prycè*. Written also *rowl*, qd. v. W. *rheol*. Arm. *reol*. Ir. *riaghal*, † *riagul*, † *riagol*. Gael. *riaghladh*. Manx, *reill*. Lat. *regula*.

REONTE, s. m. Care. *Dhyworthé ma'gan to grás, aga malyé ny a vyn gans mûr a reonté brás yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, from them that ours may be the grace, I will wrap them with very great care in fine linen and in silk. O.M. 1751. *Dyworto ma'm boma grás, mós dhe blansé my a vyn en gueel gans reonté vrás yn nép plath ték hag ylyn*, from him that mine may be the grace, I will go to plant the rods with great care in some fair and clean place. O.M. 2079. Perhaps *reouté*. Fr. *royauté*.

RES, s. m. Need, necessity. *Yn mës a'm ioy ha'm whekter rés ew keskar dre terros*, away from my joy and my delight there is necessity to wander through lands. O.M. 360. *Arluth cûf, dhe archadow y wruthyl rés yw dhymmo*, dear Lord, thy commands, need is to me to do them. O.M. 998. *Yn pûp teller dhym may fo rés, prest hep danger vedhaf parys*, in every place that there may be need for me, soon without delay I shall be ready. O.M. 1909. *Serry orthyf ny rés dhys*, to be angry with me there is no need to thee. O.M. 2524. Written also *reys*, qd. v.

RES, v. a. I gave. 1 pers. s. pret. of *rei*. *Aban rés an brás unwyth, ny fynnaf y ry dywyth*, since I gave the judgment once, I will not give it twice. P.C. 2495. Written also *rýs*, qd. v.

RES, comp. pron. Has—their. (*Re—'s*.) *Golhy ow treys ny hyrsys; homma gans daggrow keffrys ré's holhas*, to wash my feet thou offeredst not; this one with tears even has washed them. P.C. 520.

RES, comp. pron. May—yours; may—theirs. (*Re—'s*.) *A lorels, ré's bo drók lam, syltyouch dalhennow yn cam*, O rascals, may yours be an evil step! set hands on the rogue. P.C. 1125. *En Edhewon skyntyll kéth, ré's teffo mûr vylyny, dhe veras worth Crist y éth, hag ef yn crous ow crégy*, the same learned Jews, may much harm come to them, to look on Christ they went, whilst he was hanging on the cross. M.C. 216.

RESEC, v. a. To run, to flow, to rush out, to slide away, to pass, to go. *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrás defry, ow resek a dywerty*, a fountain bright

as silver, and four springs large indeed, flowing from it. O.M. 773. *Guask gynsy dywyth an mên, hag y rés gover fenten mar therhyth dhodho hep ful*, strike thou with it twice the stone, and a brook, a fountain, will gush, if thou break it, without fail. O.M. 1845. *Marow yw an voron gans ow whaffys sol a breys, ha resys gois hy holon*, dead is the jade by my blows a long time past, and the blood of her heart has run out. O.M. 2748. *A'n golon ydh éth stret brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskis, ha ryp an gyw a resas dhe dhewlé néb a'n gwyskis*, from the heart there went a great stream, water and blood mixed, and ran down by the spear to the hands of him that struck him. M.C. 219. *Resec* is a later form of *redec*, as preserved in *redegva*. W. *rhedeg*, † *redec*. Arm. *redec*. Ir. *rioth*, *rith*. Gael. *ruith*, † *roid*. Manx, *ratch*. Sansc. *ru*, *rótum*; *ri*, *retum*.

RESETH, v. a. He is gone. *Ow colon res-eth yn cláf, ow cleves dhe lavarow*, my heart is gone sick, hearing thy words. P.C. 1027. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, ple res-eth dhe dhyskyblon, prág na dhesons y yn chy*, tell me now immediately, where are gone thy disciples, why came they not into the house. P.C. 1246. *Reseth* is compounded of the verbal particle *re* with *s* added before a vowel, and *éth*, he went. Generally written *re-seth*. *Regeth* is a later form.

RESSYS, v. a. Thou gavest. 2 pers. s. pret. of *rei*. *Nép ma'n ressys dhe wethé, dheworth henna govynné*, to whom thou gavest him to keep, ask for him from that one. O.M. 575. Written also *russys*, and *ryssys*, qd. v.

RESTYE, v. a. To thrust. *Ol ow ysyly yn ten, hag a wél dhe lyes plu; yn golon dre'n tenewen, dhe restyé syn-gys ow gu*, all my limbs stretched, and in the sight of many a parish; in heart through the side I felt my spear thrust. R.D. 2586.

RETH, v. a. Thou wilt give. 2 pers. s. fut. of *rei*. *Aron whék, pýth a cusyl a réth dhym orth am vresyl, a sôn an debel bobel*, sweet Aaron, what counsel wilt thou give me for my judgment, at the noise of the wicked people? O.M. 1814. Written also *reyth*, qd. v.

RETH, comp. pron. Hath—thee. (*Re—'th*.) *Mýns ús omma cuntullys, pûr apert y ré'th flamyas*, all that are hear gathered, very openly they have blamed thee. M.C. 92. *Herodes ré'th tenyrchys*, Herod hath greeted thee. M.C. 115. *Aberth an bédh del ré'th worsyn*, within the grave as we have put thee. R.D. 312.

RETH, comp. pron. May—thine. (*Re—'th*.) *Benneth an Tás Dew ré'th fo*, may the blessing of God the Father be thine. O.M. 2265. *A néf uhel an Tás mér ré'th ordené, ty ha'th wrék, pan vy marow*, may the great Father of heaven ordain thee and thy wife, when you die, into his court. P.C. 685. *A vyl losel, ré'th fo crók*, O vile rogue, may hanging be thine. P.C. 2097.

REUCH, v. a. Give ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *rei*, qd. v. *Pûr ankensy gans dornow dhodho war an scovornow, reuch boxesow trewysy*, very painful with hands to him on the ears give ye sad blows. P.C. 1362.

REUCH, v. a. Do ye. An abbreviated form of *wreuch*, a mutation of *gwreuch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Na reuch eva re*, do not ye drink too much. *Pryce*. † *Na reuh a berna*, do not ye buy it. Llwyd, 244.

REV, s. f. A spade, a shovel. Llwyd, 79, 11. *Rév tân*, a fire shovel. 18. W. *rhaw*. Ir. *ruamh*. Gael. *ruamh*. Manx, *reuyr*, to dig.

- REV, s. m. An oar. *Llwyd*, 138. A later form of *ruif*, qd. v.
- REVADAR, s. m. A rower, an oarsman. *Llwyd*, 14, 138. A late form of *ruifadur*, qd. v.
- REVE, interj. Wonderful! strange! *Rea revé*. *Llwyd*, 112, who also writes it *reva*, 249. W. *rhyvedh*.
- REVEN, s. f. Rome, the city of Rome. *Pryce*. From the Lat. *romana*. W. *rhuvain*. Arm. *rom*. Ir. *romh*. Gael. *roimh*. Manx, *raue*.
- REVENUER, s. m. A Roman. *Pryce*. (*Reven—gour*.) W. *rhuveiniwr*.
- REW, s. m. Frost, ice. Corn. Voc. *reu*, *gelu*. *Defalebys ôv pûr vear, hag overdevys gans blew; bewa ydhesaf pûb êr yn tomder ha yender rew, nôs ha dýdh*, deformed I am very much, and overgrown with hair; I do live continually in heat and coldness of frost, night and day. C.W. 120. † *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. W. *rhew*, † *reu*, † *rogu*, † *rou*. Arm. *reô*, † *riou*. Ir. *reo*, † *reud*. Gael. *reo*, *reodh*. Manx, *rio*. Gr. *κρύος*. Lat. *frigus*.
- REW, s. m. A line, a row. *Fleches Ebbrow, dún yn un rew scon hep lettyé erbyn Ihesu, nêb yw guýr Dew, ow tós dhe'n dré*, children of Hebrews let us come in a row immediately without delaying, to meet Jesus, who is true God, coming to the town. P.C. 239. *Mar gwreuch orthaf cola, why a's býdh wosa hemma joies nêf yn un rew*, if ye will hearken to me, ye shall have hereafter the joys of heaven in one stretch. C.W. 156.
- REW, comp. pron. Hath—my. (*Re—ow*.) *An emprour re'u danfonas a whylas yn pow gueras; dhodho yma cleves brás, ny gýff medhek a'n sawya*, the emperor has sent me to seek help in the country; he has a great disease, he finds not a leech (that) can cure him. R.D. 1645.
- REWLE, v. a. To rule, to order. Written also *rewlyé*. Part. *rewlys*. *Iovyn roy dhys bós dén más ha lén rewlyé dhe wlascor*, may Jove grant to thee to be a good man, and just to rule thy kingdom. P.C. 1707. *Ena rewlys o an beys, ha lyes onan dhe wêl*, there the world was kept in order, and many a one to see. P.C. 2411. *Argyé na moy dhyn ny reys na keusel na moy gerryow; a'n rewleus ef an iustis, hag ol an comners an pow*, to argue more is not necessary to us, nor to speak more words; let the magistrate rule it, and the commoners of the country. P.C. 2469. Written later *rowlia*, qd. v. W. *rheoli*.
- REYS, s. m. Need, necessity. *Pan vyn an Tás yn della, reys yw y wruthyl porrys*, when the Father so wills it, very needful it is to do it. O.M. 649. *Dhe vâp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhys, war venedh a dhys-quedhaf*, thy son Isaac, whom thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him on a mountain that I will shew. O.M. 1280. *Pendra reys dhynny dhe gûl*, what is necessary for us to do? P.C. 1354. *Kettel tersys an bara, aswonys Cryst a gara, mar dha del reys*, as thou brakest the bread, I knew Christ (whom) I love, so well as it behoveth. R.D. 1320. *Avos travyth nuns o reys môs dhe worré dhe'n mernes máp Dew a'n nêf*, because of any thing there was not need to go to put to death the Son of the God of heaven. R.D. 1252. *Reys o dhodho dysquedhas y dhewlé*, need there was to him to shew his hands. M.C. 157. W. *rhaid*, † *reit*.

- Arm. *réd*, † *ret*. Ir. *riachdanach*, † *ret*, † *reit*, † *re*. Gael. † *riachdanas*.
- REYS, v. a. He will run. *Dhe'n dour ganso ny a reys*, to the water with it we will run. R.D. 2181. Another form of *rés*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *resec*, qd. v.
- REYS, part. Given. See *Rei*.
- REYTH, v. a. Thou wilt give. 2 pers. s. fut. of *rey*, or *rei*, qd. v. *Guel ys ol tús an býs-ma, del ôs dalleth a pûp tra, y reyth kusyl*, better than all the people of this world, as thou art the beginning of every thing, thou wilt give counsel. P.C. 472. *Ihesus a gewsys pûr dék; Iudas ow ry te a vyn dre dhe vay a réyth mar whék, dhe nêb a'm tormont mar dyn*, Jesus said very fairly; Judas, thou wilt give me, by the kiss (that) thou givest so sweetly, to those who will torment me so keenly. M.C. 66. Written also *rêth*, qd. v.
- RHAG, prep. For, before, from. *Llwyd*, 245. *Rhag danyn dheuh*, to send to you. 242. Generally written *râg*, qd. v.
- RHAGDAS, s. m. A forefather, an ancestor. Pl. *rhag-dasow*. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *rhag*, before, and *tás* a father.
- RHEDHIC, s. m. A radish. *Llwyd*, 136. See *Redic*.
- RHEI, v. a. To give, to grant, to yield. *Llwyd*, 50, † *Mi vedn rhei dhiu an gwella*, I will yield to you; lit. I will give you the best. The same idiom obtains in Welsh, *rhoi y goreu*. *Rhei* is generally written *rei* or *rey*, and *ry*, qd. v.
- RHYN, s. m. What is pointed, a point of land, a cape, a promontory, a hill. Pl. *rhynyow*. It is preserved in the local name *Penrhyn*. (W. *penrhyn*.) The later form was *run*, qd. v. "*Rhyn* is now pronounced *reen*." *Pryce*. W. *rhyn*. Arm. *rûn*, *reûn*. Ir. † *rinn*, † *rûn*, † *rind*. Gael. *roinn*, *rinn*. Gr. *ρῖν*.
- RHYNEN, s. f. A little hill, a hillock. *Llwyd*, 49, 172. Diminutive of *rhyn*.
- RHYTTIA, v. a. To rub. *Llwyd*, 61. *Dho rhyttia'n dha*, to rub well. 118. W. *rhwtio*. Arm. *ruza*, *reûza*.
- RID, s. m. A ford. Corn. Voc. *vadum*. W. *rhyd*, † *rit*. Arm. *rodo*, † *roton*.
- RID, adj. Free, unconstrained. Corn. Voc. *benen rid*, femina, an unmarried woman. Written also *ruid*, qd. v. W. *rhýdh*.
- RIDAR, s. m. A riddle, a sieve. *Llwyd*, 52, *ridar a kazher*. "A sieve is still called a *casier*." *Pryce*.
- RIDH, adj. Red. *Pryce*. See *Rudh*.
- RIDHVELYN, adj. A deep yellow, tawny. *Llwyd*, 62. Comp. of *ridh*, red, and *melyn*, yellow. W. *rhydhvelyn*.
- RIG, v. a. He did. An abbreviated form of *grúc*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *gwrey*. Generally used as an auxiliary. *Mi rig dós*, I came. *Llwyd*, 171. *Mi rig gwelas*, I saw. 245. *Ty rig golla werty*, thou didst hearken to her. 242. *Ha Speres Dew rig gwayath war bedgeth an dowrow*, and the Spirit of God did move on the face of the waters. C.W. p. 189. It was shortened again into *ry*, (qd. v.) and in the Ordinalia *re* is the form generally used. *Oruc* was similarly used in Welsh.
- RINC, s. f. A quail. Corn. Voc. *coturnis*. W. *rhinc*.
- RINE, s. m. The channel of a river. *Pryce*. Written also *ryne*.
- RISC, s. m. The bark, or rind of a tree. *Llwyd*, 32, 51. *E rísk*, its bark. 244. Written also *rusc*, qd. v. W. *rhisg*.

- RITAN, s. f. The weasand or windpipe. *Llwyd*, 165.
- RIW, s. m. Sort, kind, sex. *Gurriw*, male kind. *Ben-enriw*, female kind. *Pryce*. *Neb riu guerras vel guerras vëth*, some sort of help than no help at all. *Ibid.* *W. rhyw*, † *riu*.
- RO, s. m. A gift, a present. Pl. *roow*, *rohow*. *Dewdhec legyon yn un ro vyé a'n nêf danvenys*, twelve legions in a gift would be sent from heaven. M.C. 72. *A wovynnys corf Ihesus wortlo yn ro*, and begged the body of Jesus from him as a gift. M.C. 215. *Râg henna Pylat a rôs dhe'n vorogyon aga ro*, therefore Pilate gave to the soldiers their gift. M.C. 250. *Dhe dheank yn della a'n peynys o crêff ha brás, ha cafos rohow mar dha*, to escape thus from the pains (that) were strong and great, and get gifts so good. M.C. 251. *Râg dhe roow prest yw da*, for thy gifts are always good. O.M. 2314. *Ow ry dhym ro a'n pâr-na*, giving me a gift of that sort. O.M. 2316. *W. rhôdh*, *rho*. Arm. *rô*.
- RO, v. a. Give thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Ro dhedhé aga hynwyn*, give to them their names. O.M. 120. *Ro dhym dhe vanneth perfyth*, give me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 452. *Ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fâs*, give thou strength to walk well. O.M. 2010. *Ro dhym cusyl avel dên*, give me advice like a man. O.M. 2672. *W. rho*. Arm. *rô*.
- ROATH, s. m. Form, figure. *Ha 'thera an noar heb roath, ha gwâg*, and the earth was without form, and void. C.W. p. 189. *W. rhîth*. Arm. *reiz*. Ir. *rochd*, *croth*, † *cruth*. Gael. *riochd*.
- ROF, v. a. I will give. 1 pers. s. fut. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Y rôf hynwyn dhe puskes*, I will give names to the fishes. O.M. 135. *Ha'm grath a rôf dhys*, and my grace I will give thee. O.M. 1463. *Rôf dhys ow thour*, I will give thee my palace. O.M. 2110. *A'y guffyans me ny rôf bram*, for his forgiveness I will not give the least value. P.C. 2779. *W. rhôv*.
- ROLLO, v. a. He should give. 3 pers. s. subj. of *rei*, or *ry*. *An gusyl o may fe dris dhe râg Crist pehadüres, ol dh'y vödth may rollo brës*, the counsel was that a female sinner should be brought before Christ, that he might give judgment upon her all according to his will. M.C. 32. *My a vÿdh an kynsa bom a rollo*, I will be the first that will give a blow. O.M. 2163. *Me a's guÿsk gans un blogon, vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales, del y's brewaf yn dan gën*, I will strike her with a bludgeon, so that never was a stroke I know (that) will give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin. O.M. 2711. Written also *rollé*. *I êth ha Ihesus gansé, bÿs yn Pylat o Iustis, anodho brës may rollé, dre y vrës may fo ledhys*, they went and Jesus with them, even to Pilate (who) was Justice, that he might give judgment on him, by his judgment that he might be slain. M.C. 98.
- ROLLONS, v. a. They should give. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *rei*, or *ry*. *An lôr yn nôs, houl yn geydh, may rollons y golow splan*, the moon in night, sun in day, that they may give their bright light. O.M. 40.
- ROM, comp. pron. By my. *Huhel ydhos ysedhys, ha dyantel, rom lauté*, high thou art seated, and dangerously, by my truth. P.C. 94. Another form of *rum*, qd. v.
- ROM, comp. pron. Hath—my. *Lemmyn devé ken termyn; ow thâs rom growntyas dhe wy*, but another time

- has come; my Father has granted me to you. M.C. 75. More generally written *rum*, qd. v.
- ROM, comp. pron. May—mine. (*Re—'m.*) *Crog rom bo, er an dhewen, neffré mars êth ahanan, ernâ'n prennny yn felen ha nacha ol dhe gous gulân*, may a hanging be mine, on the gills, if ever thou shalt go from us, until thou shalt pay for it cruelly, and clean recant all thy talk. O.M. 2651. So also *ram* in Armoric. † *Doe ram pardono*, may God pardon me. (*Buhez Nonn*, 44, 4.)
- ROOZ, adj. Red. † *Pedn rooz*, a red head. *Pryce*. A late form of *rûdh*, qd. v.
- ROS, s. f. A moor, a mountain meadow, peatland, a common. *Llwyd*, 32, *rôs*. It is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Penrose*, *Trerose*, *Roswarne*, &c. It is very commonly used thus also in Wales. *W. rhôs*. Arm. *ros*. Gael. *ros*.
- ROS, s. f. A circle, a wheel. *Llwyd*, 32, 141, 241. *Gravar rôs*, a wheelbarrow. 170. *W. rhôd*. Arm. *rôd*. Ir. *rhatha*, † *roth*. Gael. *roth*, † *raith*. Lat. *rota*. Lith. *ratas*. O.H.G. *rad*. Sansc. *rathyan*.
- ROS, s. f. A net. *Awos ol ow gallos, bÿth ny allaf yn ow rôs dhe wûl pêch vÿth y cachyé*, notwithstanding all my power, I shall never be able in my net to catch him to do sin. P.C. 54. A later form of *ruid*, qd. v.
- ROS, v. a. He gave. 3 pers. s. pret. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Râg nêb a'n grûk ny a bry a rôs dhyn defennadow*, for he who made us of clay gave us prohibitions. O.M. 238. *Dhymmo vy why a rôs gwrêk*, to me you gave a wife. O.M. 265. *Dh'agas prenné me a rôs gôs ow holon*, to purchase you I gave the blood of my heart. R.D. 165. *Un gusyl da ha perfeyth dhym ty a rôs*, a counsel good and perfect to me thou gavest. R.D. 2143. *W. rhoes*.
- ROSONS, v. a. They gave. 3 pers. pl. pret. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Wogé ow da oberow, dywes a yrhys dedhé; dhym rosons bystyl wherow, bÿth ny fynnys y evé*, after my good works I asked them for drink; they gave me bitter gall, I would never drink it. R.D. 2601. *W. rhoisont*.
- ROSTIA, v. a. To roast, to toast. Part. *rostias*. *Llwyd*, 165. † *Ma'n dzhyi a rostia ha prydzhân*, they are roasting and boiling. 248. *W. rhostio*. Arm. *rosta*. Ir. *rosta*. Gael. *roist*. Germ. *rösten*. Fr. *rôtir*, † *rostir*.
- ROWETH, s. m. Bounty, liberality. *Ow otté un purvers da lemyñ wharfedhys; awos ol roweth Adam, bÿs dhyn umma yn un lam ef a vÿdh kyrhys*, behold a good purchase, now obtained; notwithstanding all the bounty of Adam, to us in a trice he shall be brought. O.M. 884. From *ro*, a gift.
- ROWL, s. m. A rule, rule, government. *Ena me a dhék an rowl*, there I shall bear the rule. C.W. 32. *Changys yw an rowl lemyñ, ellas, orth an prÿff cola*, the rule is now changed, alas, by hearkening to the reptile. C.W. 78. *Nêb yma a'n dhewollow a dhéth mës an nêf golow genef ve, ow tôn rowl vräs*, some there are of the devils (that) came out of bright heaven with me, bearing great rule. C.W. 146. Another form of *reol*, qd. v.
- ROWLER, s. m. A ruler, a governor. *Mar gwrêth henna, honorys ty a vÿdh bÿs venary, ha pen rowler warnan ny*, if thou wilt do that, honoured thou shalt be for ever, and chief ruler over us. C.W. 38. *Henna Pylat pan welas kymmys cowsys er y byn, rowlors ha tús ryche yn wläs, resons mar fôl, ha mar dyn*, when Pilate saw that, that so many spoke against him, rulers and rich people in the country, reasons so foolish and so sharp. M.C.

100. W. *rheolwr*. Ir. *riaghaltoir*, *riaghlaightheoir*. Gael. *riaghlair*, *riaghladair*.
- ROWLIA, v. a. To rule, to direct. *Llwyd*, 138, *dho rowlia*. *Yn ér-na*, *re sent deffry*, *ydh halsan rowlya púr gay*, then, by the saints truly, I could rule very gaily. C.W. 46. *Me a vyn dhe why poyntyta service dha dæg hay geta rág rowlya éys ha chattel*, I will to you appoint a service to bear, and to thee to rule the corn and cattle. C.W. 78. *Ha Dew gwrás dew golow brás, an brassa golow dhe rowlia dýdh, ha an behanna golow dhe rowlia an nós*, and God created two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. C.W. p. 190. *Kyn na wór hy cowsa banna, me a's rowl hy del vanaf*, since she knows not to speak a jot, I will rule her as I will. C.W. 38. *Gorta, ha býdh dhym rowlys*, stop thou, and be by me ruled. C.W. 40. W. *rheoli*. Arm. *reolia*.
- ROUNSAN, s. f. An ass. † *Na ra chee gawas whans warlyrch chy de contrevak, na ras gawas whans warlyrch gwrég de contrevak, na e dén whél, na e mós whél, na e udzheon, na e rounsan, na traveth an pew ef*, thou shalt not covet the house of thy neighbour, thou shalt not covet the wife of thy neighbour, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his. *Pryce*. *Goon rounsan*, the ass's down, in St. Enoder. *Ibid*.
- ROWMANN, adv. Lay ye aside or down. *Pryce*. (*Ro—aman*.)
- ROY, v. a. May he give. 3 pers. s. opt. of *rei*, or *ry*. qd. v. *Seth a výdh y ewn hanow, a'n Tás a'n nêf caradow roy dhodho grath dh'y servyé*, Seth shall be his just name, may the Father of heaven beloved give to him grace to serve him. O.M. 680. *Iovyn roy dhys bós dén más*, may Jove grant thee to be a good man. P.C. 1706. *Iovyn roy dheuch mûr onour warbarth ol kyng-ys merwel*, may Jove give to you great honour all together before ye die. P.C. 1712.
- ROYS, part. Given. *Ha gevys may fe dhodho kyffrys y bêch hay fyltyé degis na ve dheworto gulás nêf, ha roys dhe gen rê*, and that might be forgiven to him as well his sin and his filth, that the kingdom of heaven might not be taken from him, and given to others. M.C. 23. Another form of *reys*, qd. v.
- ROZELLEN, s. f. A whirl for a spindle. *Llwyd*, 172. W. *rhodellen*.
- RU, s. f. A street, or paved way. Written also *rew*. *Pryce*. "*Truru*, now *Truro*, three streets." Arm. *rû*. Fr. *rue*.
- RUAN, s. f. A river. *Polruan*, the pool of the river, in Lanteglos juxta Fowey. *Pryce*.
- RUDDOC, s. m. A robin redbreast. *Pryce*. W. *rhudhog*, from *rhúdh*, red.
- RUDH, adj. Red, crimson. Corn. Voc. *rud*, *ruber*. *Ot omma gynef hep fâl quêth rúdh, purpur pal, dhe wyské adro dhodho*, behold here with me, without fail, red cloth, a purple pall, to clothe around him. P.C. 2128. *Pyw henna gans deusys más re dhueith mar uskys dhe'n wlas, guyskys yn rúdh*, who is that with Godhead good, (that) hath come so swiftly to the country, clothed in red? R.D. 2489. *Pyw a ylla gy bones, pan yw mar rúdh dhe dhyllas yn gulascor nêf*, who canst thou be, when is thy clothing so red in the kingdom of heaven? R.D. 2512. W. *rhúdh*, † *rud*. Arm. *ruz*. Ir. *ruadh*.

Gael. *ruath*. Gr. *ῥευθος*. Lat. *rutilus*. Goth. *rodua*. Germ. *roth*. Fr. *rouge*. Scotch, *roy*. Eng. *red*. Sansc. *rohida*.

- RUG, v. a. He made or did. An abbreviated form of *wrûg*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *gwrey*. Written indiscriminately *rúc*. Often used as an auxiliary verb. *Yn mêdh Crist a ban rûg dheuch ow holyé, daver výth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worré trevyth ynné*, says Christ, since I made you follow me, ye carried no conveniences to put any thing in them. M.C. 50. *Orth Pylat ol y setsans, ha warnodho a rûg cry*, on Pilate they all set, and to him cried. M.C. 117. *An grows y a rûg gorre war scódh Ihesus dh'y dón dhy*, the cross they did put on the shoulders of Jesus to carry it thither. M.C. 162. *Nêb a'm grûk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rûk agan dyfen aval na wrellen dybbry*, he that made me and my husband, he did forbid us that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 182. *An sarf re rûk ow thollé, dh'y falsury y cresys, pythweth re rûg ow syndyé*, the serpent hath deceived me; her falsehood I believed, ever she hath hurt me. O.M. 286. *Ellas gweles an termyn, ow arluth pan wrûk serry, pan rûk drys y worhemmyrn, ow erteck grûk dhe gylly*, alas to see the time, when I did anger my Lord, when I acted against his command, I lost my heritage. O.M. 353. *Ellas výth pan rûk colé mor hogul worth ow eskar*, alas ever when I hearkened so readily to my enemy. O.M. 627. *Oruc*, or *orug*, was similarly used in Welsh.
- RUID, s. f. A net. Corn. Vocab. *rethe*. The later form was *rós*, qd. v., and it was finally corrupted into *ruz*, plur. *ruzow*. *Pryce*. W. *rhûyd*. Arm. *roued*, † *roed*. Lat. *rete*.
- RUID, adj. Free, unmarried. *Gur ruid*, *mas vel masculum*, a male; lit. a free man. Written also *rid*, qd. v. W. *rhýdh*, *rhûydh*. Arm. *rouez*. Ir. *reidh*, † *reid*. Gael. *reidh*. Manx, *rea*.
- RUIF, s. m. What impels or directs, an oar, a ruler, a king. Corn. Voc. *remus*. It had both meanings in Cornish as in Welsh. *Gurhemmin-rui*, edictum, a king's decree. Corn. Voc. The latest form was *rêv*, qd. v. W. *rhûyv*. Arm. *roev*, *ref*. Ir. *ramh*, † *ram*. Gael. *ramh*. Lat. *remus*.
- RUIFADUR, s. m. A rower, an oarsman. Corn. Voc. *remex vel nauta*. *Llwyd*, 138, *ruivadur*. Comp. of *ruivad*, a rowing, from *ruif*, an oar, and *gour*, a man. W. *rhwyvadur*, *rhwyvwr*. The latest form was *revadar*, qd. v. Arm. *roenvier*, *roevier*, *rouanour*, *rouanvour*. Ir. *ramhadoir*, *ramhaire*. Gael. *ramhair*.
- RUIFANAID, s. m. A kingdom. Corn. Voc. *regnum*. *Guailen ruifanaid*, sceptrum, a sceptre; lit. the rod of a kingdom. *Ibid*. Read by *Llwyd*, 133, 145, *ruyvanedh*. *O pa an ruivanedh*, of what country. 53. W. *rhwyvaniad*, *rhwyvaniaeth*.
- RUIFANES, s. f. A female ruler, a queen. Corn. Voc. *regina*. *Llwyd*, 138, *ruivanes*. W. *rhwyvanes*. Arm. *ruanes*.
- RUM, comp. pron. May—me. (*Re—m.*) *An Tás a wrûk ow formyé, a'm offryn re woffé grás; ha pan wryllyf tremené a'n býs, rum gorre dh'y wlas*, the Father (that) did form me, to my offering may he acknowledge favour; and when I shall pass away from the world, may he bring me to his country. O.M. 532. Written also *rom*, qd. v.
- RUM, comp. pron. He hath—me. (*Re—'m.*) *Ty rum*

- grūk pūr havel dhys*, thou hast made me very like to thee. O.M. 83. *Fest yn tyn ef rum sorras*, very grievously he hath provoked me. O.M. 424. *Ha'm pen ol hy rum uras*, and all my head she has anointed. P.C. 526. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom yskerens*, one of you this night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 737. Though now obsolete this idiom was formerly common in Welsh. *Rhym (rym, rum,) gorug yn vedhw vëdh Tren*, the mead of Tren made me drunk. *Llywarch Hën*. 90. *Llam rym daearawd*, the step that was decreed to me. *Llam rym gallas*, the step that befel me. *Ibid.* *Rhodri mawr, rhwym llawr, rym lloves*, great Rodri, the ground binds him, who extended bounty to me. *Ll. Prydydh Môch*.
- RUM, comp. pron. By my. (*Re—'m.*) *Rum fey*, by my faith. O.M. 473. *Ty re'n ladhas, rum lowté*, thou hast killed him, by my faith. O.M. 611. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n taluyth dhyuch, rum pen, pypenagol a sconyo*, if I shall be alive a year, I will pay it to you, by my head, whoever may object. O.M. 2387. Written also *rom*. Gael. *rium*.
- RUN, s. m. A hill. Plur. *runyow*. *Yn ūr-na whreuch pijadow may codhdho an mynydhyow warnouch rāg ewn uthektek, ha why a pŷs an runyow dh'agas gorhery, hep gow, kymmys vŷdh an ponveter*, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror; and ye shall pray the hills to hide you, without a lie, so great will be the trouble. P.C. 2654. Another form of *rhyn*, qd. v.
- RUNEN, s. f. A little hill, a hillock. Corn. Voc. *collis*. Diminutive of *rân*. Written by Llwyd, *rhynen*, qd. v.
- RUSC, s. m. The bark, or rind of a tree. Corn. Vocab. *cortex*. Written by Llwyd, *risc*, qd. v. W. *rhiscg*, † *risc*. Arm. *rusc*. Ir. *rusg*, † *rusc*. Gael. *rūsg*. Manx, *roost*.
- RUSCEN, s. f. The bark, or rind of a tree. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nôth ol ŷns, hep dylyow; hag adro dhedhy rusken nŷns esé a'n blŷn dhe'n bën, nôth yw ol hy scorennow*, in it there is a tree, high with many a bough, but they are all bare, without leaves; and about it bark there was none from the point to the stem; all its boughs are bare. O.M. 778. W. *rhiscgen*. Arm. *rusken*.
- RUSSE, v. a. He would do. An abbreviated form of *wrussé*, a mutation of *gwrussé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwrey*. *Eva prāg na dhueté nēs rāg cous orthyf? un dra a won, a'n gothfes, a russé dhe dhydhané*, Eve, why wilt thou not come nearer to speak to me? one thing I know, if thou knewest it, (that) would amuse thee. O.M. 152.
- RUSSONS, v. a. They made or did. *Hag a dhychow lader brās cregy a russons yn wëdh*, and on the right a great thief they did hang also. M.C. 186. An abbreviated form of *wrussons*, a mutation of *gwrussons*, 3 pers. pl. pret. of *gwrey*.
- RUSSYS, v. a. Thou didst, or hast done. An abbreviated form of *wrussys*, a mutation of *gwrussys*, 2 pers. s. pret. of *gwrey*. *Venytha gordhyys re by, del russys moy a'n govys, worth ow formyé, haval dhys*, for ever be thou worshipped, as thou hast done much of regard, by creating me like to thee. O.M. 108. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venen, an frût ple russys tyrry*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou pluck the fruit? O.M. 210. *Ty re gam wrūk credy, ha re'n drôs dhe vûr anken, pan russys dhodho dybry ha tastyé frût an wedhen*, thou hast done evil verily, and hast brought him to much sorrow, when thou madest him to eat and taste the fruit of the tree. O.M. 283.
- RUTE, s. m. The herb rue. Corn. Voc. *ruta*. From the Latin. Written by Llwyd, 142, *ryte*. W. † *ryt*. Arm. *rû*. Ir. *ruith*, *raith*.
- RUTH, s. f. A multitude, a crowd. *Rāg henna y tanvonas Crist dhodho ef may'n dampné; rûth veyr a dūs a'n sevyas, pûb eyr paris dh'y vlamyé*, therefore he sent Christ to him that he might condemn him; a great crowd of people followed him, always ready to accuse him. M.C. 108.
- RUTH, comp. pron. Hath—thee. (*Re—'th.*) *Ow holon gër caradow, Dew ruth rōs flour hy hynsé*, my dear beloved heart, God hath made thee the flower of her sex. O.M. 2136.
- RUY, s. m. A king, a sovereign ruler. Corn. Voc. *rex*. An abbreviated form of *ruif*. W. *rhwiŷv*, *rhi*, † *rig*. Arm. *roue*, † *roen*. Irish, *righ*, *ri*, † *rig*. Gael. *righ*. Manx, *ree*. Lat. *rex*, *rege*. Goth. *reiks*. Sansc. *raj*. Fr. *roi*.
- RUYDH, adj. Red, crimson. *Dûn alemma dhe'n môr ruydh, tûs, venenes, ha flehys*, let us come hence to the Red Sea, men, women, and children. O.M. 1622. *Bysy yw dheuch fystyné kyns ys y dhe tremenē an môr ruydh*, diligently you must hasten, before that they pass the Red Sea. O.M. 1635. Another form of *rûdh*, qd. v.
- RUZ, s. f. A net. Llwyd, 28, 140. *Scath rûz*, a fishing boat, lit. a net boat. 53. Pl. *ruzow*. A late form of *rōs*, qd. v.
- RY, v. a. To give, to grant, to present, to bestow. *Ry hanow dhedhy hy gwra*, do thou give her a name. O.M. 103. *Cortes ôs drys tûs an bŷs, ow ry dhym ro a'n parma*, courteous thou art above all the people of the world, giving me a gift of this sort. O.M. 2316. *Rŷs yw dhyso dyogel ry dour dhynny dhe evé*, need is to thee certainly to give to us water to drink. O.M. 1801. *Hedhouch cercot a baly; dhodho me a vyn y ry*, reach ye a surcoat of satin; to him I will give it. P.C. 1785. *Aban rēs an brūs unwyth, ny fynnaf y ry dywyth*, since I gave the judgment once, I will not give it twice. P.C. 2496. *Deseŷsen dodho ry what*, we wished to give him a blow. R.D. 604. The infinitive is written also *rey*, or *rei*, qd. v., part. *reys*. For the different tenses see the Grammar.
- RY, a particle used before verbs of various tenses. Llwyd, 238. † *My a adzhan*, I know. *Me ry gollas*, I have lost; *me ry goscas*, I have slept. 231. It is a later form of *re*, qd. v. W. † *ry*.
- RYAL, adj. Royal, kingly. *Y a vŷdh ryal ha splan, cannasow dhem danvenys, rāg ow servia bŷs viccan me a vyn may fōns nevra*, they shall be royal and resplendent, messengers to me sent, for serving me, the world's sovereign, I will that they ever be. C.W. 4. Written also *real*, qd. v. W. *rhiawl*. Arm. *real*. Ir. *rioghamhail*. Gael. *rioghail*. Manx, *recoil*. Lat. *regalis*. Fr. *royal*.
- RYB, prep. Beside, by the side of, by, near, nigh to. Written also *ryp*. *Gans henna a'n Edhewon onan yn ban a sevyas, hag a rōs ryb an scovern box dhe Grist a dhesympys*, with that one of the Jews rose up, and straightway gave Christ a buffet beside the ear. M.C. 81. *Ryp crows Ihesus ydh esé un dën henwys Sentury*, beside the cross of Jesus there was a man named Sen-

- tury. M.C. 208. *A'n golon ydh êth stret brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskis, ha ryp an gyw a resas dhe dhewlé nêb a'n gwyskis*, from the heart there went a great stream, water and blood mixed, and ran down by the spear to the hands of him (that) struck him. M.C. 219. *Lader ôf a fue iuggys, ha ryp Ihesu Cryst gorrys yn crous a pren*, I am a thief (that) was judged, and placed beside Jesus Christ on a cross of wood. R.D. 266. *Guythens púp y tenewen, ha me a gôsk ryp y pen rág y wythé*, let every one guard his side, and I will sleep by his head to guard him. R.D. 418. This word is peculiar to Cornish, and probably an adaptation of the Lat. *ripa*.
- RYBON, pron. prep. Beside us. (*Ryb—ny.*) *Rág yma bós parusys dhyso, ha dhedhé kefrys, yn plás ús omma rybon*, for there is food prepared for thee, and for them likewise, in a place that is here beside us. P.C. 460. Written by Llwyd, 244, *rybbon*.
- RYD, s. m. A ford. *Llwyd*, 169. See *Rid*.
- RYDH, adj. Red, ruddy, crimson. *Llwyd*, 91, 141. *Reden rydh*, red fern. 299. See *Rúdh*.
- RYDHIC, adj. Reddish. *Llwyd*, 13. W. *rhudhog, rhudhyg*.
- RYG, v. a. He made or did. *E ryg hedhas rág*, he stretched forth. *Llwyd*, 250. More generally written *rúg*, qd. v.
- RYGO, v. a. Ye will do. A corrupted form of *wrugouch*. a mutation of *gwrugouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gwrugé*. † *Po rygo hwei mós*, when you go. *Llwyd*, 253.
- RYGTHÉ, v. a. To command. *Llwyd*, 73.
- RYGTHY, pron. prep. For or before her. (*Rág—hy.*) *Ha'n grous a ve drehevys, ha Ihesus fasteys ynny, ha'n pen golas delyffrys yn tol o tellys rygthy*, and the cross was lifted, and Jesus fastened on it, and the lower end delivered into a hole that was bored for it. M.C. 184. See also *Derygthy*, W. *rhagdhi*, † *racdi*. Ir. *roimpe, roimpi*, † *reimpe*. Gael. *rithe*.
- RYNA, pron. s. The people there, those. *Dha ran a'n rýna ef a vynsa disklosya an destruction brás ha'n lyw*, to some of them he would disclose the great destruction and the flood. C.W. 170. † *Ha ryney vedn dirra bedn moar ha gwenz*, and those will last against sea and wind. *Pryce*. Another form of *rê-na*, qd. v. W. *rhai yna*, and colloquially *rheiny*.
- RYNE, s. f. The channel of a river. Id. qd. *ruan*. *Pryce*.
- RYNNA, v. a. To grin. *Dho rynna*. *Pryce*.
- RYNNY, s. m. A shivering, horror. *Pocvan púp úr ha rynny, skrymba brás a'n dewolow ef a'n gevyth genen ny, a púp drók maner ponow*, sickness always and horror, great outcry of devils, he shall have with us, pains of all evil sorts. R.D. 2343. W. *rhynnu*.
- RYNNYS, part. Shared, divided. *Dyllas Crist a ve rynnys, pedar ran guris anedhé gans pedwar marreg a brýs, dhe búb marreg ran may'se*, the clothes of Christ were divided, four parts made of them by four soldiers of worth, to every soldier that there was a portion. M.C. 190. Part. pass. of *ranné*, qd. v.
- RYS, s. m. Need, necessity. *Rýs yw dhym porrys coské*, need is to me greatly to sleep. O.M. 1905. *Rýs yw gruthyl dyogel vódh agan arluth sefryn*, it is necessary to do certainly the will of our sovereign lord. O.M. 2188. *Rýs yw dheuch gynen lafuryé*, need is to you to labour with us. P.C. 1829. *Rýs yw porrys dhe onon merwel rág pobyl an wlás*, it is needful, right needful for one

to die for the people of the country. M.C. 89. A contracted form of *reys*, qd. v.

RYs, v. a. I gave. 1 pers. s. pret. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Omma ny wreuch why trygé, euch yn mës a dhysympys; why a geyl ow lowené a rýs dhyuch yn parathys*, here ye shall not dwell, go out immediately; ye will lose the joy (that) I gave you in Paradise. O.M. 320. Written also *rés*, qd. v. W. *rhois*.

RYSSYS, v. a. Thou gavest. 2 pers. s. pret. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Bythqueth bay dhym ny ryssys, ha homma výtth ny sestyas, aban duthé yn chy dhys, púp úr ol ammé dhum treys*, never a kiss thou gavest me, and this one has never ceased, since I came into thy house, continually to kiss my feet. P.C. 522.

RYTH, adj. Woeful, sorrowful. *A vynyn ryth, py le ydh êth? rák kueth pygyth, garmé a wréth*, O woeful woman, whither goest thou? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 851. *A vynyn ryth, na tuche ve nês; na na wra gruyth na fo dhe lês*, O woeful woman, touch me not nearer; nor do a service that may not be for advantage. R.D. 875. See also *Wryth*, sorrow.

RYTH, comp. pron. May—thine. (*Re—'th.*) *Ow banneth prest ty a fýdh, kefrys yn nós hag yn geydh, ha mýns ús yn beys ryth fo*, my blessing thou shalt ever have, equally by night and by day, and all (that) is in the world may it be thine. O.M. 459. Written also *reth*, qd. v.

RYTH, adj. Open, plain, flourishing. Whence *Goonreeth*, the open downs, in Gluvias. *Pryce*. W. *rhýdh*.

S.

THIS letter in Cornish and Welsh is an immutable radical.

In Armorica it is mutable, changing in construction into *z*, as *seched*, thirst, *ar zeched*, the thirst. In Irish and Gaelic it is also mutable, changing into *sh*, which is pronounced as *h*, and into *t*. Thus *shliocht*, issue; *a shliocht*, his issue; *ar tliocht*, our issue. The same mutation occurs also in Manx, as *sooill vie*, a good eye; *e hooill*, his eye; *y tooill*, the eye.

SA, v. a. Stand thou. *Sa ban, Noe, ow servont kër*, stand up, Noah, my dear servant. O.M. 933. An abbreviated form of *sáf*, qd. v.

SABAN, s. f. A fir tree, a pine. Written *zaban*, by *Llwyd*, 33. *Aval zaban*, the cone of a pine. 51. *Plan-kys zaban*, deal boards. 242. From the Lat. *sapinus*. Fr. *sapin*. The oldest term was *sibuit*, qd. v. Called in Welsh, *fynnidwydh*.

SACRA, v. a. To consecrate. *My a vyn lemyn ordné máb-lyen, ow sêl pryvé, dhe vós epscob yn temple; an laha dhe venteyné, servys dhe Dew dhe gané, y sacra scon my a wra*, I will now ordain a priest, my privy seal, to be bishop in the temple; the law to maintain, service to God to sing, I will consecrate him forthwith. O.M. 2604. *Yrveryys eu, rum lewle sol-a-dhydh dhe avonsyé an kysé benfys a'm been; dhe epscop guráf dhe sacré; kymmer dhe vytour wharé, ha býdh yn dhe servys lén*, it is thought of, by my truth, for a long time, to advance

- thee to the first benefice I may have; to a bishop I will consecrate thee; take thy mitre forthwith, and be faithful in thy service. O.M. 2614. W. *segru*. Lat. *sacro*.
- SACH, s. m. A sack, a bag. Corn. Voc. *sach diawol*, demoniacus one possessed with the devil. (W. *sách diawl*.) In late Cornish softened into *záh*, Llwyd, 30. W. *sách*. Arm. *sach*. Ir. *sacc*. Gael. *sac*. Manx, *sack*. Gr. *σάκκος*. Lat. *saccus*.
- SADARN, s. m. Saturn. *De Sadarn*, Saturday. Ll. 54. W. *sadwrn*, *dýdh sadwrn*. Arm. *disadorn*. Ir. *dia sathuirn*. Gael. *di sathuirne*. Manx, *jesarn*. All from the Lat. *dies saturni*.
- SAF, v. a. Stand thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *sevel*, qd. v. Adam, *sáf yn ban yn clór*, *ha treyl dhe gýk ha dhe woys*, Adam, stand up clearly, and turn to flesh and to blood. O.M. 65. *Ke growedh war an dór gulán*, *ha côsk*, *býth na sáf yn ban*, *erna fo cowethes gwrês*, go thou, lie down on the earth clean, and sleep, nor ever stand up, until a helpmate be made. O.M. 97. *Moyses, sáf ena*, *na nês*, *na dhús na fella*, *rág ny vynnaf*, Moses, stand there, not nearer, and come no further, for I will not. O.M. 1403. The final was softened into *v* in later times. *Sáv yn ban yn cloer*, stand up in clearly. C.W. 28. W. *sáv*, † *sáf*. Arm. *saó*.
- SAF, s. m. A stand, a standing, a stem. *Púp gwedhen tefyns a'y sáf*, *ow tôn hy frút ha'y delyow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 29. *A dás whék ol caradow*, *ow dywluwef colm ha'm garrow*, *gans louan fast colmennow*, *na allan sevel am sáf*, O sweet father, all beloved, tie my hands and my legs with a rope, fast knots, that I may not be able to stand on my standing. O.M. 1348. *Rák hyreth galsof púr cláf*, *ny allaf syvel a'm sáf*, from regret I am become ill, I am not able to stand on my standing. R.D. 776. W. *sáf*. Arm. *saó*, *sav*.
- SAFE, v. a. He had stood. 3 pers. s. plup. of *sevel*, qd. v. *E'n deskyens del vyé*, *ha dhodho a leverys re saffé Crist heb strevyé ol dh'y vódh gans golowys*, they taught him how it was, and said that Christ had risen incontestably, all to his will with lights. M.C. 248. *Tokyn dhyuch marny dhyswé*; *kyn fe dyswrys an temple dhe'n dór na safé mán*, *me a'n dreha arté kyns pen try-dydh*, *rum laulé*, *teké ages kyns y van*, a token to you indeed I will shew; if the temple be destroyed to the ground, that a stone should not stand, I will build it again before the end of three days, by my truth, fairer than it was up before. P.C. 345.
- SAIR, s. m. An artificer, a wright, an artisan. Corn. Vocab. *sair-pren*, lignarius, a carpenter or woodman. (W. *saer pren*, *prensaer*.) W. *saer*. Ir. *saor*, † *saer*. Gael. *saor*. Manx, *seyir*. Lat. *faber*.
- SAITHOR, s. m. A diver, a cormorant. Corn. Vocab. *mergus vel mergulus*. The literal meaning is a shooter, from its rapid diving. (W. *saethwr*.) The root is *saiith*, id. qd. *séth*, an arrow.
- SAL, adj. Salted, salt. Written by Llwyd, *zál*. 13. *Pésk zal*, salt fish. 143. W. *hallt*. Arm. *sall*. Ir. *saillte*, † *salt*. Gael. *saillte*. Manx, *sailt*, *hailt*. Lat. *salsus*.
- SALLA, v. a. To salt, to season with salt. Llwyd, 245. Part. *sellis*, 143. W. *halltu*. Arm. *salla*. Ir. *saillim*. Gael. *saill*.
- SALVER, s. m. A saviour. Llwyd, 143. Arm. *salver*. The proper terms in Cornish are *sylwadur*, and *sylwyas*, qd. v.
- SAM, s. m. A burden. Pryce. Arm. *samm*.
- SANS, s. m. A holy person, a saint. Llwyd, 30, 241. Pl. *sansow*, and *sýns*, written by Llwyd, 243, *seins*. *Rág pan yskynnyf dhe néf*, *me a fyn cafus gynéf kekeffrys elledh ha sýns*, for when I ascend to heaven, I will have with me also angels and saints. R.D. 190. *Tebel dén yw*; *Dew na sýns ny'n cár*, he is a wicked man; God and saints love him not. R.D. 2114. *Cowethyans an sansow*, the communion of saints. Pryce. W. *sant*. pl. *saint*. Arm. *sant*, pl. *sent*. Ir. *sanct*, † *sancht*; *san*. Gael. † *san*. Lat. *sanctus*.
- SANS, adj. Holy, sacred, sanctified. *An Spyrys Sans*, the Holy Ghost. *A Dás, Máp, ha Spyrys Sans*, *gordhyans dhe'th corf wék púp prýs*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, glory to thy sweet body at all times. O.M. 85. *An Spyrys Sans yw tressa*, the Holy Ghost is the third. O.M. 2664. *Nyns á dén výtth vynytha a'n kéth ré-na dhe'n týr sans*, not any man shall go ever of those same to the holy land. O.M. 1879. *Why guycoryon*, *euch yn mës*; *ydh esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos*, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God and his holy church. P.C. 333. *Pensans*, (*Penzance*,) Holyhead. This is a later form of *sanct*, which is preserved in the local names, *Lansant*, (*Lezant*,) holy church; *Sant Créd*, (*San creed*,) holy faith.
- SANT, s. m. A banquet, food, any thing eaten with bread. Corn. Voc. *daps vel obsonum vel ferclum*. W. *saig*.
- SARF, s. f. A serpent. *A Dás kuf y'th wholowys*, *an sarf re rúk ow thollé*, *dh'y falsury y cresys*, *pythueth re rúg ow syndyé*, O dear Father in thy lights, the serpent hath deceived me; her falsehood I believed, ever she hath injured me. O.M. 286. *Un sarf yn guedhen yma*, *bést uthyk hep falladow*, there is a serpent in the tree, an ugly beast, without failings. O.M. 797. W. *sarf*. Sansc. *sarpa*. Lat. *serpens*.
- SART, s. f. An urchin, a hedgehog. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *sort*, qd. v. In late Cornish, *zart*. Llwyd, 56. W. *sarth*.
- SASNEC, adj. English, Saxon. The late form given by Llwyd is *Zaznak*. Another form is *Sowsnac*, 23, 42. W. *saesneg*. Arm. *saoznek*. Ir. *sagsonach*. Gael. *sasunnach*.
- SAVAL, v. n. To stand. *Is saval*, standing corn. Llwyd, 147. A late form of *sevel*, qd. v.
- SAW, adj. Safe, sound, healed. *A Dás, veneges re by*; *lemyn saw ol ón ny ny agan dysses*, *hep mar*, O Father, mayst thou be blessed; now cured we are all of our diseases, without doubt. O.M. 2024. *A Arluth whék*, *saw óf ha ték a púp cleves*, O sweet Lord, I am healed and fair from all disease. P.C. 415. *Yw saw ol dhe wolyow a wylys vy dhe squerdyé*, are all thy wounds healed, (that) I saw tearing thee? R.D. 489. *Ha henna saw agas gura a púp cleves yn býs-ma*, and that will make you sound from all disease in this world. R.D. 1599.
- SAW, s. m. A load, a burden. *Ota saw bós war ow kýn*; *Jafet degyns saw aral*, behold a load of food on my back; let Japhet bring another load. O.M. 1053. *Kemer y*,

ty plôs lorden, syns war dhe keyn an grous pren, yma lour dhe saw dhyso, take it, thou dirty lurdane, hold the cross-tree on thy back, it is enough for a load to thee. P.C. 2587. W. sawch.

SAW, adv. Save, except, but, only. *Ow broder, pûr lowenek my â genes dhe'n menedh; saw kyns ys mós, ow thâs whék, ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth, my brother, very gladly I will go with thee to the mountain, but before going, my sweet father, give to me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 451. Caym ny lettys saw un lam, ow kafus banneth ow mam, Cain, I stopped only a space, obtaining the blessing of my mother. O.M. 470. Dhe léf, Arluth, a glewaf, saw dhe face my ny welaf, thy voice, Lord, I hear, but thy face I see not. O.M. 588. Dén a'n geffé cans dawas, ha'y kentrevék saw onan, a man may have a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one. O.M. 2231. Eng. save.*

SAWAN, s. f. A hole in the cliff through which the sea passeth. *Sawan davis, sheep's hole. Pryce. W. sawell.*

SAWARN, s. m. A smell, a savour. *Dróg sawarn, a stink or ill savour. Llwyd, 60. A late form of sawor, qd. v.*

SAWELL, adj. That giveth health, healthful. *Pryce.*

SAWOR, s. m. A smell, a savour, odour. *Byneges yw an guél-ma, pan ús sawor mûr da ow tevos annedhé y; a losowys ol an bÿs, mar whék smylling, my a grÿs, ny dhothé bÿs venary, blessed are these rods, for the savour is very good, coming from them; from all the herbs of the world, such sweet smelling, I believe, would never have come. O.M. 1740. An rê-ma ew guél a rás, rág ny glewsyuch yn nép plás sawor a'n par-ma vythqueth, these are rods of grace, for you have not smelt in any place savour of this kind ever. O.M. 1191. W. sawyrr, sawyr, sawr. Arm. saour. Manx, soar. Lat. sapor. Fr. saveur.*

SAWS, s. m. An Englishman, a Saxon. Plur. *sawsen. Pryce. Written by Llwyd, 42, 242, sows, plur. sowsen. Pow an Sowsen, the country of the Saxons or Englishmen, England. W. sais, plur. saeson. Arm. saoz, plur. suozon. Ir. sagsonach. Gael. sasunnach. Manx, sostynach. Lat. saxo, saxones.*

SAWSAC, adj. Healthy. *Pryce. Bos-sawsack, the healthy dwelling, in Constenton.*

SAWSNEC, s. f. The English language. *Pryce. † Zouznak, Llwyd, 42. W. saesnaeg. Arm. saoznek. Ir. sacsanaich.*

SAWMENT, s. m. Preservation, keeping. *Dew pillar manaf poyntya, rág an purpos-ma wharé; bryck a vÿdh onyn anotha, ha marbel a vÿdh y gela, rág sawment y a vÿdh gurÿs dha'n leverow, two pillars I will appoint for this purpose by and by; brick shall be one of them, and marble shall be the other, for preservation they shall be made to the books. C.W. 158.*

SAWTHENY, v. a. To mislead. *Pryce. Part. sawthenys. Pûr ewn pan vo ow soppyé, me a dhue dh'agas guarnyé, ha gueytyeuch bós tús parys gans battys ha clydhydhow, y wédh lanters gans golow, ma na veny sawthenys, very exactly when he is supping, I will come to warn you, and take care that men be ready with staves and swords, also lanterns with light, that we may not be misled. P.C. 610.*

SAWYE, v. a. To save, to preserve, to heal, to cure, to be healed or cured. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut.

saw. Part. sawyys, sawys. Mar mynnyth cresy nag ús Dew lemyn onan, a gotho ynno cresy, ty a saw a'n trós dhe'n pen, if thou wilt believe that there is not a god but one, in whom thou oughtest to believe, thou shalt be healed from the foot to the head. O.M. 1762. Lem-yn guyn ow beys, aban y'm sawyas ef, now I am happy, since he hath healed me. O.M. 1775. Kepar del osé sylwyas, me a'th pÿs a sawyé ow dew lagas, like as thou art a Saviour, I pray thee to heal my eyes. P.C. 396. Me agas saw yn lowen, I will cure you gladly. P.C. 405. Dhe fay re wrák dhe sawyé, thy faith hath made thee whole. P.C. 531. Mars ogé Cryst máp Dew kêr, ymsaw scon yn nép maner na vy marow; ha saw ny gyns yn wédh, if thou art Christ, the Son of dear God, save thyself in some way, that thou be not dead; and save us with thee also. P.C. 2894. Ny gÿff medhek a'n sawya, he finds not a leech that can cure him. R.D. 1649. Ple ma Iesu, dhe pygy a leverel dhymmo vy; ef a'n sawsé yn teffry a pûp dysseys yn bÿs-ma, where is Jesus, I pray thee to tell me; he would cure him really from all disease in this world. R.D. 1651. Ha sawys ty a vÿdh a'th cleves, and healed thou shalt be of thy disease. R.D. 1712. Sawyys yw ow ysly, healed are my limbs. O.M. 1797. Bós ow máp dhymmo sawyys, that my son is saved to me. O.M. 1380. Dre grath an gueel vós sawys, to be cured by the grace of the rods. O.M. 2019. Henna Judas pan welas Crist an bewnans na sawyé, when Judas saw that, that he would not save the life of Christ. M.C. 103. Ir. sabhalaim. Gael. samhail.

SCABER, s. f. A barn. Pl. *scaberyow, scaberias. Pryce. More correctly written scibor, qd. v.*

SCABERIA, v. a. To sweep. *Pryce. See Scibia.*

SCABERIAS, s. m. A sweeper. *Pryce.*

SCAF, adj. Light in weight, nimble. Written also *scáv. Comp. scafé. Yn medhens, mar omwreylth cláff, gordhewylth te an prenvylth, awos guthyll wheyll mar scáff yn ethom dhyn mar fyllyth, say they, if thou makest thyself sick, very diligently thou shalt pay for it, on account of doing work so light if thou wilt fail us in need. M.C. 155. Hemma ydhew gorryb scáv, yma ow gwíl ow holon cláv, this is a light answer, it maketh my heart sick. C.W. 86. Kens mós eyf ten guÿn pymeth, ha dhe scafé ydh éth yn ow nygys, my a grÿs, before going drink a draught of spiced wine, and more nimbly thou wilt go in my errand, I believe. O.M. 2295. W. ysgavn, † scamn; († scamnogint, levant, Juvenius Glosses.) Arm. scan, scanv. Ir. sceinnneach.*

SCALA, s. m. A dish. Corn. Vocab. *patera. Germ. schale.*

SCANNNTLYN, s. m. A measure. *My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheuch own a henna, ow arluth whék, Dew a wôr, gans squyr compes ha scanntlyn na vo hyrré esumsyn na vÿdh cotta war nép cor, I will measure it well enough, do not have a fear of that, my sweet Lord, God knows, with straight square and a measure that it be not longer, I undertake, nor shorter in any part. O.M. 2510. From the old English scanteloun, a carpenter's measure.*

SCARCEAS, s. m. A shark fish. *Llwyd, 33, skarkeas.*

SCARF, s. m. A joint. *Ny ðl an gÿst yn y blás, re hÿr ew a gevelyn; yn ewn greys an scarf trohé, ha compys mar ny wédh e, ny won pandra leveryn, the beam will*

- not go into its place, too long it is by a cubit, in the just middle of the joint cut it, and if it will not be straight, I know not what I may say. O.M. 2530.
- SCARFE, v. a. To join. *Hedhé dhe'n dór, my a'd pŷs, scon ef a vŷdh amendyys, my a'n scarf yn ta wharé*, reach it to the ground, I pray thee, soon it shall be remedied, I will soon join it well. O.M. 2523.
- SCAT, s. m. A buffet, a box, a blow. *Llwyd*, 49. "This word is still in use in Cornwall and Devon." *Polwhele*.
- SCATH, s. m. A boat. Plur. *scatha*. *Gorreuch ef yn schath dhe'n môr; an schath a'n dêk dhe yfern*, put ye him in a boat to the sea; the boat shall carry him to hell. R.D. 2233. *Vynytha, hep na moy let, an corf yn schath ny a set, a dhesempys*, evermore without any further delay, we will put the body into a boat, immediately. R.D. 2284. *Lemmyn pŷp ol settyes dorn yn kêth schath-ma dh'y tenné*, now let every one put his hand on this same boat to draw it. R.D. 2352. *Scath rŷz*, a net or fishing boat. *Scath hŷr*, a long boat. *Llwyd*, 53. *Portscatha*, the harbour of boats, in Gerrans. *Polscatha*, the pool of boats. *Pryce*. W. *ysgraf*. Arm. *scaf*. Ir. † *sgaffa*, † *scuf*. Gael. *sgoth*. Lat. *scapha*. Fr. *esquif*. Eng. *skiff*.
- SCAVDER, s. m. Levity, lightness. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *ysgavnder*. Arm. *scanvder*.
- SCAVEL, s. f. A bench, a stool. Corn. Voc. *scabellum*. *Ha'n noar yn wêdh a wolas, scon worth compas a vŷdh gwrŷs; honna a vŷdh ow scavell drôs*, and the earth likewise below immediately by compass shall be made, that shall be my footstool. C.W. 1. *Scavell an gow*, the bench of lies. *Pryce*. W. *ysgavell*. Arm. *scabel*. Ir. † *sgabhal*. Lat. *scabellum*.
- SCAWEN, s. f. An elder tree. *Llwyd*, 144, 240, gives the forms *scavan*, *scawan*. Pl. *scaw*. The word is preserved in the local name *Boscawen*, the abode of the elder tree. "Scaw is still in use for an elder in Cornwall." *Polwhele*. W. *ysgawen*, † *scawen*. Arm. *scaô*, *scav*, *scaven*. Lat. *scobies*. Hence Eng. *skewer*.
- SCEANS, s. m. Knowledge, wit. *Skeans benyn yw bro-tall*, woman's wit is brittle. C.W. 46. *Dhe vâb Seth ew dewesys genaf prest dhom servya ve; a skeans y fŷdh lenwys*, thy son Seth is chosen by me readily to serve me; with knowledge he shall be filled. C.W. 102. Another form of *scians*, qd. v.
- SCEANS, adj. Pleasant, witty, merry. *Llwyd*, 78.
- SCELLI, s. m. Wings. An abbreviated form of *ascelli*, plur. of *ascell*. † *Sgelli grehan*, leather wings, a bat. *Llwyd*, 31. "A bat is now called a leatherwing, in Devonshire." *Polwhele*.
- SCEMYNA, v. a. To excommunicate, to curse. Part. *scemynys*. *Omskemynys lower ydhové, nyngeu reis skemy-na moy*, accursed enough I am, there is not need to curse more. C.W. 88. *Der henna preder yn ta, ef a ŷll der gêr arta dhe'th destrowy, skemynys*, therefore consider well, he can by a word again destroy thee, accursed. C.W. 16.
- SCENT, adj. Scant, sparing. *Saw ydhové wondrys troubles, skant ny welaf un banna*, but I am wondrous troubled, scarce do I see a glimpse. C.W. 106. *Ha an huêl a cydhas skent*, and the work fell short. *Llwyd*, 251. Borrowed from English.
- SCENTELETH, s. m. Knowledge. Written also *skentuleth*. *Ow bennath y'th chy re bo, mar luen ôs a skenteleth*, may my blessing be in thy house, so full thou art of knowledge. P.C. 1804. *Cussylllyouch menouch Ihesu a gasé y wokyneth, ha treylé dhe skentuleth, ow tŷwedh na ganno tru*, advise ye often Jesus to leave his folly, and turn to wisdom, that he may not sing "sad" at last. P.C. 1809.
- SCENTYL, adj. Learned, wise. *Kyn nag ôff dên skentyll pŷr, par del won lavaraŷ dhys yntré Du ha pehadur acordh del ve kemerys*, though I am not a very learned man, even as I know I will tell to thee between God and sinner how accord was taken. M.C. 8. Written also *scyntyl*, qd. v.
- SCENYS, s. m. Sinews. *Corf Ihesus ha'y asely y dhe denna mar velen, nêb a vynna a ylly nevera oll y yscren, ha'y skennys, kŷc, ha gwythy, pan esa yn crows pren*, the body of Jesus and his limbs they drew so brutally, whoever would might number all his bones, and his sinews, flesh and veins, when he was on the cross-tree. M.C. 183. W. *gewyn*, a sinew.
- SCES, s. f. A shade, a shadow. *Llwyd*, 176, *skez*. The late form of *scôd*, qd. v.
- SCEVARN, s. m. The ear. *Llwyd*, 44. See *Scovern*.
- SCEVENS, s. m. The lungs, lights. Corn. Voc. *sceuens*, pulmo. In *Llwyd*'s time *skephans*, 27, 132. From *scaf*, light. W. *ysgyvaint*, † *eskeueynt*. Arm. *scevent*, *sceent*. Ir. *sgamhan*, † *scaman*. Gael. *sgamhan*. Manx, *scowan*.
- SCHAF, adj. Rapid. *Mŷr wortô hag a ver spys a'th trôk ty a vŷdh yacheys pŷr quyk ha schaf*, look at it, and in a short time thou shalt be cured of thy evil, very quick and rapidly. R.D. 1731.
- SCHEREWNETH, s. m. Wickedness. *Ha satnas gans y antell, ha'y scherewneth, ha'y goyntys, Crist mâb an Arluth uchell y dempiyé pan prederis*, and Satan with his danger, and his wickedness, and his cunning, when he thought to tempt Christ, the Son of the High Lord. M.C. 19. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thâs may hallouch môs dh'y asedh, na vedhouch temtijs dygnas gans gow ha gans scherewneth*, watch ye and pray my Father that ye may be able to go to his seat, that ye be not tempted to molest with falsehood and with wickedness. M.C. 52.
- SCHEREWYNSY, s. m. Wickedness. *Noe, mar luen yw an beys lemya a scherewynsy, may 'thew dheweth dyn-ythys*, Noah, so full is the world of wickedness, that the end is come. O.M. 942. *Noy, mar lenwys ew an byes lemya a skerewynsy, may 'thew dewedh devethys*. C.W. 162.
- SCHEREWYS, s. m. Wicked men. *En scherewys a sor-ras râg bonas Crist honoris, ha bôs y ober mar vrâs, ha dris an bŷs ol notijs*, the wicked men were angered because that Christ was honoured, and that his work was so great and noted through all the world. M.C. 31. *Ha'n scherewys prest a bell dhe worth an gwŷr a fye*, and the wicked men were very far from the truth. M.C. 203. *An scherewes a dregas yn yffarn yn tormont crêff*, the evil ones dwelt in hell in strong torment. M.C. 213. *Arluth, lavar dyssempys dhynny, mars yw bôdh dhe vreys ha bolenegoth an Tâs, ny dhe wyskel gans cledhé nêp ŷs worth dhe dathenné, scherewys drôk aga guâs*, Lord, say immediately to us, if it is the will of thy mind, and the wish of the Father, that I strike with a sword him that is holding thee, the servant of the wicked villains. P.C. 1142. *Scherewys* is a plural form, from the Old English *shrew*, which had the meaning of *wicked*.

SCHYNDYE, v. a. To hurt, to injure. *Aga fleyr a yl schyndyé, ha ladhé mûr Yedhewon*, their stink may injure and kill many Jews. P.C. 1547. Written also *shyndyé*, and *syndyé*, qd. v.

SCIANS, s. m. Knowledge, skill, art, science, wisdom.

Ha dhymmo grâs ha skyans dhe dherevas par lavarow, and to me grace and knowledge to declare by words.

M.C. 1. *En mab dre y skyans brâs pan gemert kÿg a werhas*, through the Son's great wisdom, when he took flesh of a virgin. M.C. 3. *Saw a'n frût ny fydh kym-*

myas yw pren a skeyens hynwys; mar a tybbryth a henna yw hynwys pren a skyens, yn mës alemma ty â, hag a fydh marow vernens, but of the fruit there will not be per-

mission, (that) is named the tree of knowledge; if thou wilt eat of that (that) is named the tree of knowledge, out of this place thou shalt go, and shalt die. O.M. 80.

A later form of *scient*, qd. v.

SCIANTOLETH, s. m. Prudence. *Llwyd*, 240. Id. qd. *scentuleth*, qd. v.

SCIBER, s. f. A barn, any large room. Plur. *sciberion*, *sciberyow*. *Levereuch dhe gour an chy, agas mester dhe dhanvon py plâs ydh yllé dybry, ef hag ol y tyskyblon; hag ef a dhyswé dhynchy un skyber efan yn scon*, say ye to the man of the house, that your master sends, where he may eat, he and all his disciples; and he will shew you a large room forthwith. P.C. 638. *Otté omma skyber dêk, ha cala lour war hy luer*, see here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor. P.C. 679. Written by *Llwyd*, 66, *skibor*. The plural is preserved in the local name of *Skiberion*, the barns, in Mawgan. W. *ysgubor*, † *escubaur*. Arm. *skiber*. Ir. *sciobal*. Gael. *sgiobal*. The root is W. *ysgub*, a sheaf. Ir. *scuab*. Gael. *squab*. Manx, *skeab*. Ang. Sax. *sceaf*. Eng. *sheaf*. Lat. *scopa*.

SCIBIA, v. a. To sweep, to brush. *Llwyd*, 172, *dho skibia*. W. *ysgubo*. Arm. *scuba*. Ir. *squaba*. Gael. *sgob*.

SCIDAL, s. f. A little dish. *Llwyd*, 46. Id. qd. *scudel*, qd. v.

SCIENT, s. m. Knowledge, wisdom. Corn. Voc. *guan a scient*, energuminus, weak of mind: *diskient*, insipiens, foolish. From the Lat. *scientia*.

SCIENTOC, adj. Wise. Corn. Voc. *sapiens*. Written by *Llwyd*, 118, *skientic*, skilful, expert. From the subs. *scient*.

SCILLY, v. a. To cut off. "Hence the *Scilly Isles*, cut off from the insular continent." *Pryce*.

SCINAN, s. f. A pin. *Llwyd*, 41. It must be the same word as *scinen*.

SCINEN, s. f. An ear-ring. Corn. Voc. *inauris*.

SCIRAN, s. f. A bough or branch of a tree. Pl. *scirow*. *Llwyd*, 63. Written also *scoren*, qd. v. W. *ysgyren*.

SCITH, adj. Weary, tired, jaded, faint. *Llwyd*, 67. Generally written in the Dramas *squyth*, qd. v.

SCLANDRY, v. a. To offend, to slander, to accuse. Part. *sclandrys*. *Arluth, leverel dym gura, mars ôf vy an keth henna, na vo dên aral sclandrys*, Lord, tell me if I am that same, that another man may not be accused. P.C. 743. *Kyns bôs un nôs tremenys, why a vÿdh pûr wÿr sclandrys ahanaf ketep mab bron*, before one night be passed, ye will be very truly offended for me, every son of the breast. P.C. 891. *Kyn fônys y ol sclandrys, neffrê awos bôs ledhys, my ny wrâf dhe dhyflasé*, though they be all offended, ever because of being killed, I

will not displease thee. P.C. 899. Borrowed from the English.

SCOCFORDH, s. f. A cross-road. *Dre un scochfordh y ponyas, cafos y mab mar callé*, through a cross-road she ran, if she could get her son. M.C. 164.

SCOD, s. f. A shade, a shadow. Corn. Voc. *umbra*. The latest form was *skez*. W. *ysgawd*. Arm. *sceûd*. Ir. *scath*. Gael. *sgiath*. Manx, *scaa*. Goth. *skadus*. Gr. *σκότος, σκιά, σκιάδιον*. Ang. Sax. *scad, scead, sced*. Eng. *shade*.

SCODEC, adj. Shady. *Llwyd*, 176. W. *ysgodawg*. Arm. *scodek*. Ir. *scathach*. Gael. *sgiathach*.

SCODH, s. f. A shoulder. Dual, *discodh*, the two shoulders, the shoulders. *An grows y a rûg gorre war scodh Ihesus dh'y dôn dhy*, the cross they did put on the shoulder of Jesus to bear it thither. M.C. 162. *Mar possé a'n neyll tenewen, rág y scodh hy a'n grevyé*, if he leant on the one side, for his shoulder it grieved him. M.C. 205. Written also *scoudh*, qd. v. The oldest form was *scuid*, qd. v.

SCOL, s. f. A school. Corn. Voc. *scola*. From the Latin.

SCOLCHYE, s. f. A sculking. *Why a dhéth dhym yn arvow, dre dreyson yn un scolchyé, gans boclers ha cledh-ydhyow*, ye have come to me in arms through treason, sculkingly, with bucklers and swords. M.C. 74. From the English.

SCOLHEIC, s. m. A scholar. Corn. Voc. *scholasticus*. W. *ysgolhaig*, † *escoleyc*, † *scolheic*. Arm. *scolær*. Ir. *sgolaire*. Gael. *sgoilcar*.

SCOLLYE, v. a. To spill, to shed, to pour, to scatter. Part. *scollyys, scollys*. *Pan wreta mar coynt fara, ow scollyé agan guara, ha'n fêr orth y tystryw, when thou actest so rudely, scattering our wares, and the fair destroying it. P.C. 341. En keth oynement a scollyas warnaf, råk ow anclydhyas, hy a'n grûk dre kerensé*, the same ointment she poured on me for my burial, she did it through love. P.C. 547. *Myschef a gôdh tyn ha créf, råk y wôs a vÿdh scollys*, mischief will fall sharp and strong, for his blood (that) shall be shed. P.C. 2460. *A'y ben y oys o scolijs, hag ynno fest luhâs tol gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, from his head his blood was spilt, and in it very many holes were bored by the thorns. M.C. 133. Written also *scullyé*, qd. v.

SCON, adv. Soon, immediately, forthwith. *Adam, cum-myas scon a fydh hÿs dhe baul luen dhe drehy*, Adam, leave shall be forthwith to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 379. *Ow dâs fest lowenek vÿdh, mar scon a'n bÿs tremené*, my father will be very joyful, if he soon passes from the world. O.M. 834. *Mester yn scon my a wra, master, I will do it immediately. O.M. 1005. Ellas, na allaf yn scon keusel worthys*, alas, that I cannot at once speak to thee. R.D. 761.

SCONYA, v. a. To refuse, to deny, to reject. Written also *sconyé*. *Dre sor kyn fêns y terrys, dhe sconya my ny alla*, though they be broken in anger, I am not able to refuse. O.M. 1238. *Ny sconnyaf yn nép maner a wûl ol dhe voluneth*, I will not refuse in any manner to do all thy will. O.M. 1291. *Mara pedhâf bew vledhen, my a'n talvyth dhyuch, rum pen, pypenagol a sconyo*, if I be alive a year, I will pay it to you, by my head, whoever may refuse. O.M. 2388. *Me a gews dhodho mûr dêk, na sconyer pendra wreny*, I will speak to him very fair, that what we do may not be refused. P.C. 190.

Er dhe byn ny wráf sonyé, against thee I will not refuse. P.C. 500. *Henna Pedyr a sonyas, Ihesus dhe wolhy y dreys*, that Peter refused, that Jesus should wash his feet. M.C. 46. *Betegyns te ny sonyth*, nevertheless thou dost not refuse. M.C. 120.

SCOREN, s. f. A branch, a bough. Pl. *scorennow*. Corn. Voc. *scorren*, ramus. *Mýr pandra wyllly ynny kefrys gwrydhyow ha scoren*, look what canst thou see in it besides roots and branch. O.M. 802. *Cherubyn, él Dew a rás, yn wedhen me a welas, yn ban uhel worth scoren*, cherub, angel of the God of grace, in the tree I saw, high up on a branch. O.M. 805. *Nóth yw ol hy scorennow*, bare are all its boughs. O.M. 780. *Hýr gans mûr a scorennow*, tall with many boughs. O.M. 838. W. *ysgyren*. Arm. *scourren*.

SCORNYE, v. a. To contend, to strive. Written also *scorné*. *Hy a dhesesé scorné gans an epscop, ha'y dollé dhe wordhyé newow nowydh*, she would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2730. *An fals re scornyes gyné*, the false (man) has striven with me. P.C. 1335. *Ny dâl dhys scornýé gyné*, it behoves thee not to strive with me. R.D. 105. *Me a'th pýs, scornýé gynen lemyr na wra*, I pray thee, do not make mockery with us now. R.D. 918.

SCOUDH, s. f. A shoulder. *War ow scoudh me a vyn y dhôn dhe dré*, on my shoulder I will carry it home. P.C. 658. *Me a's dék fest yn lowen rág y dhyffres a anken; dro hy dhymmo war ow scoudh*, I will carry it very gladly, to shelter him from pain; bring it to me on my shoulder. P.C. 2623. Written also *scódh*, qd. v. The oldest form was *scuid*, qd. v.

SCOUL, s. m. A kite. Corn. Voc. *milvus*. Arm. *skoul*. W. *ysgwyl*, *ysglyv*, rapacious.

SCOVARN, s. f. The ear. Corn. Voc. *scouarn*, auris. Written also *scovern*, *scovorn*, *scoforn*. Pl. *scovornow*. *Pedyr a'n neyl tenewen yn mäs a dennas cledhé, hag a drohas ryb an pen scovern onan anedhé; Crist a settyas yn tyen an scovern arté dhe dré*, Peter from the one side drew forth a sword, and cut beside the head an ear of one of them; Christ set the ear completely home again. M.C. 71. *Cowethé, gueresouch, ow scoforn trechys myrouch dhe vës dhyworth ow pen*, companions, help, see my ear cut off from my head. P.C. 1144. *Dhe'th scoforn wharré yehes my a re*, to thy ear soon healing I will give. P.C. 1150. *Pûr ankensy gans dornow dhodho war an scovornow reuch boxesow trewysy*, very painful with hands to him on the ears give ye sad blows. P.C. 1361. *Ha rén dhodho boxesow gans dornow ha guelynnny war an scovornow*, and let us give him buffets with hands and rods on the ears. P.C. 1391. W. *ysgyvarn*, † *eskeuarn*. Arm. *scouarn*.

SCOVARNOG, s. m. A hare. Corn. Voc. *lepus*. From *scovarn*, the ear. Its large ears being a distinguishing quality. So Gr. *λαγῶς*, from *λάγ*, great, and *ὄς*, ear. W. *ysgyvarnog*. Arm. † *skouarne*. Irish, *sciberneog*. Gael. *sgibarnag*. (The root is lost to the Erse.) Llwyd, writes the word *scowarnak*, and *scowarnog*, as the common pronunciation of his time. *Scowarnog bian*, a leveret or little hare. 78. In many parts of Wales it is now colloquially called a *scywarnog*. "A hare is still called a *scavernick*, throughout the west of Cornwall." *Polwhele*.

SCOVVA, s. f. A tent, a pavilion. *Moyses whék, ny a*

dreha ragon chy pols dhe wonys; rág ny a ýl gúl scovva ow cortes vós goskesys, sweet Moses, we will raise for us a house, a while to labour; for we may make a tent waiting to be sheltered. O.M. 1717.

SCREFA, v. a. To write. *Ha'n pýth a screfys screfys, yn médh Pylat dhedhé y*, and what I have written, I have written; says Pilate to them. M.C. 188. *Mës omma mowns screfys*, but here are written. C.W. 160. *Arluth, kemer truath warnan ny, ha screfa ol remma de arhadow parth chy agan colonow*, Lord, have mercy upon us, and write all these thy laws in our hearts. *Pryce*. *Scréf*, write thou. *Llwyd*, 248. † *N'ora vi screfa na mui*, I can write no more. 250. Another form of *scrifa*, qd. v.

SCREFT, s. m. Scripture. *Llwyd*, 146. W. *ysgrythyr*.

SCRIFE, v. a. To write. 2 pers. s. imp. *scríf*. Part. *scrifys*. *Me a'th pýs, scríf ow ené, pan víf marow, yn dhe rôl*, I pray thee, write my soul, when I am dead, in thy roll. P.C. 421. *Me re wrúk scrífé agas cheson dh'y ladhé*, I have written your accusation to kill him. P.C. 2791. *Na scríf mychtern Yedhewon, saw scríf ynno an bylen dhe leverel y vós ef*, write not king of the Jews, but write on it, the villain said that he was. P.C. 2798. *An pýth a scrifys, scrifys; na ken ny scrifaf neffré*, what I have written I have written; no otherwise will I ever write. P.C. 2808. *Yn leuyr yma scrifys*, in a book it is written. P.C. 1157. *Hag yn ol an kéth henna, nynsus y hanow scryffys*, and in all that same his name is not written. O.M. 2646. *Ihesus yn dour a scryfas*, Jesus wrote on the ground. M.C. 33. *Pylat a vynnas scrífé a vewnans Crist acheson, praga dampnys rebee, hag a'n scrifas y honon*, Pilate would write of the life of Christ an accusation, why he was condemned, and he wrote it himself. M.C. 187. W. *ysgrivo*, *ysgrivenu*. Arm. *scriva*. Ir. *scriobh*, † *scrib*. Gael. *sgriobh*. Manx, *scrieu*. Lat. *scribo*.

SCRIFE, s. m. A writing. *Hedre vóns y ow plentyé, Ihesus yn dour a scryfas, ha dre vertu an scrífé, péb dhe vës a omdennas*, while they were complaining of her, Jesus wrote on the ground, and by virtue of the writing, every one out withdrew. M.C. 33. W. *ysgriv*. Ir. *scriobh*, *scriobhadh*. Gael. *sgriobh*, *sgriobhadh*. Manx, *screeuee*.

SCRIVEN, s. f. A writing. Corn. Voc. *scriuen danuon*, epistola, a letter missive. W. *ysgriven*; *ysgriven danvon*. Manx, *screeuyn*.

SCRIVINAS, v. a. To scratch, to claw. *Llwyd*, 145, *dho scrivinas*. W. *ysgravino*. Arm. *scrapa*.

SCRIVINIAT, s. m. A writer. Corn. Voc. *scriuiniat*, scriptor. W. *ysgrivenydh*, *ysgrivenwr*. Arm. *scrivaner*.

SCRIVIT, s. m. A writing. Corn. Voc. *scriuit*, scriptum. Written by Llwyd, 146, *scrividh*. W. *ysgriviad*. Arm. *scrid*, *scrit*.

SCRUTH, s. m. A shiver, a horror. *En benenas leun a rás gans an bédh fast powessens; worth an pen y a welas dhe'n bédh yw leveris kens un flóch yonk, gwyn y dhyllas, cyll o, ha y ny wodhyens; scruth own mûr a's kemas rág an marthus re welsens*, the women full of grace leaned quite on the tomb; they saw at the head of the tomb, (that) is before mentioned, a young child, white his raiment; it was an angel, and they knew it not; a shiver of great fear seized them at the marvel (that) they saw. M.C. 254. W. *ysgryd*. Arm. *skrija*.

SCRYGE, v. a. To shriek. *A vynyn ryth, py le ydh êth? rág kueth pygyth, garmé a wrêth; na ôl na scrîg, nép a whyleth, sychsys y treys gans dhe dhyw plêth, O woeful woman, where goest thou? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost; weep not nor shriek, whom thou seekest thou driedst his feet with thy two plaits.* R.D. 853. W. *ysgrechio*; from *ysgrech*, a shriek. Ir. *screach*. Gael. *sgreach*. Manx, *scrach*. Eng. *screech*.

SCRYMBA, s. m. An outcry. *Pocvan pûp ûr ha rynnny, skrymba brás an dewolow, ef a'n gevyth genen ny a pûp drók maner ponow, sickness always, and horror, great outcry of the devils, he shall find with us, and all evil sorts of pains.* R.D. 2344. W. *ysgarm*. Arm. *scrimpa*, to neigh.

SCRYNCEYE, v. a. To snarl, to grin. *Abel, rág dhe offryn kêr, ty a vîdh genen nefré; ha dewolow hep nyver, pûp ûr orthys ow scrynkyé, Abel, because of thy dear offering, thou shalt be ever with us; and devils without number always grinning at thee.* O.M. 570. W. *ysgyrnygu*. Arm. *scrina*.

SCUATTYA, v. a. To break, to burst, to smite. *Dho skwattia, Llwyd, 117, 142.* See *Squatty*.

SCUBILEN, s. f. A whip, a scourge. Corn. Voc. *flagrum* vel *flagellum*. W. *ysgubell*; dim. of *ysgub*, a besom. Arm. *scubelen*.

SCUDEL, s. f. A dish, a platter. Corn. Voc. *discus*. *Pûb onan a yhwys, Arluth Du, yw me henna? Ha Ihesus a worthebys; a'm scudel dybbry a wra; gwef vîth pan veva genys a dor y vam dhe'n bîs-ma, every one exclaimed; Lord God am I that one? And Jesus answered; out of my dish he is eating; woe to him that ever he was born from his mother's womb to this world.* M.C. 43. W. *ysgudell*. Arm. *scudell*. Manx, *skual*. From the Lat. *scutellus*.

SCUDH, s. f. A shoulder. Llwyd, *scúdh*, 11, 16. Written also *scôdh*, and *scoudh*, qd. v.

SCUID, s. f. The shoulder. Corn. Voc. *scapula*. Written in the Dramas *scôdh*, and *scoudh*, qd. v., and the duals *dywscodh*, and *duscodh*. W. *ysgwydh*. Arm. *scoaz*, † *scoacc*. (Ir. † *scoid*, the nape.) Sansc. *skaudha*.

SCUIDLIEN, s. m. A hood. Corn. Voc. *superhumale*. Lit. a shoulder-linen. Comp. of *scuid*, and *lien*, a cloth. W. *ysgwydhlian*.

SCULLYE, v. a. To shed, to spill, to pour, to scatter. Part. *scullys*. *Yma gynef flowrys ték, yn onor dhum arluth whék aga scullyé yn danno, I have fair flowers, in honour to my sweet Lord, (I will) scatter them under him.* P.C. 260. *Me a vyn mós dhe uré ow arluth, treys ha dewlé gans onement kêr, ha war y pen y scullyé, I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands with precious ointment, and pour it upon his head.* P.C. 476. *Eveuch lemyl ol an guîl, rág hemma yw ow gôs fîl, hag a vîdh ragouch skullys yn dewyllyens pechusow, drink ye now all the wine, for this is my last blood, and will be shed for you, in atonement of sins.* P.C. 829. *Cres ys a hos Dew a allos y vones dhyn; scullyas y wôs rág yonk ha lós, sylwel mar myn, we believe that he is God of power to us; he shed his blood for young and gray, if he will save.* R.D. 333. Written also *scollyé*, qd. v. The root is *scul* or *scyl*, qd. v. W. *chwalu*. Arm. *scula*. Ir. *scaoil*. Gael. *sgaoil*. Manx, *skeayl*. Scotch, *skail*, *skell*. North of England, *scale*.

SCUSY, v. n. To escape, to get free. *Y rôf hynwyn*

dhe'n puskes, porpus, sowmens, syllyes, ol dhym gustyth y a vîdh; lenesow ha barfussy, pîsk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhyaf Dew yn perfyth, I will give names to the fishes, porpoises, salmons, congers, all to me obedient they shall be, lings and cods, a fish from me shall not escape, if I shall worship God perfectly. O.M. 139.

SCUTH, s. m. A plight. *Me yw mychtern re wrûk cás ol rág dry Adam ha'y hás a tebel scuth; mychtern ôf a lowené, ha'n victory êth gyné, yn arvow rûdh, I am a king (that) hath done battle all for the purpose of bringing Adam from evil plight; I am a king of joy, and the victory hath gone with me, in red arms.* R.D. 2519. *Ha fattel duthys yn ban, dre dhe gallos dhe honan, ha war dhe corf mar drók scuth, and how camest thou up through thy own power, and on thy body such evil plight?* R.D. 2570.

SCUYTHI, v. n. To tire, to grow weary. *Dho skuythi, Pryce.* See *Squythé*.

SCWYTH, s. m. A jerk, switch, or twitch. *Pryce.* See *Squych*.

SCYDNYA, v. n. To descend, to fall down. *Ha dhe'n Tás gurén oll pegy, na skydnys an keth vengeans yn nêb termyn warnan ny, nag en flechys, and to the Father let us all pray, that the same vengeance may not fall down at any time upon us, nor our children.* C.W. 160. *Ty a ool ha lyas mîl, kyn 'thota skydnys yn wharth, thou shalt weep and many thousands, though thou art fallen into laughter.* C.W. 168. *Mar ny wreuch, vengeans pûr vrás a skydn warnouch kyns na pell, if ye will not, very great vengeance will fall upon you before long.* C.W. 172. A late corruption of *dyyskynné*, qd. v.

SGYGGYOW, s. m. Shoes. *Moyses, sâf ena, na nês na dhús na fella, rág ny vynnaf; dheworthys dîsk dhe 'skygyow dhe vês, sevel war tîr veneges a wrêth, del lavaraf dhys, Moses, stand there, nor nearer, come not; from thee take off thy shoes, stand on hallowed ground thou dost, as I tell thee.* O.M. 1406. *Eskygyow* is a corrupted form of *esgidîow*, plur. of *esgid*, qd. v.

SCYL, s. m. What is scattered, dust, waste. *Me a re gans mûr a rás wharé lemyl strokyas vrás pûr ewn war an brest a rág, bîs may codhé hy dhe'n dôr, ha'y brewy guyls yn dar clor mar venys avel skyl brág, I will give with much pleasure soon now great strokes, very exactly on the breast in front; until she fall upon the earth, and bruise her, in fierce pain, as small as malt dust.* O.M. 2720. *Te nyn rás towlé hanow an Arluth dhy Dew dhe skul, rág an Arluth nyn syns hemma leal, nêb ês towlé y hanow dhe skul, thou shalt not throw the name of the Lord thy God to waste, for the Lord will not hold him faithful, who throweth his name to waste.* Pryce. W. *chwâl*.

SCYLE, s. f. Base, foundation, groundwork. *Yn médh Plat, scyle vâs, me ny gafé, rum lewté; na bîth moy ef ny gaffas prág may fê rîs y dampnyé, says Pilate, good grounds I have not found, by my loyalty; nor any more did he find why there was need to condemn him.* M.C. 116. *Lemmyn merouch pe nyle a'n dús a vîdh del-yffrys, po Crist, leverouch scyle, po Barabas, dén blamys, now see ye which of the two men shall be delivered, whether Christ, say ye the grounds, or Barabas, a guilty man.* M.C. 125. *Pylat a gewsys arté, dredhouch why bedhens ledhys, rág ynno me ny gaffé scyle vâs may fo dampnys, Pilate said again, by you let him be killed,*

- for in him I have not found good grounds that he should be condemned. M.C. 142. *Pan êth Pylat dh'y redyé, scyle nynj o nag onan*, when Pilate went to read it, there was no ground not one. M.C. 187. As *nyle* is written for *neyl* or *neil*, and *pascon* for *passon*, so *scyle* must be for *seyl* or *seil*, the oldest form of which was *sel*, qd. v. W. *sail*, † *seil*.
- SCYLE, v. a. To lay a foundation, to found, to cause. *Natur scyle, me a syns, Arluth da mar pŷdh peynys, ol y sogeté kyn fôns sŷns, rŷg y beyn dhe vôs grevijs*, nature will cause, I hold, if the good Lord be pained, all his subjects, though they were holy, for his pain to be grieved. M.C. 211. W. *seilio*.
- SCYLUR, s. m. A scholar. Pl. *scylurion*. Llwyd, 146, 242.
- SCYNTYLL, adj. Learned, knowing, wise. *Gans dén skyntyll a wodhyé me a glewas leverel*, by a learned man that knew I have heard say. M.C. 134. *En Edhewon skyntyll kéth, re's teffo mŷr velyny, dhe veras worth Crist y êth, hag ef yn crous ow cregy*, the same learned Jews, may much harm come to them, to look on Christ they went, while he was hanging on the cross. M.C. 216. Another form of *scentyll*, qd. v.
- SCYWARNAC, s. m. A hare. Llwyd, 22, 240. A late form of *scovarnec*, qd. v.
- SE, s. f. A seat. *Heyl, ow arluth yn dhe se*, hail, my lord, in thy seat. O.M. 905. *Dŷn dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y drôn, avel mychtern, yn y se*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and put him on his throne, like a king in his seat. O.M. 2393. *Yssé yn dhe see yn wêdh, a bewé dhe tŷs Daveth, rŷg ef a'n kemynnyys dhys*, sit in thy seat also, (which) thy father David possessed, for he has bequeathed it to thee. O.M. 2392. *A Tŷs bynyges y'th se*, O Father, blessed on thy seat. R.D. 2619. *Asedh* is another form, qd. v., and for the verb, see *sedha*, *ysedhé*. W. *sêdh*, *se*. Ir. *saide*, † *suide*. Gael. † *saide*. Lat. *sedes*. Gr. *ēdos*. Lith. *sodas*. Sansc. *sadas*.
- SE, pron. s. Thee. *Dh'y gour hy a dhanvonas, a Crist kepar del welsé; yn kerdh delma dre gannas; nynj ew ragos se ladhé, Crist yw synsys mŷr dremas*, to her husband she sent, of Christ as she had seen, away thus by a messenger; it is not for thee to slay, Christ is held very exceeding good. M.C. 123. More generally written *sy*, qd. v., both being variations of *te*, or *ti*.
- SEAG, s. m. Grains of malt after brewing. † *Ma leiaz gwrêg lacka vel zeag, gwell gesses vel kommeres*, there are many wives worse than grains, better left than taken. Pryce. W. *soeg*.
- SECERDER, s. m. Security. Llwyd, 60. From *secer*, id. qd. W. *sicr*, certain. Irish, *sacair*. Gael. *socair*. Manx, *shickyr*. Lat. *securus*.
- SECH, adj. Dry, dried, parched, withered. *Saw my a greys hy bôs séch, ha gurŷs nôth ol rŷg an pêch a pehas ow thŷs ha'm mam*, but I believe that it is dry, and all made bare, for the sin (that) my father and mother sinned. O.M. 757. *Ha hy a wra aspyé, mars ŷs dôr séch yn nêp pow*, and she will see, if there is dry land in any country. O.M. 1116. *Tŷr séch yn guêl nag yn prŷs*, dry land in field or meadow. O.M. 1137. *Bôs séch ha têk an avel, dhe Dew y coth dhyn grassé*, that the weather is dry and fair, it behoveth us to give thanks to God. O.M. 1147. Written indiscriminately *sŷch*, qd. v.
- SECHE, v. a. To make dry. 3 pers. s. fut. *sêch*. Part. *sechys*. *Yma daggrow ow klybyé dre dreys, rŷk ewn ker-engé, saw me a's séch gans ow blew*, tears are wetting thy feet for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 484. *My a woulch ol agas trŷs, ha gans towal a lŷn gulân my a's séch ketteb onan*, I will wash all your feet, and with a towel of clean linen dry them every one. P.C. 837. *Ytho mar krugé golhy agas treys, h'aga seché, golhens pŷp treys y gylé ahanouch, kepar ha my*, now if I have washed your feet, and dried them, let every one wash each other's feet of you, like as I. P.C. 876. *Nêb a vo y gorf golhys, nyn jêves ethom golhy saw y treys na vôn sechys, rŷg gulân yw ol yredy*, he whose body is washed hath not need of washing only his feet that they be not dry, for he is all clean truly. P.C. 863. Written also *syché*, qd. v.
- SECHES, s. m. Thirst, drought. *Seches dhodho yma, ef a'n gevé drôk wyras*, there is thirst to him, he has had a bad relief. P.C. 2975. *Ottensé gynef parys, bystel, eysel kymyskys, wassel, mars ŷs seches brŷs*, behold them with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed; wassail, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2978. *Seches dhymmo vy yma*, thirst to me there is. P.C. 2979. W. *syched*. Arm. *seched*. Lat. *siccitas*.
- SECHTER, s. m. Dryness, drought. Llwyd, 240. W. *sychder*. Arm. *sechder*.
- SECHYS, adj. Dry, dried, withered. *Dôr sechys*, dry land. Pryce. See *Sychys*.
- SEDHE, v. n. To seat one's self down, to sit. 3 pers. s. fut. *sêdh*. Part. *sedhys*. *Taw, sedhé vyn ty, Phelip*, be silent, wilt thou sit, Philip. R.D. 995. *Te a sêdh*, thou shalt sit; *why a sêdh*, ye shall sit. C.W. 6. Other forms are *asedhé*, *esedhé*, and *ysedhé*, qd. v. W. *sedhu*. Arm. *azeza*. Ir. † *suide*. Lat. *sedeo*. Gr. *ēzw*, *īzw*. Goth. *sitan*.
- SEDHEC, s. m. A seat. *Tŷs Crist dhe vês a fŷas, pêb a'y du pŷr vorethek; saw Pedyr Crist a holyas abell, avel un ownek dhe dyller an prins Annas; ena ydhesé sedhek, orto y asedhas, may clewo léff Ihesus whêk*, the people of Christ fled away, each on his (own) side very mournful, but Peter followed Christ from afar, like a coward, to the place of the prince Annas; there was a seat there, on it he sat down, that he might hear the voice of sweet Jesus. M.C. 77.
- SEDHVA, s. f. A sitting place, a seat. Pryce. Generally written *asedhva*, qd. v.
- SEF, v. n. He shall stand. 3 pers. s. fut. of *sevel*, qd. v. *Del sevys mŷb Du a'y vêdh, yn êr-na dhe'n tressa dŷdh, yn della ol ny a sêf dêdh brues, drôk ha da yn wêdh*, as the Son of God arose from the tomb, then, on the third day, so shall we all wise on doomsday, good and bad alike. M.C. 259. *Rŷk me a wôr lour denses, marnes dre an luen duses, omma ny sêf*, for I know well the manhood, except through the full Godhead, here will not remain. R.D. 2516. W. *sav*.
- SEFSYS, v. n. Thou stoodest up. 2 pers. s. preterite of *sevel*, qd. v. *Pan sefsys hydheuw myttyn, yâch êns agu icyw*, when thou gottest up this day in the morning, their sinews were sound. P.C. 2680.
- SEGERIS, adj. Empty, void of, vain. Llwyd, 69.
- SEGYR, adj. At leisure, having nothing to do. Llwyd, 169. W. *secur*. Lat. *securus*.
- SEGYRYS, adj. At leisure. Llwyd, 169.

SEH, adj. Dry. A late form of *séch*. Finally softened into *zéh*. Llwyd, 150.

SEHAR, s. m. Drought, dryness. Llwyd, 12, 240, *zehar*. A late form of *sechter*, qd. v.

SEHAS, s. m. Thirst. A later form of *seches*. Written by Llwyd, 26, *zehaz*.

SEHA, v. a. To dry, to wipe; to be dry, to be thirsty. *Dho seha*, Llwyd, 43, 162. A later form of *seché*, qd. v.

SEHYS, adj. Dry, thirsty. Pryce. A later form of *sechys*, qd. v.

SEINS, s. m. Saints. Llwyd, 243. Generally written *sýns*, qd. v.

SEIT, s. m. A pot. Corn. Voc. *olla*. The latest form was *zeath*, Llwyd, 106. W. *saith*.

SEITAG, card. num. Seventeen. Llwyd, 148. Comp. of *seith*, seven, and *dég*, ten. The correct form would be *seitek*. Arm. *seitek*. (W. *dau-ar-bymtheg*, two upon fifteen.) Ir. *seacht-deag*. Gael. *seachd-deug*. Manx, *shiaghtjeig*. Lat. *septendecim*.

SEITH, card. num. Seven. *Caym ny vedhyth yn della, rág dhe ladhé dén mar qura, ef a'n gevyth seyth kemmys a paynys yn nór býs-ma*, Cain, thou shalt not be so, for if a man does kill thee, he shall get it seven times as much of pains in the earth of this world. O.M. 599. *My ny won pywé cammen; sýth mýl ha sýth cans blydhen un dén kyn fô ow kerdhes, ow lós kyn spedýe yn geydh dew ugans myldyr perfeyth, omma ny alsé bones*, I know not who he is at all; seven thousand and seven hundred years, if a man should be travelling, and though he sped coming in a day forty miles complete, here he could not be. R.D. 2494. W. *saith*, † *seith*. Arm. *seiz*. Ir. *seacht*, † *secht*. Gael. *seachd*. Manx, *shiacht*. Gr. *ἐπτά*. Lat. *septem*. Sansc. *saptan*. Zeud, *hapte*. It. *sette*. Span. *siete*. Fr. *sept*. Goth. *sibun*. Germ. *sieben*. Ang. Sax. *seofa*, *seofan*. Eng. *seven*.

SEITHAS, num. adj. Seventh. Llwyd, 148, 243.

SEITHUN, s. f. A week. Corn. Voc. *seithum*, *ebdomada*. Written also *sythyn*. *Rág sythyn wosé hemma, dew ugens dýdh my a ás glaw dhe godhé awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1026. *Lavar lemmyn, ha ty a výdh rew-arddys, may leverry, me a grýs, kyns pen sythyn*, speak now, and thou shalt be rewarded, if thou wilt say, I believe, before the end of the week. R.D. 30. Written by Llwyd, *seithan*, and derived by him from the Lat. *septimana*, 33. † *An dzhyrna-ma war seithan*, this day seven night. 249. *Nessa seithan*, next week. 250. Arm. *seizun*. Ir. *seachdmhain*, † *sechtmaine*. Gael. *seachduin*. Manx, *shiaghtin*. Fr. *semaine*. In W. *wythnos* is a week, lit. eight nights.

SEITHVES, num. adj. Seventh. *Rág bones ol ték ha da, yn wheddydh mýns yw formyys, aga sona ny a wra, may fe seythves dýdh hynwys*, for that all is fair and good, in six days all that is created, bless them we will, that it may be called the seventh day. O.M. 144. *A Cayn, máb Adam, ythové sevys, yn sýthvas degré*, from Cain the son of Adam, I am raised in the seventh degree. C.W. 104. *Rág henna an Arluth a benigas an seithvas dýdh, hag a'n uchelhas*, therefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it. Pryce. Comp. of *seith*, seven, and *med*, a measure. W. *seithved*. Arm. *seizved*. Ir. *seachtmhadh*. Gael. *seachdamh*. Manx *shiaghtoo*.

SEL, s. m. A foundation, base, or groundwork. Corn.

Voc. *fundamentum*. This is the oldest form of *scyle*, qd. v. W. *sail*. Arm. *sól*. Lat. *solum*.

SELDA, s. m. A cellar. Llwyd, 47. Lat. *cella*.

SELL, s. m. A view, a prospect. Pryce. Written also *syll*, qd. v.

SELLI, s. m. An eel. Corn. Voc. *anguilla*. Pl. *selyes*. *Y rôf henwyn dhe'n puskes, dhe wyan, pengarnas, selyas*, I will give names to the fishes, to breams, gurnards, congers. C.W. 32. Written also *sylllys*, qd. v. W. *llyswen*; (*sil*, pl. *silod*, fish fry.) Arm. *sili*, *silien*.

SELLIC, adj. Conspicuous, remarkable, in open view. *Crug sellick*, the conspicuous barrow, in Verian. Pryce.

SELLYS, adj. Salted. Llwyd, 143. Part. pass. of *salla*, qd. v.

SELWEL, v. a. To save. *Bódh dhe váb yw yn della, rák selwel kemmys yw da, aban fue Adam formys*, the will of thy son is so, for to save as many as are good, since Adam was created. P.C. 2953. *Dén na gresso dyougel, an keth dén-na dhe selwel cammen výth na ýl wharfos*, the man that believeth not really, that same man to save not any way can exist. R.D. 2479. Written also *sylwel*, qd. v.

SEMLANT, s. m. Semblance, form, appearance. *Pahan pleyt yma Pilat, yn le may ma, ha pan semblant ús ganso; lavar ol an guýr dhymmo fatel me fa*, in what plight is Pilate, in the place where he is, and what appearance is with him? tell all the truth to me how he is. R.D. 2060. Borrowed from the English.

SENDAL, s. m. Fine linen. *A dro dh'y gorff y trylyas sendall rych yn luas plég*, around his body he wrapped linen rich in many a fold. M.C. 232. Written also *cendal*, qd. v. W. *sindal*. Eng. † *sendal*. Span. *cendal*.

SENEDE, s. m. A synod. Corn. Voc. *sinodus*. From the Latin. W. *senedh*.

SENGYS, part. Bound, obliged, held, esteemed. *Lavar dhymmo, a ver spys, py nýl o mocha sengys an keth dén-na dhe caré*, tell thou me, in a short space, which one of the two was most bound this man to love? P.C. 510. *Pyw an brassé dén senges yn mýsk ol dhy dhyskyblon*, who is esteemed the greatest man among all thy disciples? P.C. 773. A corrupted form of *sensys*, part. pass. of *sensy*, qd. v. Written also *syngys*, qd. v.

SENS, s. m. Saints. *Pan wréth hepcor an bewnens, hep guthyl na moy cheyson, a huch an eledh ha'n sêns, ty a dhue dhe nêf dhum trôn*, when thou shalt put away life, without suffering any more trouble, above the angels and the saints, thou shalt come to heaven to my throne. R.D. 461. Written also *sýns*, being the plural of *sans*, qd. v.

SENSY, v. a. To hold, esteem, value; to apprehend, catch, seize. 2 pers. s. imp. *sens*. Part. *sensys*. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr dhe vygyens dén war an beys*, now I name goose and fowl, (which) I esteem birds without equal for food of man on the earth. O.M. 130. *A'n lóst kymmer dhedhy yn ban, y'th torn hep gér sens dhe honan*, by the tail take it up, in thy hand without a word hold (it) thyself. O.M. 1455. *Ken agesouch venyth ny zenzen*, otherwise than you, ever we do not consider. O.M. 2358. *Sens-euch ef yn agan mýsk*, hold ye him in our midst. P.C. 1374. *Pan dyskys yn eglusyow ny wrúg dén fýth ow sensy*, when I taught in the churches, no man ever

seized me. P.C. 1176. *Wharé y a'n kemeres, hag a'n sensys yntrethé*, presently they took him, and held him among them. M.C. 70. *Towyl vŷth ny allaf yn fâs ynno sensy, dhe wonys*, any tool I cannot well hold in them to work. M.C. 156. *Hag yntre en Edhewon an grows fast a ve sensys*, and among the Jews the cross was fast held. M.C. 181. *Râg Pasch o dhedhé, dŷdh uchel y a sensy*, for it was the Passover to them, a high day they held it. M.C. 229. Written also *synsy*, qd. v. The second *s* became corrupted into *g*, as *sengys* for *sensys*, and in Llwyd's time that was the prevailing sound. Hence he writes it *sendzha, dho sendzhé*, to hold: *sendzhys*, held, obliged. † *Sendzhys ón ni a huei*, we are obliged to you. 252.

SERA, s. m. Sir, a father. *Me a vyn môs dhom sera*, I will go to my father. C.W. 86. Another form of *sira*, qd. v.

SERCHOG, adj. Loving, attached. Corn. Vocab. *les serchog, lappa, clot bur*. W. *serchog*.

SERRY, v. a. To provoke, to anger, to offend; to become angry, or displeased. Part. *serrys*. *Eva kys del vy serrys, my a wra ol del vynny*, Eve, rather than thou be angry, I will do all as thou wishest. O.M. 245. *Ellas, gweles an termyn ow arluth pan wrúk serry*, alas, to see the time when I made my lord angry. O.M. 352. *Pan dorassa an aval, an Arluth a fue serrys*, when he had plucked the apple, the Lord was angered. O.M. 880. *Goef a ra dhe serry*, woe to him (that) angereth thee. O.M. 1016. *Pandra amount dhyn gonys, mar serryth orth dén*, what avails it to us to cultivate, if thou be angry with man. O.M. 1224. *Serry dhys na dâl*, it avails thee not to be angry. R.D. 1405. *Ow bôs serrys nys yw marth*, that I am angry is not a wonder. R.D. 1411. Written also *sorry*, qd. v.

SERTH, adj. Stiff, hard. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth, may 'th entré an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen*, I will pull it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin into the skull. P.C. 2140. W. *serth*.

SERVIS, s. m. A servant. Pl. *servisy*. *Pysyn may fyyn servysy dh'agan Arluth hep parow*, let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equals. O.M. 235. *Gordhyans ha grâs dhe Dew ow Thâs, luen a vercy, pan danvonas yn onor brâs dhym servysi*, glory and thanks to God my Father, full of mercy, when he hath sent in great honour servants to me. P.C. 172. *An Tâs Dew roy dhym bôs gwyw dhe vós lén servysy dhys*, may God the Father grant to us to be worthy to be faithful servants to thee. P.C. 713. The plural was also corrupted into *servygy*. *Mâp Dew ôs ha dén un weydh, saw ol dhe lén servygy*, Son of God thou art, and man likewise, save all thy faithful servants. P.C. 279. Llwyd, 242, gives the pl. *servisi*, and the late form *servidzhi*. Lat. *servus*.

SERVYE, v. a. To serve. 3 pers. s. fut. *serf*. *Bydhens kepar ha'n lyha; ha nêp a dheppro kensa, kepar ha nêp a servyo*, let him be like the least; and he who eats first like him who serves. P.C. 796. *Pyw a synsow why mochia, nêp a serf py a dheber*, whom think ye greatest? him who serves or who eats. P.C. 799. *Yn creys me re ysedhas avel servont ow servyé*, I have sat in the midst like a servant serving. P.C. 804. From the English.

SESTYA, v. a. To cease, to desist. *Bythqueth bay dhym ny ryssys, ha homma vŷth ny sestyas, aban duthé yn chy dhys pŷp ŷr ol ammé dhum treys*, never a kiss to me didst thou give, and this one has never ceased, since I came to thy house, continually to kiss my feet. P.C. 523. Lat. *sisto*.

SETTYA, v. a. To set, to set by, to value, to esteem. *Crist a settyas yn tyen an scovern arté dhe dré*, Christ set the ears completely home again. M.C. 71. *Orth Pilat ol y setsans, ha warnodho a rŷg cry*, on Pilate they all set, and to him cried. M.C. 117. *An houl, ha'n lór, ha'n stergan, my a set a huch an gweydh yn creys an ebron avan*, the sun, and the moon, and the stars, I will set over the trees in the midst of the sky above. O.M. 27. *Awos henna ny wrâf vry, na anothans y bŷs voy me ny settyaf guail gala*, of that I will not make account, nor them will I value ever more the stalk of a straw. C.W. 98. *Mark Dew warnaf yw settyas*, the mark of God is set on me. C.W. 116.

SETH, s. f. An arrow. Pl. *sethow*. *Dre y holon ydh êth sêth, y mab syndis pan welsé; moreth an sêth ha pyllet; natureth o ha denseth*, through her heart there went an arrow, when she saw her son hurt; grief (was) the arrow, and pity, natural love it was and humanity. M.C. 223. *Gor ow sêth dhe denewen, may hallan tenna dhodho*, put thou my arrow to the string that I may shoot at it. C.W. 112. *Yta an sêth ten-nys, ha'n bêst yma gveskys*, behold the arrow shot, and the beast is struck. C.W. 114. *Me a vyn môs dhe wandra, bestas gwylls dhe aspeas, hag a vyn gans ow sethow ladha pŷb anothans y*, I will go to walk about, to look for wild beasts, and will with mine arrows kill every one of them. C.W. 108. W. *saeth*. Arm. *sacz, sez*. Ir. *soighead*. Gael. *saighead*. Manx, *side*. Lat. *sagitta*. It. *saetta*.

SETH, v. n. He went. *Py le re sêth*, where is it gone? R.D. 789. Read *res-êth*, the *s* being prefixed to a vowel after *re*. So after *a*, in *mar a sêth é*, if he is gone. R.D. 538.

SETHAN, s. f. An arrow. Dim. of *sêth*. Llwyd, 143, *zethan*.

SETHAR, s. m. An archer, a shooter; a sea mew, cob or gull. Llwyd, 14, 30, 76, *zethar*. A late form of *saihor*, qd. v.

SEUYAD, s. m. A tailor. Corn. Voc. *sartor*. Formed from the English *to sew*, with the usual termination to denote the agent.

SEUYADES, s. f. A female tailor, a sempstress. Llwyd, 241.

SEVEL, v. n. To stand up, to rise, to stand; to raise up. 3 pers. s. fut. *séf*, qd. v. Part. *sevys*. *Scrifys yw yn leas le, yt allos y vós gorrys kyffris sevell ha codhé, ha ganso kyn fês tewlys, te a ŷll sevel arté*, it is written in many a place, that it is put in thy power as well to stand as to fall, and though thou hast been cast down by him, thou wilt be able to stand again. M.C. 22. *Gans henna a'n Edhewon onan yn ban a sevys*, with that one of the Jews stood up. M.C. 81. *Ena hy a ve sevys yn ban ynter benenas*, there she was raised up among (the) women. M.C. 172. *Eledh dherygthy a séff*, angels before her shall stand. M.C. 226. *Râg Ihesus dhe leverel yn tressa dŷdh y sevy*, for Jesus had said that he would rise on the third day. M.C. 238. *Ha dhodho*

- a leverys re saffé Crist hep strevyé*, and to him (they) said that Christ had risen without contending. M.C. 248. *Del sevys Máb Du a'y védh, yn ér-na dhe'n tressa dýdh yn della ol ny a séff dédh brues, drók ha da yn wédh*, as the Son of God rose from his tomb, then, on the third day, so shall we all arise on doomsday, good and bad likewise. M.C. 259. *Dýsk dhe 'skyggýow dhe vés, sevel war tîr veneges a wréth*, take off thy shoes, stand on blessed ground thou dost. O.M. 1407. *Ha'n môr a púp tu dhedhé, ow sevel avel dyw fôs*, and the sea on every side to them, standing like two walls. O.M. 1690. *Sevyn yn ban, dún ahanan scon alemma*, let us stand up, let us come hence soon from here. P.C. 1099. *Lemmyñ ow abestelech, seveuch yn agas crygyans; aban ôf sevys a'n bédh, gothfedheuch y's býdh sylwans*, now my apostles, stand in your belief; since I am risen from the tomb, know ye that he have salvation. R.D. 1572. *Sevouch yn agys crygyans*, stand in your belief. R.D. 2389. W. *sevyll*. Arm. *sevel*. Ir. *seas*. Gael. *seas*. Manx, *shass*.
- SEVI, s. m. A strawberry. *Llwyd*, 19, 61. *Delkiow sevi*, strawberry leaves. *Rág delkiow sevi gura muzi tég*, for strawberry leaves make maidens fair. *Pryce*. W. *syvi*. Arm. *sivi*. Ir. *súbh lair*. Gael. *súbhag lair*.
- SEVYLLIAC, s. m. A sneak, a loiterer. *Adam, ma ow lordya avel dúk yn Paradys, ha me sevyllýak omma yn efarn, yn tán púb prýs, yn ponvan brás ow lesky*, Adam is lording like a duke in Paradise, and I a loiterer here in hell, in fire always, in great pain burning. C.W. 34. W. *sevylliog*.
- SEW, v. a. Follow thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *sewyé*, qd. v.
- SEW, s. m. A bream. Pl. *sewion*. Carnsew, the bream rock. *Pryce*.
- SEWYE, v. a. To follow, to pursue. Written also *sewé*. 2 pers. s. imp. *sew*. Part. *sewyys*, *sewys*. *Dhe'n menedh Olyff ydh éth, ha'y dhyscyplys a'n sewyas*, to the mount of Olives he went, and his disciples followed him. M.C. 52. *Reys yw porris, heb strevyé bódh ow thás dhe vós sewyys*, it is needful, very needful, that the will of my Father should be followed without striving. M.C. 73. *Ha ny a'd cusyll, na ás lemyñ y vódh heb sewyé*, and we advise thee, leave not his will without following (it.) M.C. 116. *Sew olow ow thryys, lyskys*, follow thou the prints of my feet, burnt. O.M. 711. *Banneth sewes, boteler*, let a blessing follow thee, butler. O.M. 1917. *A dhyragouch me a pýs ow bones ymskemunys, me mar a'n sewys bythqueth*, before you I pray that I may be cursed, if I have ever followed him. P.C. 1416. *Benet sewys*, let a blessing follow. P.C. 3015. Written also *syvé*, qd. v. This word is borrowed from the English, which, though now obsolete in this sense, was by Wickliff and writers of his age almost invariably used for "follow." Thus Wickliff has in 1 Peter, iij. 11. "Seke he pees, and parfytti sue it." So in Matth. viij. "Whanne Jhesus was come down fro the hill, myche puple sueden him.—Sue thou me and lete the dede men birie her dede men." So in *Life of Thomas Becket*.—"Faste he suede after hem, he and othere mo." l. 15. "The pley he suede of houndes, and of haukes also ynouz." l. 191.
- SEYCH, adj. Dry. *War an pren glays mar a té, yn pren seych ha casadow yn ér-na fatel ve*, on the green wood if
- it come, in dry and hateful wood how would it be? M.C. 170. Another form of *séch* or *sých*, qd. v.
- SEYF, v. n. He will stand. *A huhon máp Dew a seyf*, on high the Son of God will stand. R.D. 2612. Another form of *séf*, qd. v.
- SEYM, s. m. Grease, train-oil. *Wár gās vy dhe dhehesy gans morben tom tréwysy dhe'n vyl hora war an taal, neffré na wrello dybry, lemyñ fleryé ha peddry, kepar ha seym py lyys haal*, soon let me strike with mallet a terrible blow to the vile strumpet on the forehead, that she may never eat, but stink and rot, like train-oil or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2708. W. *saim*, *swyv*. Arm. *soav*, *soa*. Ir. *saim*. Gael. *saill*. Manx, *sayll*. Lat. *sebum*. Fr. *suif*.
- SGAV, adj. Light, nimble. *Llwyd*, 11. Id. qd. *scáf*, qd. v.
- SGELLIGREHAN, s. m. A bat. *Pryce*. See *Scelligrehan*.
- SHAGGA, s. m. A cormorant, a shag. *Llwyd*, 51, 89. From the English.
- SHANOL, s. m. A channel, a gutter, kennel. *Llwyd*, 46.
- SHIMBLA, s. m. A chimney; a hearth, or fireside. *Llwyd*, 60.
- SHYNDYE, v. a. To hurt, to injure. Part. *shyndyys*. *Ellas, Moyses, och, tru, tru, shyndyys ôf gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y venym*, alas, Moses, Oh, sad, sad, hurt I am by a black toad, and blown by his venom. O.M. 1778. *Ow arluth whék ol, ládh e, ken ef a wra ow shyndyé, mar clew vyth agan guarý*, my all sweet lord, kill him, else he will hurt me, if he shall ever hear of our sport. O.M. 2133. Written also *schyndyé* and *syndyé*, qd. v.
- SIAN, s. m. The sea shore, a strand. *Llwyd*, 81, *zian*.
- SIBUIT, s. m. A fir tree. Corn. Voc. *abies*. This in the orthography of the Dramas would be written *sibwydh*, being compounded of *sib*, (Lat. *sapus*) and *gwydh*, a tree. Called also *saban*, qd. v. W. *sybwydh*. Arm. *sap*, *sapr*, *sapren*. Med. Lat. *sapus*, *sappus*, *sappetus*.
- SICER, s. m. Cider. Corn. Vocab. *sicera*. W. *suger*. Arm. *sidr*, *sistr*.
- SICH, adj. Dry. *Llwyd*, 150. *Pen sich-nans*, the head of the dry valley, in Gwennap. *Pryce*. Generally written *sých*, qd. v.
- SICHOR, s. m. Dryness, drought. Corn. Voc. *siccitas*. Arm. *sechor*.
- SIGER, adj. Hollow, full of holes. *Llwyd*, 47.
- SIGYR, adj. Sluggish, lazy. *Llwyd*, 151. *An gwás brás sigyr-na*, that great lazy fellow. 248. W. *secur*. Lat. *securus*, *socors*.
- SIHY, v. a. To dry. *Pryce*. A late form of *sychy*, qd. v.
- SIL, s. m. Sunday. *Llwyd*, 54. Plur. *siliow*. Written also *sul*, qd. v.
- SILGUETH, s. m. Sunday tide, the sunday, on a sunday. *Llwyd*, 249. Comp. of *sil*, sunday, and *gwéth*, a time.
- SIL, s. m. A view, or prospect. *Pryce*. See *Syll*.
- SILLI, s. f. An eel. *Llwyd*, 241. Pl. *sillies*, 243. *Y rôf hynwyn dhe'n puskes, porpus, sowmens, syllyes, ol dhym gustyth y a vjdh*, I will give names to the fishes, porpoises, salmons, eels, all to me obedient they shall be. O.M. 136. Written also *seli*, qd. v. Arm. *sili*.
- SIM, s. m. A monkey. Corn. Voc. *simia*. From the Latin. W. *simach*.

SINSY, v. a. To hold. Generally written *sénsyë*, and *synsyë*, qd. v.
 SINSIAT, adj. Tenacious. Corn. Vocab. *tenax*. From *sinsy*, to hold, with the ordinary termination.
 SIRA, s. m. Sir, a sire, a father. *Llwyd*. 114. † *Ha madra ta, pan drig seera ha damma*, and study well, what did father and mother. *Pryce*. *Sira wyn*, a grandfather. *Llwyd*, 44.
 SIW, s. m. A bream. Plur. *siwion*. Written by *Pryce* *sew*, and by *Llwyd*, *ziu*.
 SLEV, adj. Skilful, expert, cunning. *Llwyd*, 118.
 SLEYVETH, s. m. Skill, cunning. *Enaf Crist dhe yffarn êth, hag a dorras an porthow, dre y nerth brás ha'y sleyveth ena golmas dewolow*, the soul of Christ went to hell and broke the gates, through his great strength and his skill there he bound the devils. M.C. 212.
 SLODYYS, s. m. Sledges, trucks. *Ty, vaow, darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodyys, ha genow, ha my a fystyn agy, ow trehevel an fosow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges; and I will hasten within, raising the walls. O.M. 2318.
 SLOTTEREE, s. m. Rainy weather, foul, and dirty; a slattern. *Pryce*.
 SLYNTYA, v. n. To slide, to glide along. *Ha te, prýf, a wra cruppya, ha sleyntya war doar a heys*, and thou reptile, shalt creep, and slide on the ground along. C.W. 66. *Me a vyn dallath cruppya, ha slyntya war doer a heys*, I will begin to creep, and slide upon the earth along. C.W. 68. *Slyncyä*, is another reading. Eng. *slink*.
 SMAT, s. m. A friend, a brave fellow, a soldier. *Dysmyg lemmyn, ty guas smat*, declare now, thou brave fellow. P.C. 1382. *Râg ef gans cam a gerch dhyworthyn Adam hag Eva, ha lyes smat*, for he with wrong will fetch from us Adam and Eve, and many friends. P.C. 3036. *Lowenê dhys Syr Pilat, awos bôs ny peswar smat, gwythê an bêdh ny ylsyn*, joy to thee, Sir Pilate, though we be four brave fellows, we could not keep the tomb. R.D. 603. *Dre ow thrýs y tûth un smat gans kentrow d'aga gorre*, through my feet a soldier came with nails to put them. R.D. 2587.
 SNIT, s. m. A snipe. "*Snite* is still used in Cornwall for a snipe." *Polvhele*. W. *ysnid, ysniten*.
 SNOD, s. m. A fillet, a ribband. Corn. Voc. *vitta*. W. *ysnoden, noden*. Arm. *neuden*. Ir. *snaidhm, † snath*. Gael. *snaim*. Scotch, *snood*. Lat. *nodus*.
 SOA, s. m. Suet, tallow. *Pryce*. W. *sûyv*. Arm. *soav, soa*. See *Seym*.
 SOATH, adj. Fat, greasy. *Nansoath*, the fat valley, in Ludock. *Pryce*.
 SOCH, s. f. A ploughshare. Corn. Voc. *vomer*. Softened into *zôh*, in *Llwyd's* time. 18, 177. W. *swch, † such*. Arm. *souch*. Ir. *soc*. Gael. *soc*. Manx, *sock*. Lat. *soccus*. Fr. *soc*.
 SOG, adj. Moist, wet. *Pryce*; who derives hence *Rosogan*, the moist valley, in Stephens. Written also *sug*, qd. v.
 SOL, s. f. A foundation. *Pryce*. Id. qd. *sel*, qd. v. Used with *dýdh*, a day, and *prýs*, time, to express a length of time. *Nansyiv groundyys genef vy sol (a) brýs gans horvennow*, they are now begun by me long ago with scaffolds. O.M. 2322. *Yrveryis ew, rum lewté, sol a dhýdh dhe avonsyë a'n kynsé benfys a'm been*, it has been

thought of, on my truth, for a long time to advance thee to the first benefice I have. O.M. 2612. *Râg varow yw an voron gans ow whaffys sol a breys*, for the jade is dead by my blows a long time past. O.M. 2747. *Nêb rum gwerthas sollabreys*, who hath sold me some time ago. P.C. 746. *Ny fue golhys sol-a-dhédh*, it has not being washed a long time. R.D. 1929.
 SOLER, s. m. A groundroom, an entry, a gallery, a stage of boards in a mine. *Pryce*. Corn. Voc. *solarium vel solium*. From the Latin. W. *seiler*.
 SOLS, s. m. Corn. Voc. *pecunia*. Written by *Llwyd*, 115, *zoulz*, a shilling. W. *swllt*. From the Lat. *solidus*. Med. Lat. *soldus*. It. *soldo*. Fr. *sou*.
 SON, s. m. A sound, a noise, report, speech. *Aron whêk, pýth a cusyl a rêth dhym orth am vresyl, a sôn an debel bobel*, sweet Aaron, what advice givest thou in my dispute, at the noise of the wicked people. O.M. 1815. *Hep whethê corn na gûl sôn*, without blowing a horn, or making a noise. P.C. 1358. *Pýth yw an whethlow ha'n sôn a glewaf aberth yn pow*, what are the tales and the report that I hear within the country? R.D. 608. *Gás dhe sôn*, leave off thy noise. R.D. 1010. *Kymer, toul e yn pryson, na sparyë, kyn wrello sôn*, take thou, throw him into prison, spare him not, though he make a noise. R.D. 2016. W. *sôn, sôn, sain*. Arm. *son, soun*. Ir. *soin, † son, † sian*. Gael. *son*. Manx, *sheean*. Lat. *sonus*. Gr. *αἶνός*.
 SONA, v. a. To bless, to hallow, to sanctify, to consecrate, to charm. Written also *soné*. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *sôn*. Part. *sonys*. *Aga sona ny a wra*, we will bless them. O.M. 143. *A Dhew, lemyngwyn ow býs, ow vós sonys hep whethlow*, O God, now happy is my lot, my being blessed without deceit. O.M. 466. *My a'd pýs, ow sona gura kyns ys môs*, I pray thee, do bless me before I go. O.M. 723. *Lemyng agan soné gura kyns ys bones anedhys*, now do thou bless us before it is inhabited. O.M. 1721. *Dal ôf, ny allaf gueles, sôn vy gansê, hep danger*, blind I am, I cannot see; bless thou me with them without delay. O.M. 2008. *Sôn vy kyns môs*, bless thou me before going. O.M. 2167. *Du a sonas an bara dhe râg y abestely*, God blessed the bread before his apostles. M.C. 44. *An rý-ma ew oll têk gwrýs, me a'y sôn war barth heb gow*, these are all made fair, I will bless them together without a lie. C.W. 10. *Sonys bêdh do hanow*, hallowed be thy name. *Pryce*. W. *swyno*. Ir. *sona, † sên*. Gael. *sona*. O.N. *signa*. O.H.G. *segen*. Lat. *signo*.
 SOR, s. m. Anger, wrath, ill will, grudge, grumbling. *Ragon y pesys y dás oll y sor may fe gevys*, for us he prayed his Father that all his wrath might be remitted. M.C. 9. *Na dhegouch sor yn golon war nêb a vyn ow sawyë*, do not ye bear anger in heart against any one (that) would save me. M.C. 37. *Dhe Herodes ydh esa pûr wýr worth Pylat sor brás*, to Herod there was very truly against Pilate great anger. M.C. 110. *Dre sor kyn fêns y terrys*, though they be broken in anger. O.M. 1237. W. *sor*.
 SORDYA, v. n. To arise, to be raised. Part. *sordyys*. *Bresel créff a ve sordyys en grows pu ellé dh'y dôn*, a strong contest was raised, the cross who should go to bear it. M.C. 160. *Ternoys y sordyas bresel gans an Edhewon goky*, the day after there arose a contest among the foolish Jews. M.C. 238. Lat. *exordior*.

SORN, s. m. A small space, a corner. *Belsebuc whék, wheyth dhe corn, ha galvy dré a púp sorn an dhewolow*, sweet Beezebub, blow thy horn, and call home from every corner the devils. P.C. 3056. *A dhysempys whylewh e, mar as éth e dhe cudhé yn nép bós, tewl, py yn sorn*, immediately seek ye for him, if he has gone to hide in some bush, hole, or in a corner. R.D. 539. W. *swrn*.

SORRAS, s. m. A grudge, grumbling. *Pryce*. W. *sorrad*.

SORRY, v. n. To be angry, or offended; to render angry, to provoke. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *sor*. *En scherewys a sorras rág bonas Crist honoris*, the wicked were angry for that Christ was honoured. M.C. 31. *Moy es Dew ny a vyé, bíys vynytha na sorren*, greater than God we should be, that we should never be offended. O.M. 220. *Y won dhe wýr Dew an Tás re sorras drewyth benen*, I know truly, God the Father a sorry woman hath angered. O.M. 256. *Rág ow fehas pandra wráf, may te sorré, a dás whék*, for my sin what shall I do, that thou shouldst be angry, O sweet Father. O.M. 2258. *Rág henna me a sorras, hag a tós na wrén neffré*, for that I was angry, and swore that I never would. P.C. 1421. *Býth na sor*, never be thou angry. C.W. 90. *Rág me an Arluth dhy Dew yw Dew a sor*, for I the Lord thy God am a God that will be offended. *Pryce*. *Serry* is another form, qd. v. W. *sorri*.

SORT, s. m. A hedgehog. Corn. Voc. *hyricus vel erinatus*. Written also *sart*. Arm. *sort*. Fr. *sourd*, a salamander. W. *sorth*, *swrth*, slothful, rough. The proper name in W. is *draenog*, prickly.

SOS, v. subs. Thou art. *Os* assumes an *s* as a prefix after *mar* and *mara*, as *mar sós*, if thou art; of which *mar sosa*, *mar sota*, *mar sosé*, *mar a sosé*, *mar sogé*, are various forms. For convenience they may be read *mars ós*, *mars osa*, *mars ola*, *mars osé*, *maras osé*, *mars ogé*. See *Mars*, &c.

SOTEL, adj. Subtle, clever. *Gonesugy ken agesouch why ny's ty, rág sotel ouch yn púp creft*, other workmen than you shall not cover it, for skilful ye are in every art. O.M. 2490.

SOTH, v. a. To flatter. *Púb ér dhe dhén gura lewté, beva dén yonk bo dén cóth, orthaf mar mynnyth colé, neffré gans an fals na soth*, always do thou loyalty to man, be he a young man or an old man, if thou wilt listen to me, ever with the false do not flatter. M.C. 175. From the Old English, *soothe*, to flatter.

SOTH, s. m. Suite. *Arluth, otté ny genouch, del farsyn yn la genouch, yn agas soth; lavar dhyunny bós dhe vrýs, ha ny a'n gura ef uskys, kepar del góth*, Lord, behold us with you, as we fared well often in your suite, tell us the will of thy mind, and we will do it immediately, like as it is becoming. R.D. 1881.

SOUL, s. m. Stubble. Llwyd, 11, 155, gives the late form *zoul*. W. *sofyl*, *sovl*. Arm. *soul*. Lat. *stipula*.

SOWETH, interj. More the pity, sadly, unhappily, alas. *A na wylta ol mýns és orth dhe vlamyé yn soweth, hag ow rydhys boxow tres, betegyns te ny sconyth*, seest thou not all the multitude (that) is blaming thee unhappily, and giving thee froward blows? nevertheless thou dost not refuse. M.C. 120. *A soweth, te dha gregy dha'n jowl brás, ha'y anfugy*, ah, sad, thou to believe the great devil, and his hypocrisy. C.W. 76. *Fensen ow bosaf marow, soweth, bythqueth bós formys*, would that I were

dead; alas that I ever was made. C.W. 92. *Soweth an prýs*, accursed be the time. C.W. 120. *Ah, soweth, gweles an prýs*, ah, unhappily to see the time. C.W. 122. W. *ysywaeth*, comp. of *y sy*, that is, and *gwaeth*, worse. Arm. *siouaz*, † *suez*. Ir. *saoth*, † *saith*, tribulation.

SOWLS, s. m. A shilling. Llwyd, 151, *zowlz*. A late form of *sols*, qd. v.

SOWS, s. m. An Englishman, a Saxon. Plur. *sowson*. Llwyd, 242, *zowzon*. *Pow an Sowson*, England. 42. Written also *saws*, qd. v.

SOWSNEC, s. f. The English language. Llwyd, 42, † *zouznak*, and 32, † *zaznak*. W. *saesnaeg*. Arm. *saoz-nek*. Written also *sawsnec*, qd. v.

SOWYNNE, v. a. To prosper, to flourish, to thrive. Written also *sowené*. 3 pers. s. fut. *sowyn*. *Pan dra ny vyn Dew gúl vry ahanaf, na sowyny an peyth a wrehaf ny wra, ha púp úr chatel Abel, y a sowyn mýl blék guel; Abel a'n pren rág henna*, why will not God make account of me; nor thrive the thing (that) I do will not; and always an article of Abel's will thrive a thousand fold better; Abel shall pay for that. O.M. 520. *Venytha na sowyny, tan hemma war an challa*, that thou mayest never thrive, take this on the jaw-bone. O.M. 539. *Me a'n dalhen fest yn tyn, ha gans ow dorn-ow a'n guryr na sowenno*, I hold him very tightly, and with my hands squeeze him that he thrive not. P.C. 1133. *Ny sowynaf, gon yn ta, nefra yn bíys*, I shall not prosper I know well, ever in the world. C.W. 98. *Henna ew marrudgyon brás, an noer ny sowenas yn for my wrúg ev kerras*, that is a great wonder, the earth hath not flourished in the way I made him go. C.W. 128.

SPAS, adv. Whilst, until. Llwyd, 55, 249.

SPAVEN, s. m. Smoothness. Corn. Voc. *spaven mor* equor, smooth sea. W. *yspai*, *yspaith*, what is clear and open.

SPECCIAR, adj. Spotted, speckled. Llwyd, 33. Borrowed from the English.

SPEDHES, s. m. Briars, brambles. *Y'th whys lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bíys y'th worfen; spern ha spedhes ow tevy, hedré vy may fo anken*, in thy sweat labour to eat thou shalt, even to thy end; thorns and briars growing, whilst thou shalt be until death be. O.M. 275. *Créf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may'th yw ow dyw-vrech terrys worté menouch ow quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 689. *Spedhes* is a plural aggregate, of which the sing. would be *spedhen*. W. *yspydhaden*, † *ispidatenn*. Ir. *sciathach*. Gael. *sgitheach*. Manx, *skag*.

SPENCER, s. m. A butler. *Pyw a synsow why mochyá, nép a serf py a dheber? A nysywy nép a dheppro? yw súr del heuel dymmo; moy yw arluth es spencer*, whom think ye greatest, him (that) serves, or (that) eats? is it not he that eats? sure it is as it seems to me; greater is the lord than the butler. P.C. 802. The obsolete English term.

SPERN, s. m. Thorns. *Spern ha spedhes ow tevy*, thorns and briars growing. O.M. 275. *Gans spern guréech y curené*, with thorns do ye crown him. P.C. 2064. *Otté spern grisyl gyné, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynné, a grup bíys yn empynyon*, see sharp thorns with me, and spines pointed and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to

the brains. P.C. 2118. *Pan welaf adro dh'y pen curyn spern*, when I see about his head a crown of thorns. P.C. 2934. *Me a dhuk curyn a spern nêp try our adro dhum pen*, I wore a crown of thorns some three hours around my head. R.D. 2554. *Spern* is a plural aggregate, the singular being *spernan*. Llwyd, 240. *Spernan wyn*, a white thorn. 110. *Spernan diu*, a black thorn. Arm. *spern*, *spernen*.

SPERNABYL, adj. Willing to be despised. *Besy yw dhys bôs vuell ha spernabyll y'th servys, manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bôs trylys*, it is needful for thee to be humble and willing to be despised in thy service, that the evil one may not be turned near to thee. M.C. 19. Formed probably from the Old English, *asperne*, to disregard. Lat. *aspernor*.

SPERIS, s. m. A spirit. *Tays ha Mâb ha'n Speris Sans wy a bÿs a leun golon*, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with a full heart. M.C. 1. *An ioul a trylyas speris, hag êth dh'y tyller tythy*, the devil turned spirit, and went to his place quickly. M.C. 18. Written also *spyrys*, qd. v.

SPIRIT, s. m. A spirit. Corn. Voc. *spiritus*. The oldest form of *speris*, and *spyrys*, qd. v. W. *yspryd*. Arm. *speret*. Ir. *spiorad*, † *spirut*. Gael. *spiorad*. Manx, *spyryd*. All from the Lat. *spiritus*.

SPLAN, adj. Bright, resplendent, splendid, clear, lucid. Comp. *splanina*. *Lemmen pan yw nêf dhyn gwrÿs, ha lenwys a eledh splan, ny a vyn formÿe an bÿs*, now when heaven is made to us, and filled with bright angels, we will form the earth. O.M. 10. *Ny yllyn syvel yn ban râk own anodho, y wolow o mûr a splan*, I could not stand upright for fear of him, his light was very brilliant. R.D. 535. *Râk an Arluth a geusys hydheuw worthyn yn geydh splan*, for the Lord spoke to us to-day in clear day. R.D. 1503. *Yn le may'th ên, yn trevow yn splan me a's derevas*, in the place that I was, in towns clearly I declared them. M.C. 79. *Oll gans our terlentry ydhesaf, splanina es an houl*, all with gold glittering I am, more resplendent than the sun. C.W. 10, 14. *En splan*, clearly. Llwyd, 248. The last form was *spladn*. 48. W. *ysplan*. Arm. *splan*. Lat. *splendidus*.

SPLANDER, s. m. Brightness, splendour, clearness. Llwyd, 33. *Oll dhe splander ha'th tekter y treyl skon dhys dhe hacter, ha m'er utheck byllen*, all thy splendour and beauty shall be turned immediately to deformity and most ugly foulness. C.W. 22. W. *ysplander*. Arm. *splander*. Lat. *splendor*.

SPLANNA, v. n. To be bright, to shine, to glitter. Llwyd, 62. W. *ysplanina*. Arm. *splanina*. Lat. *splendeo*.

SPRUS, s. m. Grains, kernels. A plural aggregate, of which the singular is *sprusan*, f. *Attoma tayr sprusan dryes mës a Baradys dhe why; a aval y fôn's terrys, a dhêth a'n wedhan defry ew henwys, gwedhan a vewnans: an êl a ornas dhe ny, pan vo dewedh dhe'th dhydh-yow, ha'th vôs gyllys a lema, gora sprusan y'th ganow, ha'n dhew arall pÿr dhybblans yn dha dhew freig; mës an sprûs y fÿjdh tevys gwedhan a vÿjdh pÿr precyous*, here are three kernels brought out of Paradise to you; out of an apple they were broken (that) came from the tree truly, that is called the Tree of life: the angel commanded to us, when were ended thy days, and thou wert gone from hence, to put one kernel in thy mouth,

and the two others very distinctly in thy nostrils; out of the kernels there shall grow a tree, (that) shall be very precious. C.W. 140. Written also *spûs*. *Kemer tyrr spûs a'n aval a dybrys Adam dhe dâs*, take three kernels of the apple (which) Adam thy father ate. O.M. 823. *An try spûs yn y anow me a's gor*, the three grains in his mouth I will put. O.M. 870. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma, bones gorrys an spûs-ma yn y anow*, the will of God is this, that these kernels be placed in his mouth. O.M. 874. Arm. *splus*, sing. *splusen*.

SPYRYS, s. m. A spirit. *Onan ha try ôu yn guyr, en Mâp, ha'n Mâp, ha'n Spyrys*, one and three we are in truth, the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 4. *A Dâs, Mâp, ha Spyrys Sans, gordhyans dhe'th corf wêk pÿp prÿs*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, glory to thy sweet body always. O.M. 85. *Ow spyrys ny drÿc nefrê yn corf mâp dên vÿth yn beys*, my spirit shall not always dwell in the body of any son of man in the world. O.M. 925. *Marow yw pÿp tra esê spyrys a vewnans ynno*, dead is every thing (that) there was the spirit of life in it. O.M. 1090. A later form of *spirit*, qd. v.

SQUARDYE, v. a. To tear, to rend, to break to pieces; to be torn, to be rent, to be broken to pieces. Part. *squardys*. *Garlont spern war y ben a ve gorris, may'th o squardys adro ol*, a garland of thorns was put on his head, so that it was torn all about. M.C. 133. *Ow holon yntrê mÿll darn marth yw genê, na squardhy*, it is a wonder to me that my heart does not break into a thousand pieces. M.C. 166. *Oll warbarth may'th êns squardis*, that they were altogether torn. M.C. 181. *A wotta omma nêb ÿll tempell Du dowstoll squardyé, ha dh'y vódh y dhrehevell*, behold here one that can tear to pieces the temple of God, and raise it at his will. M.C. 195. *Veyll an tempyll a squardyas yntrê dew*, the veil of the temple was torn in two. M.C. 209. Written in the Dramas, *squerdyé*, qd. v.

SQUAT, adv. Suddenly. *How, hale kettep onan, gesouch hy, a barth Malan, yn morter skuat dhe godhé, ho? haul every one, let it, on Malan's part, into the mortise crack to fall. P.C. 2816. "Squat is a word used by the miners, the squat of a load, a broad heap." Pryce.*

SYUATTYA, v. a. To pluck, or tear to pieces, to smite, to strike, to hew. 3 pers. s. fut. *squat*. Part. *squattyys*. *Squattyys ew dha ampydnyon*, smashed are thy brains. C.W. 124. *Gans ow boell nowydh lemmys me a squat pÿb peis tymber*, with my axe newly sharpened, I will hew every piece of timber. C.W. 166. Llwyd, 55, *squattia*; 117, 142, *dho skuattia, dho skuattya*. Arm. *skeja*.

SQUENIV, adj. Unchaste. Corn. Voc. *incestus*. "This word appears to be the negative of *guaf*, chaste; which is cognate with the Gael. *geanm*. The two forms would then be theoretically *guanv*, *disqueniv*, or perhaps *guanm*, *disquenm*, in analogy with *laian*, *dislaian*." Norris's Cornish Drama."

SQUERD, s. m. A rent, any thing torn. Pryce. "Squard is still used in Cornwall for a rent in the garment." Polwhele.

SQUERDYE, v. a. To tear, to rend, to break to pieces. Part. *squerdys, squyrdys*. *Dyeth mûr yw dhym skuerdyé na terry pous an plos wâs; teulel pren mÿl wel vyé, pan vôn's squerdys ny vÿjdh vâs*, it is a great pity to me to tear or rend the coat of the dirty fellow; to throw

- dice would be a thousand (times) better, when it is torn it will not be good. P.C. 2845. *Dywo low yffarn a squerdyas corf Iudas ol dhe dharnow*, devils of hell tore the body of Judas all to pieces. M.C. 106. *Yw saw ol dhe wolyow a wyllys vy dhe squerdyé*, are all thy wounds healed (that) I saw tearing thee? R.D. 496. *Y golon squyrdys a lés me a welas*, his heart torn in pieces I saw. R.D. 1032. *Un profus bynyges, yn grous ha dhywvrech a lés, squerdys y treys ha'y dhewlé*, a blessed prophet on a cross, and his arms extended, torn his feet and his hands. R.D. 1266. Written also *squardyé*, qd. v. Arm. *scarza*.
- SQUYCH, s. m. A jerk, switch, or twitch. *Pan fue an purpur war skwych kychys dhe vés gans dyw dhorn, worto y glynes hardlych ran a'n kyc bÿs yn ascorn*, when the purple was with a jerk snatched away with hands, to it adhered closely a piece of the flesh even to the bone. R.D. 2594.
- SQUYTH, adj. Weary, tired, fatigued. *A Dew kër assoma squyth, wyn veys a quellen un wÿth an termen dhe dhewedhé*, O dear God I am weary, happy should I see once the time to end. O.M. 684. *Squyth ôf dre vër lafuryé*, I am weary through much labouring. O.M. 2049. *Nans ôn lafuryys ganoso, hag an yssyly pûr squyth*, now we are oppressed with it, and our limbs are very weary. O.M. 2824. *Ha'n dhew-na, bÿs pan vóns squyth, war Crist y fóns ow cronkyé*, and those two until they were tired, were beating Christ. M.C. 132. Arm. *skuiz*, *squiz*.
- SQUYTHENS, s. m. Weariness, fatigue. *Me a vyn môs dhe uré ow Arluth, treys a dewlé gans onement kër, ha war y pen y scullyé, a pûp squythens y sawyé, hag ylyé y vrevyon*, I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands with precious ointment, and shed it upon his head; from all weariness cure him, and anoint his bruises. P.C. 477. Arm. *skuizder*.
- SQUYTHEYS, adj. Weary, made weary. *A él, me a lever dhys, ow thás ew cóth ha squytheys; ny garsé pellé bewé*, O angel, I will tell thee, my father is old and weary; he would not wish to live longer. O.M. 737.
- STAGEN, s. f. A lake, a pool. *Llwyd*, 33. Lat. *stagnum*.
- STEAN, s. m. Tin. *Llwyd*, 154. *Hwél stean*, a tin-work. 60. *Pul stean*, a tin pit. *Pryce*. *Stean San Agnes an gwella stean en Kernow*, the tin of St. Agnes the best in Cornwall. *Ibid*. Written also contractedly *stén*. *Hwél stén*. *Llwyd*, 145. W. *ystaen*. Arm. *steán*. Ir. *stan*. Gael. *staoín*. Manx, *stainney*. Lat. *stannum*. Fr. *étain*.
- STEFENIC, s. f. The palate. Corn. Voc. *palatum*. Read by *Llwyd*, 111, *stevnig*. *Pryce* gives *stevaic* as the reading. W. *ystevaig*. Arm. *stan*, *stuan*, *stavn*, *stafn*.
- STELLA, adv. Always, continually. *Llwyd*, 70, 148, 178.
- STEN, s. f. A milkpail. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *ystén*.
- STENER, s. m. A tinner, a pewterer. Plur. *stennerion*. *Pryce*. *Ry dha stener dec pens en bledhan*, give to a tinner ten pounds a year. *Ibid*. Written also *stynnar*. W. *ystaenor*. Arm. *steaner*, *stener*.
- STENOR, s. f. A water wagtail. *Llwyd*, 93, 240. From *stén*, a milkpail. This bird has various names in Welsh, as *tinsigl*, *sigl-din y gŵys*, *brith yr ôg*, and in connection with the dairy, *brith y vuches*.
- STEREN, s. f. A star. Corn. Voc. *stella*. Plur. *stér*, *steyr*, *steryan*. *Dowr ha lér, ha tán, ha gwyns, houl, ha lour, ha steyr kyffris, a Gryst ow codhaff mernans, anken y wodhevys*, water and earth, and fire, and wind, sun and moon, and stars likewise, at Christ suffering death, sorrow they suffered. M.C. 211. *Yn pesweré gureys perfylth dhe'n beys ol golowys glán, h'aga hynwyn y a vÿdh an houl, ha'n lór ha'n steryan*, on the fourth be made perfect, to all the earth bright lights, and their names they shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 36. *An planats és awartha, ha'n stér yn wédh maga ta*, the planets (that) are on high, and the stars also as well. C.W. 156. Written by *Llwyd*, *sterran*. *Sterran leski*, a blazing star, or comet. *Sterran gwandré*, a planet. 121. *Sterrian moya*, the greatest stars. 224. W. *seren*, † *scirenn*, in Oxford Glosses, plur. *sér*. Arm. *steren*, *stiren*. Ir. † *rean*. Gael. † *steorn*. Gr. ἀστήρ. Lat. *astrum*, *sidera*. Goth. *stairno*. Isl. *stiorna*. Ang. Sax. *sterra*. Eng. *star*.
- STEVEL, s. f. A chamber; a dining room. Corn. Voc. *steuel*, triclinum. *Llwyd*, 4, 166. W. *ystavell*, † *estauell*, pl. † *stevill*, in Juvenius Glosses. Lat. *stabulum*.
- STEUYA, s. m. A crowd, a company. *Yn un sterya oll y êth bÿs yn Pylat o Iustis*, in a crowd they all went to Pilate (who) was magistrate. M.C. 239. Cf. It. *stivar*, from Lat. *stipare*, to cram full. Eng. *stevedor*.
- STICEDN, s. m. A pale, post, or stake. *Llwyd*, 112.
- STIFAC, s. m. A cuttle fish. *Llwyd*, 148, 274. W. *ys-tiflog*. Lat. *sepia*.
- STIL, s. m. A beam, a rafter. *Llwyd*, 165. Pl. *stilliow*. *Dew tek a bren rág styllyow, ha compos y denwennow, brás ha crom y ben goles*, lo the fairest tree for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2441. *Cowyth, profyyn an styllyow, mars éns compes dhe'n fosow*, comrade, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls. O.M. 2471. *Tyeuch an temple hep let, na dheffo glaw dhe'n styllyow*, roof ye the temple without delay, that the rain come not to the rafters. O.M. 2488. W. *estyll*, planks; sing. *astyllen*. Lat. *stilus*.
- STILLEN, s. f. A hedge in a mine, or stream work. *Pryce*.
- STIRAN, s. f. A slap. † *Dho rei stiran war an vóh*, to give a slap on the cheek. *Llwyd*, 117.
- STLAF, s. m. A stammerer. Corn. Voc. *blesus*. Arm. *stlabeza*, to pronounce ill.
- STOC, s. m. The stock of a tree, a trunk. Corn. Voc. *stirbs*. Gael. *stoc*.
- STOL, s. f. A stole, a scarf. Corn. Voc. *stola*. W. *ystola*. Arm. *stól*. From the Latin. *Stollof*, Corn. Voc. *manuale*, a sleeve or handkerchief; lit. a scarf or dress for the hand; being compounded of *stól*, and *lóf*, a hand. *Manuale* was used in the middle ages to signify a handkerchief, or napkin, or sleeve covering the hands.
- STONS, s. m. A standing. *Ow stons a fue crows a pren; kÿns én mychtern, dén ha Dev*, my standing was a cross of wood; before I was a king, man and God. R.D. 2579.
- STORC, s. m. A stork. Corn. Voc. *ciconia*. From the English. (W. *chwibon*.)
- STRAIL, s. m. Tapestry. Corn. Voc. *tapeta*. *Strail-elester*, matta, a mat of sedge or rushes. *Ibid*. W. *ystrail*. Lat. *stragula*.

STRECHYE, v. n. To stop, to stay, to tarry. Written also *streché*. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *strech*. *Farwel, ow arluth gwella, ny vynna streché pella*, farewell, my best lord, I will not stay longer. O.M. 2288. *Býs yn epscop fystynyn; streché na wryllyn*, let us hasten to the bishop; let us not stop any longer. P.C. 1135. *Ny wrén strechyé na fella*, we will not stop any longer. P.C. 2334. *Mar strechyn omma na moy, ny agan býdh y dregé*, if we stay here any more, we shall not endure it. P.C. 3001. *Ke yn kerch dywhans hep let, na strech hep mar*, go thou away quickly without delay, tarry not, doubtless. R.D. 117. *Ha re pel ny re strechyas*, and too long we have stayed. R.D. 721. *Ty ha'th vaw na strech lemmyn*, thou and thy boy, stay not now. R.D. 1991. *Yn un fystené me a's gwra; ny strechyaf pell*, in a hurry I will make them; I will not tarry long. M.C. 158. Eng. *stretch*.

STREIL, s. m. A horse-comb. Corn. Voc. *strigil* vel *strigulus*. Formed from the Latin, by the regular mutation of *g* into its secondary form *gh*, which having no sound was omitted.

STREING, s. m. A buckle. Corn. Voc. *fibula*. W. *ys-traig*.

STREST, s. m. A shaft, or upright stem of a pillar. *Pryce*.

STRET, s. m. and f. A fresh spring, a stream. Corn. Voc. *latex*. *A'n golon ydh éth strét brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskis, ha ryp an gyw a resas dhe dheulé nêb a'n gwyskis*, from the heart there went a great stream, water and blood mixed, and ran down by the spear to the hands of him that struck him. M.C. 219. Written also *stréth*, or *streyth*. *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrás defry, ow resék a dyworty, worté myres may'th o whans*, a fountain bright as silver, and four large streams indeed flowing from it, that there was a desire to look at them. O.M. 772. Ir. *sroth*, † *sruth*. Gael. *sruth*. Manx, *stroo*. W. *frwd*, † *frut*. C. † *frot*. Arm. *froud*. Latin, *fretum*. Sansc. *srotas*, (*sru*, to flow.) Germ. *srut*; "nomen multis fluviis commune." *Wacht*.

STREVEYE, v. a. To strive, to contend. *Reys yw porris heb strevyé bôdh ow thás dhe vós sewys*, it is needful, that the will of my Father should be followed without striving. M.C. 73. *Ha dhodho a leverys ré saffé Crist heb strevyé*, and said to him that Christ had risen incontestably. M.C. 248. From the English.

STRIC, adj. Active, nimble, swift. *Llwyd*, 47, 68, 170, *strík*.

STRIF, s. m. Strife, contention. *Hag ol kerchys dodho dh'y wlás hep stryf ha kás*, and all brought to him to his land without strife and hatred. P.C. 30. Arm. *strif*, *striv*. Eng. *strife*.

STRIFOR, s. m. A wrangler, a causer of strife. Corn. Voc. *contentiosus*.

STRIWE, s. m. A sneezing. *Llwyd*, 154, *strihwe*.

STRIWI, v. a. To sneeze. *Llwyd*, 154, *dho striwhi*; 248, *a striwi*, sneezing. W. *ystrewi*. Arm. *strevia*, *strioueïn*. Irish, *sraoth*. Gael. *sreoth*. Manx, *streiyr*. Lat. *sternuto*.

STROC, s. m. A stroke, a blow. Pl. *strecis*. *Yn corf Ihesus ydh esé, hag ef yn crows ow cregy, pypm mýll strekis del iové, ha pederwyth cans goly*, in the body of Jesus there were, while he was hanging on the cross, five

thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227.

STROCOS, s. m. A stroke. Pl. *strocousow*. *Efa vynsé gúl deray, hag a rós strokosow tyn, saw un marrek a'n ladhas*, he wished to do a deed, and he gave sharp strokes, but a soldier killed him. O.M. 2225.

STROTHE, v. a. To bind, to gird, to wring. *Kymer dhymmo ve kunys, gans lovan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe geyn doge ef*, take firewood for me, with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1297. *Ydh o ow fous ha'm Brustplat purpur garow dhum strothé, dre an gós a rák Pilat wortó an kýc a glené*, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me, through the blood before Pilate the flesh stuck to it. R.D. 2592.

STUL, s. m. Epiphany, Twelfth day. *Degl stúl*, the holiday of the Epiphany. *Llwyd*, 57. W. *ystwyll*. From the Lat. *stella*, a star. Called in Armoric, *gouel an steren*.

STULL, s. m. A rafter, or style. Pl. *stullyow*. This word is still in use in Cornwall. Timber placed in the backs of levels, and covered with boards or small poles to support rubbish, is called a *stull*. See *Stil*.

STUT, s. m. A gnat, a small fly. Corn. Voc. *culex*.

STYNNAR, s. m. A tinner, a pewterer. *Llwyd*, 154. Id. qd. *stener*, qd. v.

SUBEN, s. f. A mass, a morsel. Corn. Voc. *offa*. W. *sob*, *soban*, *sopen*. Arm. *souben*. Eng. *sop*.

SUDRONEN, s. f. A drone. Corn. Voc. *fucus*. Arm. *safronen*. (W. *begegryr*.)

SUEL, pron. Such, he that, that, those, who, as many as. *Suel a vynnó bós sylwys, golsowens ow lavarow*, as many as would be saved, let them hearken to my words. M.C. 2. *Púr apert hag yn golow y leveris ow dyskas, ow lays ha'w lavarow, suel a vynna y clewas*, very openly, and in light I spake my doctrine, my laws and my words, (to) as many as would hear them. M.C. 79. *En Edhewon a armé, treytour púr y vós keffys, hag ol drók suel a wressé*, the Jews cried out that he was found a very traitor, and all evil that he had done. M.C. 119. *Govyn worthyn, hep lettyé, py suel a vynnyth defry*, ask thou of us, without delaying, whatever thou wilt truly. P.C. 592. Written also contractedly *súl*. *Yn nép tol fyan dhe'n fo alemma, býs may'th ello, súl á dhe'n nêf*, into some hole let us flee away hence, until he goes, who is going to heaven. R.D. 136. W. *sawl*. Arm. *seúl*. Ir. *samhail*. Gael. *samhuil*.

SUG, adj. Moist. *Pryce*; who derives hence *Tresugan*, the moist or bog dwelling, in St. Colomb Major. Written also *sog*, qd. v.

SUIDNAN, s. f. A draught, or portion. *Llwyd*, 65, *súidnan*.

SUIF, s. m. Tallow. Corn. Voc. *aruina*. In late Cornish *soa*. W. *sûyv*. Arm. *soav*, *soa*. Lat. *sebum*. Fr. *suif*. See also *Seym*.

SUL, s. m. The sun. Used only with *dédh*, as *dédh súl*, Sunday, from the Lat. *dies solis*. *Lavar dhyn mars ós huder, drók na ýl dén výth dhe wúl, na nýl dhé weyth na dhé súl; gorthyp lemmyn hep a whér*, tell us if thou art a sorcerer, that no man is able to do harm to thee, neither on work-day or Sunday; answer us now without a murmur. R.D. 1833. *My ny garaf streché pel na nýl dhé wýth na dhé súl*, I love not to stay long, neither on

- work-day or Sunday. R.D. 2250. Written also *sil*, qd. v. W. *súl*. Arm. *sul*. Ir. *sul*. Gael. † *sol*, † *sul*. Lat. *sol*.
- SULL, s. m. A prospect, or view. Pryce. Written also *sell* and *syll*, qd. v.
- SURGYA, v. n. To rise. *Dho surgya*. Pryce. Lat. *surgo*. Eng. *surge*.
- SY, pron. s. Thou, thee. *Eva, prág y whrusté sy tullé dhe bryes hep kén*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity. O.M. 277. *Prág y tolsté sy hep kén*, why didst thou deceive her without pity. O.M. 302. *Hen ew an oel a versy o dedhywys dyso sy dtheworth an Tás Dew a'n néf*, this is the oil of mercy (that) was promised to thee by the Father God of heaven. O.M. 842. *Par del y'th prynnys yn kér, ha fasta sy dhe vreder yn luen grygyans*, like as I bought thee dearly, strengthen thou also thy brethren in full belief. R.D. 1163. *Sy* is another form of *ty*, softened sometimes into *gy*, qd. v. and is used after verbs, and for emphasis after the compound pronoun. It is also found with a plural verb. *Oyeth sy glewyuch dhym ol masons an dré, ketep pol; guetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crýs an dré*, hear ye, listen to me all masons of the town, every head; take ye care to be to-morrow working in the middle of the town. O.M. 2297.
- SYCH, adj. Dry. *Avel olow aga threys, sých fýns ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry like herbs. O.M. 761. *Mar kýf týr sých, my a greys, dynny ny dhewhel arté*, if it shall find dry ground, I believe, it will not return to us again. O.M. 1131. Written also *séch*, qd. v. W. *sých*, m. *séch*, f. Arm. *sech*. Ir. *siuc*, † *secc*. Gael. *seac*, † *sic*. Lat. *siccus*. Gr. *σικκός*. Lith. *sausas*. O. Slav. *suchu*.
- SYCHE, v. a. To make dry, to dry, to wipe. Part. *sychys*. *Dew, ték a wél yw homma, goef a gollas an wlás; saw an wedhen, dhym yma hy bós sychys marthys vrás*, God, fair to look at is this, woe to him (that) lost the country; but the tree, it is to me a great wonder that it is dried. O.M. 756. *Na ól na scryg, nép a whyleth sychsys y treys gans dhe dhyw pléth*, weep not nor shriek, he whom thou seekest thou driedst his feet with thy two plaits. R.D. 854. Written also *seché*. W. *sychu*. Arm. *secha*.
- SYGAL, s. m. Rye. *Llwyd*, 147. Arm. *segal*. Ir. *seagul*. Gael. *seagal*. Manx, *shoggyl*. Gr. *σεκελή*. Lat. *secale*. Fr. *seigle*. (Called in W. *rhýg*. Ang. Sax. *ryge*.)
- SYGALEC, s. f. A field of rye. Pryce. Arm. *segalec*.
- SYGAN, s. f. Sap, juice, moisture. *Llwyd*, 13, 157. W. *súg*. Arm. *sún*. Ir. *sugh*. Gael. *sugh*. Manx, *soo*. Lat. *succus*. Sansc. *saikas*. Fr. *suc*.
- SYHYS, part. Dried. *Golhy ow treys ny hyrsys; homma gans daggrow keffrys re's holhas; gans y blew y fóns syhys*, to wash my feet thou hast not offered; this one with tears even has washed them; with her hair they were dried. P.C. 521. A softer form of *sychys*, part. pass. of *syché*, qd. v.
- SYL, s. m. The sun. Pryce. Generally written *súl*, qd. v.
- SYL, adv. Although, albeit. *Llwyd*, 57, 79, 234, 249.
- SYLGWETH, adv. On a Sunday. *Llwyd*, *zylgueth*. Comp. of *syl*, and *gwéth*, a time. W. *sulgwaieth*.
- SYLL, s. m. A view, a prospect. Written also *sell*. W. *syll*, *sél*. Arm. *sell*. Ir. *suil*, an eye. Gael. *seall*, *seall-*

adh, a view; *suil*, an eye. Manx, *sooill*, an eye.

SYLLY, v. a. To view, to behold, to observe. *Agy dhe'n yet gor dhe ben, ha y sylvyth ol na gen, pe-penag-ol a wylly*, within the gate put thy head, and thou shalt behold all not otherwise, whatsoever thou seest. O.M. 744. *My a sylly yn úr-na, a callen dós dhe'n prúck-na, y fyé bargyn púr fúr*, I saw then, if I could come to that degree, it would be a very wise bargain. C.W. 58. W. *syllu*, *selu*. Arm. *sellout*. Ir. *sillim*. Gael. *seall*. Manx, *shilley*.

SYLWADUR, s. m. A saviour. Written also *sylwader*, and *sylwador*. *Ty yw sylwador an beys*, thou art the Saviour of the world. P.C. 304. *Ytho dasserchys yw Ihesu agan sylwador*, now is risen Jesus our Saviour. R.D. 800. *Ihesu Arluth néf ha beys, ha sylwador dhyn keffrys*, Jesus, Lord of heaven and earth, and Saviour to us also. R.D. 1152. *Ihesu a ladhas nép o dhyn sylwader*, Jesus he has slain who was to us a Saviour. R.D. 2008. Arm. *salver*. Lat. *salvator*.

SYLWANS, s. m. Salvation. *Ef a yrhys dhym kyrhas a mount Tabor gueel a rás, ma'm vedhen dredhé sylwans*, he ordered me to bring from Mount Tabor the rods of grace, that I may have salvation through them. O.M. 1958. *Aban óf sevys a'n bédh, godhfedheuch y's býdh sylwans*, since I am risen from the tomb, ye know that ye have salvation. R.D. 1574. *May fo dhe Dhu dhe wordhyans, ha sylwans dhe'n enevow*, that there may be to God the glory, and salvation to the souls. M.C. 1. Written also *sylwyans*.

SYLWEL, v. a. To save; to be saved. Part. *sylwys*. *Dew a alsé hep merwel gúl dhe púp dén ol sylwel dres an beys ol*, God could without dying have caused every man to be saved over all the world. R.D. 975. *Rák kemmys a'n crýs, ha a vo lél vygydhys, sylwel a wra*, for as many as believe it, and are faithfully baptized, shall be saved. R.D. 1144. *Yma dhymmo vy duon, gyllys lemmyn y'm colon, yn della Dew dhym sylwel*, there is sorrow to me, gone now into my heart, so God save me! R.D. 2248. *Dre y vernans yredy ol an býs a fýdh sylwys*, through his death clearly all the world will be saved. O.M. 818. *Nép na grýs ynnos, goef ny fýdh sylwys*, he that believes not in thee, miserable he! he will not be saved. R.D. 758. Arm. *salvi*.

SYLWYANS, s. m. Salvation. *Yn Cryst reys yw dhys crygy y vós ef arluth dhynny, ha sylwyans dhe tús an býs*, in Christ it is needful for thee to believe, that he is Lord to us, and Salvation to the people of the world. R.D. 1711. *May tyffouch ol dhe sylwyans, sevouch yn agys crygyans*, that ye may come all to salvation, stand ye in your belief. R.D. 2388. *An Tás Dew drén Spyrys Sans dhe'n beys dhanvonas sylwyans*, God the Father, through the Holy Ghost, has sent salvation to the world. R.D. 2611.

SYLWYAS, s. m. A Saviour. *Ihesu, máp rás, agan sylwyas, dues gueres ny*, Jesus, son of grace, our Saviour, come, help us. R.D. 307. *Nép na grýs y bós sylwyas, goef genys y vonas a brýs benen*, he that believes him not to be a Saviour, woe to him that he was born from the womb of woman. R.D. 2418.

SYNDYE, v. a. To hurt, to injure. Part. *syndys*. *Syndys ve dre govaytis; yn della yw leas huny*, he was hurt through covetousness; so is many a one. M.C. 62. *Why a dhéth dhym yn arvow dhom kemeres, dhom*

syndyé, dhom peynyé bÿs yn crow, ye are come to me in arms, to take me, to hurt me, to torture me even unto death. M.C. 74. *Dre y holon ydh êth sêth, y mab, syndys pan welsé*, through her heart there went an arrow, when she saw her son hurt. M.C. 223. *Dh'y falsury y cresys, pythueth re rûg ow syndyé*, her falsehood I believed, ever she hath hurt me. O.M. 288. Written also *schyndyé* and *shyndyé*, qd. v.

SYNGY, v. a. To hold, to esteem, to value; to apprehend, to bind, to oblige. Part. pass. *syngys*. *Syngys mâr ôn dhe Iudas*, much obliged we are to Judas. P.C. 1203. *Ny a'n gor wharré dhe Pylat fast bÿs yn trê, hag ef syngys guyrioneth*, we will take him soon, to Pilate speedily, even to the city, and let him judge the truth. P.C. 1801. *Ty vaw, lemyñ syng-é fast*, thou boy, now hold him fast. P.C. 1883. *Vynytha syngys ôf dhys*, ever bound I am to thee. R.D. 96. *Yn golon, drê'n tenewen, dhe restyé syngys ow gu*, in the heart, through the side, I felt my spear thrust. R.D. 2586. A corrupted form of *synsy*.

SYNS, v. a. Hold thou. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. of *synsy*, qd. v. *Tan, syns y'th dorn an giu-na, ha herthyé gans nerth yn ban*, take, hold thou in thy hand that spear, and thrust it with force upwards. P.C. 3010. *Natur scyle me a syns arluth da mar pÿdh peynys, ol y sogeté kyn fôns sÿns rág y beyn dhe vôs grevÿs*, nature will cause, I hold, if the good lord be pained, all his subjects, though they be saints, to be grieved for his pain. M.C. 211.

SYNS, s. m. Saints. *Gwreuch y herthyé a perfeth, gans mollath Dew ha'y eledh ha sÿns keffrys*, do ye push it in, with the curse of God, and his angels, and saints also. R.D. 2288. *Mollath an sÿns, ha Dew aban*, the curse of the saints, and God above. R.D. 2293. Plural of *sans*, qd. v.

SYNSY, v. a. To hold, to esteem, to value; to apprehend, to catch; to bind, to oblige. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *syns*. Part. pass. *synsys*. *Bedhens ebron dreys pûp tra, rák synsy glaw awartha*, let there be a sky above every thing, to hold the rain above. O.M. 23. *Synsys mûr ôn dh'y garé*, we are much bound to love him. O.M. 1126. *Pandra synsyth y'th luef lemyñ*, what holdest thou in thy hand now? O.M. 1442. *Guelen a pren a wráf synsy*, a rod of wood I do hold. O.M. 1444. *H'agas mychtern ef synseuch, hedré vyuch byw yn bÿs-ma*, and for your king esteem him, as long as ye are alive in this world. O.M. 2350. *Pyw a synsow why mocha*, whom think ye greatest? P.C. 798. *Synsew e fast, hep lettyé*, hold ye him fast, without delaying. P.C. 1086. *Del ouch why synsys queryon*, as ye are esteemed true men. P.C. 1305. *Mara quréth, my a syns dhe vôs dremas*, if thou wilt do, I will hold thee to be a good man. P.C. 1773. *Syns war dhe keyn an grous pren*, hold the cross tree on thy back. P.C. 2586. *Nêp na'n synso y sylvyas, a Dhu, goef*, he that holds him not his Saviour, O God, woe to him. R.D. 614. *Dhê'n Edhewon dyrryvys del o y fynnas synsy*, to the Jews he declared how it was that he would hold him. M.C. 62. W. *synnio*. Lat. *sentio*. Fr. *sentir*.

SYPPŌSIA, v. n. To sleep, to repose. *Dho syppozia*, Pryce. † *Lebmen an hostez an tshei, hei a kysiliaz gen nebryn vanah a erra en tre, a dho destría an dên kôth en guilli en termen an noz, a resta an dzhyi syppozia; ha*

a fout gorra war an vertshants, now the hostess of the house, she consulted with a certain monk that was in the town to destroy the old man in bed at night, while the rest of them were sleeping, and to lay the blame on the merchants. *Llwyd*, 252.

SYTTYA, v. a. To set, to place, to lay. Part. pass. *syttys*. *Ha ny a dhyswé yn wêdh an corf a sytseuch yn bédh yw Ihesu máp Maria*, and we will shew also the body (that) ye placed in the tomb is Jesus, the Son of Mary. R.D. 629. *Tummasow kekyffris adro dhe dhewen gans nerth brás a ve syttys*, thumps likewise about his jaws with great force were laid. M.C. 138. *Syttyn an pren yn y plas*, let us set the wood in its place. O.M. 2573. Written also *settya*, qd. v.

SYTH, card. num. Seven. *Sÿth mÿl ha sÿth cans blydhen, un dên kyn fo ow kerdhes, ow tôs kyn spedyé yn geydh dew ugans myldyr perfeyth omma ny alsé bones*, seven thousand and seven hundred years, if a man should be walking, and though he sped in one day's coming forty miles complete, here he could not be. R.D. 2494. A contracted form of *seith*, qd. v.

SYTHVAS, adj. Seventh. *Aga sona me a wra, may fo'n sythvas dÿdh henwys an dÿdh a bowesva*, I will bless them, that the seventh day may be called the day of rest. C.W. 32. Written also *seithves*, qd. v.

SYTHYN, s. f. A week, seven-night. See *Seithyn*.

SYVEL, v. n. To stand, to rise. *Yn sÿr gans ow dew lagas ow syvel me a'n guelas*, surely with my eyes I saw him rising. R.D. 530. *Ny yllyn syvel yn ban, rák own anodho*, I could not stand upright for fear of him. R.D. 533. Another form of *sevel*, qd. v.

SYW, v. subs. He is. *Mar syw, mara syw, mar sywa*, if he is. See *Mars* and *Yw*.

SYWE, v. a. To follow. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *syw*. Written also *sywyé*. *Rês yw sywé y vódh ef, pepenag vo*, need it is to follow his will, whatever it be. O.M. 661. *My a vyn aga sywé, ha warbarth aga ladhé*, I will follow them, and together kill them. O.M. 1630. *Lemmyn gwreuch ol ow sywé*, now do ye all follow me. O.M. 1674. *Mar kefyn dên a'n par-na, ny a'n syw bÿs yn y chy*, if we find a man of that sort, we will follow him even to his house. P.C. 648. *Y vôs máp Dew da y syw, pan dorras quêth an tempel*, that he is the Son of the good God it follows, when the cloth of the temple was rent. P.C. 3087. *Na wrêns y na hen scyle lymmyñ sywyé aga bódh*, they made no other ground but followed their will. M.C. 175. The same word as *sewyé*, qd. v.

SYWETH, interj. More the pity, alas. *Ah syweth*, *Llwyd*, 65, 106. The same as *soweth*, qd. v.

T.

THIS letter in Cornish, Welsh, and Armoric, is both a primary initial, and a secondary mutation. When a radical initial it changes into *d*, and *th*, as *tás*, a father; *y dás*, his father; *ow thás*, my father. W. *tád*; *ei dád*;

his father; *ei thád*, her father. (The Welsh also has a further mutation into the nasal *nh*, as *vy nhád*, my father.) Arm. *tád*; *he dád*, his father; *va zád*, my father; the aspirate form being represented by *z*. When secondary *t* in Cornish and Armoric is the aspirate mutation of *d* as *da*, good; *púr dha*, very good; *maga ta*, as good; *yn ta*, well. Dón, to bear; *ow tón*, bearing. *Due, y tue*, he will come. Arm. *dourn*, a hand; *he zourn*, his hand; *hó tourn*, your hand. This mutation is not found in the initials of Welsh words, but occurs in other places, as *cretto*, he may believe, from *credu*; *gatto*, (*na atto*,) he may leave, from *gadael*; *caletach*, harder, from *caled*. In the Erse languages, *t* is also both primary, and secondary. When primary it has the same mutation in Irish as in Cornish, thus Ir. *tír*, land; *ar dír*, our land; *a thír*, his land. In Manx, *t* changes into *h* and *dh*, as *taggloo*, discourse; *e haggloo*, his discourse; *nyn dhaggloo*, our discourse. When secondary, *t* is a mutation of *s*, as Ir. and Gael. *suil*, an eye; *e shuil*, his eye; *an tiul*, the eye. Manx, *sooill*, *e hooill*, *y tooill*.

TA, adj. Good. The aspirate mutation of *da*, qd. v. *Ha mýr a púp tenewen*; *aspy yn ta púp echen*, and look thou on every side; examine well every particular. O.M. 747. *Avés hag agy yn-ta gans pék bedhens stanchurýs*, without and within well let it be staunch with pitch. O.M. 953. *Degé ol agan edhyn, bestes yn wédh maga ta, warnydh my a offryn*, tithe of all birds, beasts also as well, I will offer upon it. O.M. 1182.

TA, pron. s. Thou. This form is only found in composition in the Dramas, the simple forms being *te* and *ti* or *ty*, qd. v. *Lavar lemyr pan drók vo a ver tu a dhysquydhysta dhynny, pan wreta mar coynt fara*, tell thou now what evil is there on any side (which) thou shewest to us, when thou actest so rudely? P.C. 339. *Pendra leverta a'n flechys ús ow cané*, what sayest thou of the children (that) are singing? P.C. 432. *A'n guelesta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him? R.D. 861.

TA, pron. adj. Thy, thine. *Ta honan*, thyself. *Llwyd*, 244. Another form of *te*, or *ty*, qd. v.

TABM, s. m. A piece, a morsel. *Ev a gowsys dhym mar dék ny wodhyan tabm y naha*, he spoke to me so fair, I knew not how to deny him a jot. C.W. 56. A late corruption of *tam*, qd. v. "*Tabm* is still used in Cornwall for a bit of bread and butter." *Polwhele*.

TAC, v. a. He will choke. 3 pers. s. fut. of *taga*, qd. v. *Ty geyler, dús yn rák, ha mar ny dhueh, my a' th ták, hag a ver spys*, thou jailer, come forth; and if thou wilt not come, I will throttle thee, and in a short time. R.D. 1990.

TACCYE, v. a. To tack, to fasten. Written also *taccé*. Part. *taccyys*, *taccys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *tac*. *Us teyr spik vrás genes gurýs, rák takkyé an fals profus yn pren crous*, hast thou three great spikes made, for fastening the false prophet on the cross tree? P.C. 2672. *Doro kenter, ha me a tak y luef glédh*, give thou a nail, and I will fasten his left hand. P.C. 2747. *Tackeuch e a hugh y ben*, fasten ye it above his head. P.C. 2793. *Treys ha dywlef a púp tu fast tackyes gans kentrow hern*, feet and hands on every side fast fixed with nails of iron. P.C. 2938. *Ynny hy bedhens tackyys*, on it let him be fastened. P.C. 2164. *Worth an plynken bedhens*

tackys, on the planks let them be fastened. P.C. 2518. Borrowed from the English.

TACEL, s. m. A thing, an instrument, a tool. Pl. *tacklow*. *Dós gené pols dhe wandré, ha dyso my a lever yn-trethon taclow pryvé*, come with me to walk about a while, and I will tell thee between ourselves private things. O.M. 936. *Yma dhymmo dhe wruthyl un pols byhan tacklow pryvé*, I have to do a little while some private matters. P.C. 92. *Mér a dacklow*, many things. C.W. 56. W. *tacyl*, pl. *taclau*.

TAD, s. m. A father. *Llwyd*, 114, thus reads *tat*, in the Cornish Vocabulary.

TADDER, s. m. Goodness. *Llwyd*, 240. More correctly *dader*, qd. v.

TADVATH, s. m. A nurser, a breeder. *Llwyd*, 101, thus reads *tatvat* in the Cornish Vocabulary.

TAER, adj. Potent, powerful. *Pryce*. W. *taer*.

TAG, s. m. A choking, a strangling. *A molath dhe'n hór fen kam, ha thág yn wédh ganso*, a curse to the crooked headed strumpet, and a choking too with it. C.W. 58. W. *tág*. Arm. *tág*.

TAGA, v. a. To stifle, to strangle, to choke, to throttle. 3 pers. s. fut. *tác*, or *tág*. Part. *tegys*. *Llwyd*, 157. *Me a vyn setyé colm ré, may fastyo an colm wharré adro dhum bryangen, a dhysempys dhum tagé*, I will put a running knot, that the knot may fasten soon around my throat, immediately to choke me. P.C. 1528. *Mal yw gynef dhe gafus dhe vós gynen dhe terrus, yn dhe péch rák dhe tagé*, I am glad to take thee to go with us to (our) lands, in thy sin for strangling thyself. P.C. 1533. *Wor tywedh whet crók a' th tág*, at last hanging will choke thee yet. P.C. 1818. W. *tagu*. Arm. *taga*. Ir. *tacht*. Gael. *tachd*. Manx, *tachd*.

TAHUA, s. m. A sea calf, a seal. *Llwyd*, 120, 241.

TAIR, card. num. Three. Used with feminines only, as *tair delcian*, three leaves; *tair bledhan*, three years. *Llwyd*, 243. Another form of *teir*, qd. v.

TAIRDHAC, card. num. Thirteen. *Pryce*. Written by *Llwyd*, 166, *tardhak*. See also *Tredhec*.

TAIRNANT, s. m. A fomentation, or poultice. Corn. Voc. *malagma*.

TAISH, s. m. A mole, spot, or freckle. *Pryce*. Fr. *tache*.

TAL, s. m. The front, forehead; end or top. Corn. Voc. *frons*. *Ow coské yn haus yn hál, lyskys óf a'n kýl dhe'n tál*, sleeping down in the moor, I am burned from the nape to the forehead. O.M. 1781. *Wheys yw ow thál, dhyso gy ow fystené*, my forehead is sweating, hastening to thee. O.M. 2686. *Wár gás vy dhe dhehesy gans morben bom trewysy dhe'n vyl hora war an taal*, soon let me strike with mallet a terrible blow to the vile strumpet on the forehead. O.M. 2705. *Dew a settyas mark war-nas yn an corn dhe dál omma*, God hath set a mark on thee in the horn of thy forehead here. C.W. 100. *Te a'n gwél yn corn ow thál*, thou seest it in the horn of my forehead. C.W. 118. *Tál an chy*, the top of the house. *Llwyd*, 252. *Kodna tál*, forehead. 61. W. *tál*. Ir. *† tal*. Gr. *τέλος*. Sansc. *tal*, to end.

TAL, adj. High, tall, eminent. *Pryce*. *Tal carn*, the high rock, in St. Allen. W. *tal*.

TAL, v. a. He will pay. 3 pers. s. fut. of *taly*, qd. v.

TALBUM, s. m. A capon. *Pryce*.

TALCH, s. m. Bran. Corn. Voc. *furfures*. W. *talch*.

TALGEL, s. f. A pantry, a buttery. Corn. Voc. *sigillum, cellarium*. W. *talgell*, a pantry. Arm. *talgel*, a seal.

TALHAC, s. m. A rock fish. Corn. Voc. *rocea*. Called by Llwyd, 241, a roach. W. *talawg*, having a large forehead.

TALLETH, v. n. To begin. The aspirate mutation of *dalleth*, qd. v. *My pan esen ow quandré, clewys a'n nyl tenewen un el ow dalleth cané*, when I was walking about, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing. O.M. 215. *Mar a talleth perthege*, if he begin to be angry. R.D. 598.

TALLIC, s. m. That which is placed high, a garret. *Pryce*. *Botallack* (*Bodtallic*,) the high dwelling. W. *bodtalog*, nom. loc.

TALLYOUR, s. m. A large dish, a platter. *Ow tybbry gynef yma a'n tallyour yn keth bós-ma neb rum guerthas sollabreys*, he is eating with me from my plate in this same food, who hath sold me some time ago. P.C. 754. Written by Llwyd, 76, *talhiar*.

TALON, s. m. The belly. Corn. Voc. *venter*. W. *talon*.

TALSOCH, adj. Dull, stupid. Corn. Voc. *hebes*. Comp. of *tál*, a forehead, and Arm. *souch*, dull.

TALVES, adj. Worth, of value. *Bós talves*, to be worth. Llwyd, 169.

TALY, v. a. To pay, to requite, to recompense. 3 pers. s. fut. *tál*, and *talvyth*. Part. *tylys*, qd. v. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n talvyth dhyuch, rum pen, pypenagol a sconyo*, if I shall be living a year, I will pay it to you, by my head, whoever may object. O.M. 2387. *Me a vynsé a talfens mýl puns dhodho a our da*, I would they were worth a thousand pounds to him of good gold. P.C. 211. *Un deydh a dhue yredy, ma'n talvedhaf ol dhywhy, kemmys enor dhym yw guriys*, a day will come surely, that I will repay it all to you, as much honour as to me is done. P.C. 269. *Hag ef a dalvyth dhys whéth, y honoré del wrussys*, and he will repay thee yet, as thou hast honoured him. M.C. 115. *Syr, Arluth, Dew tál dhyso*, Sire, lord, God reward thee. O.M. 2605. *Ow box mennaf dhe terry a dál mûr a voné da*, my box I will break, (that) is worth much good money. P.C. 486. (See *Dál*.) W. *talú*. Arm. *tallout*. Ir. *tuill*, *diol*. Gael. *diol*.

TAM, s. m. A morsel, a bite, a piece, a jot, a bit. Pl. *tymmyrn*. *Ellas, pan dhybrys an tam*, alas, when I ate the morsel. O.M. 762. *Dhe escarn ol ketep tam gans ow bom a fydh brewys*, thy bones all, every bit, with my blows shall be bruised. O.M. 2743. *A'n aval te kemer tam*, of the apple take thou a bit. M.C. 6. *Ha gwythé tam na guskens*, and to take care that they slept not a whit. M.C. 241. *Ow holan ol dhe dymmyrn rág moreth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 357. W. *tam*. Arm. *tamm*. Ir. *taom*. Gael. *teum*. Gr. *τόμος*.

TAN, s. m. Fire. Corn. Voc. *ignis*. Pl. *tanow*. *Tán ha cledhé yma lemmyn parys*, fire and wood are now ready. O.M. 1305. *Dufydh nerth an flam ha'n tán*, assuage the power of the flame and the fire. O.M. 2637. *Otté an tán ow tewy*, behold the fire kindling. P.C. 693. *Tommans onan dour war tán*, let one warm water on the fire. P.C. 833. *Ow lesky yn tán ha mók*, burning in fire and smoke. R.D. 281. *Lucyfer yw ow hanow; pensevic yn nef omma; ow howéth ew tanow*, Lucifer is my name; a prince in heaven I am; my companions are

fires. C.W. 10. W. *tán*. Arm. *tán*. Ir. *teine*, † *tene*. Gael. *teine*. Manx, *chenney*.

TAN, v. a. Take thou. *Adam, ystyn dhym dhe dhorn, tan henna dheworthef vy*, Adam, reach to me thy hand, take thou that from me. O.M. 206. *Tan, resyf dhe-worthyf ve ow degé ha'm offryn gulán*, take, receive from me my tithe and my offering pure. O.M. 504. *Tan hemma war an challa*, take this on the jaw. O.M. 540.

TAN, comp. art. To the. *Tan gyrn*, to the crown. Llwyd, 249. More correctly *dan*, (do—an.)

TAN, prep. Under, beneath, below. *Yn médh Pedyr, tan ow fêdh, ny'th nahaf, kyn fên ledhys*, says Peter, on my faith, I will not deny thee, though I should be slain. M.C. 49. *Hen yw an crýs, tan ow fêdh*, that is the middle, on my faith. O.M. 2534. *En gew lym ef a bechyé pûr cwn yn dan an asow dre an golon may'th esé*, the sharp spear he darted very right under the ribs, so that it was through the heart. M.C. 218. (See *Dan*.) W. *tan*, *dan*. Arm. *didan*, *indan*.

TANFENNY, v. a. Thou shalt send. A mutation of *danfenny*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *danfon*, or *danvon*, qd. v. *Dhodho gweyt may tanfenny*, take care that thou wilt send to him. R.D. 1630.

TANFONAS, v. a. He sent. A mutation of *danfonas*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *danfon*, or *danvon*, qd. v. *Ha gynef y tanfonas y té dheuch pare veuch wâr*, and by me he sent that he would come to you, as ye were aware. R.D. 913.

TANFONNO, v. a. He may send. A mutation of *danfonno*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *danfon*, qd. v. *War an Tás Dew my a býs, y grath dhyn may tanvonno*, to the Father God we pray, that he may send his grace to us. O.M. 669. *Dunveneuch why dhe Pyladt gans messenger may tanfonno dhyuch yn scon Cryst, mychtern an Yedhewon*, send ye to Pilate by a messenger, that he send to you forthwith Christ, the King of the Jews. R.D. 1596.

TANOV, pron. prep. Under me. Llwyd, 244. (*Tan—vy*.) W. *tanov*.

TANOW, adj. Thin, slim, slender, lean; few, scarce. *Thomas, ty á dhe Cynda, hag ena pregoth a wra yn ow hanow, ha gura dhys moy servygy; yn wlás-na ow lén grysý tús yw tanow*, Thomas, thou shalt go to India, and there shalt preach in my name, and make for me more servants; in that country my true believers are few persons. R.D. 2462. Written by Llwyd, 162, *tanow*, and 15, 64, *tanaw*. † *Davaz tanaw*, a lean sheep. 83. W. *tenau*. Arm. *tanaó*. Ir. *tanaidhe*, *tana*. Gael. *tana*. Manx, *thanney*. Lat. *tenuis*. Sansc. *tanu*.

TANOWDER, s. m. Thinness, scantiness, scarcity. Written by Llwyd, 136, 240, *tanauder*. Arm. *tanavder*.

TANTER, s. m. A suitor. Corn. Voc. *procus*. This may be read *tauter*, and would then be borrowed from the English *touter*.

TAPER, s. m. A taper, a wax candle. Corn. *cereus*. From the English.

TARAD, s. m. What pervadeth, a piercer, an auger, a whimble. *Tarad y cued*, wood-pecker. *Pryce*. (W. *taradyr y coed*.) Written also *tardar*, qd. v.

TARAN, s. f. Thunder. Corn. Voc. *tonitruum*. Pl. *tarennow*. *Belsebuc ha lawethan, dylleuch luhes ha taran quy't a'n losco*, Beelzebub and fiends, send forth lightnings and thunder, that it burn him quite. R.D. 129.

- Ellas, na dhelleys a'm gwén dh'y lesky un luhesen, ha crak taran*, alas, that I sent not forth a lightning to burn him, and a clap of thunder. R.D. 294. *Ellas, dhynny ny dâl man duello luhes na taran dh'y lesky ef*, alas, it avails us not a bit to discharge lightning nor thunder to burn him. R.D. 296. † *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas*, cold weather, thunders, and lightning. Pryce. W. *taran*. Arm. *curun*, thunder; *taran*, lightning. Ir. *toran*. Gael. *torrun*. Manx, *taarnagh*. Hence the name of *Taranis*, a god of the ancient Gauls, mentioned by Lucan.
- TARDAR**, s. m. An auger, borer, whimble. *Heedh ow bool dhymmo towth da, ow thardar, ha'm mortholow; me a vyn môs alema, dhe wruthyl ow nygyssow*, reach thou to me my axe quickly, my auger, and my hammers; I will go hence to my errands. O.M. 1002. Written also by Pryce, *tarad*. W. *taradyr*, † *tarater*, in Oxf. Glosses. Arm. *tarar*, *tarazr*. Ir. *tarar*. Gael. *taradh*. Manx, *tharrar*. Fr. *tarière*. Lat. *terebra*. Sansc. *tar*, to penetrate.
- TARDH**, s. m. A breaking forth, an eruption. *Dýdh tardh*, break of day. Pryce. (Arm. *tarz an deiz*.) W. *tardh*. Arm. *tarz*.
- TARDHA**, adv. Through. *Dho gwana tardha*, to bore through. Llwyl, 117. W. *tardh*.
- TARDHAC**, card. num. Thirteen. Llwyl, 166. Another form of *tredhec*, qd. v.
- TARDHE**, v. a. To pervade, to break out, to emanate; to penetrate, to bore, to pierce. *Yn ūr-na y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow, en goys yn mēs may tardhas, del fastsens en colmennow*, then they bound his hands fast with thongs, so that the blood sprang out, so they fastened the knots. M.C. 76. *En varogyon a guskas mytlyn, ha'n gýdh ow tardhé, ha Ihesus a dhedhoras, hag éth yn le may fynné*, the soldiers slept at morning, while the day was breaking, and Jesus arose and went whither he would. M.C. 243. W. *tardhu*. Arm. *tarza*.
- TARNEIDZHA**, v. a. To swim over. Llwyl, 166. Comp. of *tar*, over, (Ir. *tar*,) and *neidzha* or *nija*, to swim. Ir. *tarsnamham*.
- TARNEWHON**, s. m. The loin. Llwyl, 82. A late corruption of *tenewen*, qd. v.
- TAROFAN**, s. m. A phantom, fright, terror. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *taruutuan*, phantasma; which Llwyl, 120, reads *tarnytuan*. *A Dás yntre dhe dhewlé my a gymmyn ow ené, gwýth e rág tarofan*, O God, into thy hands I commend my soul, preserve it from fright. O.M. 2364. Written also *tarosfan*. *Tarosfan a dhue deffry war tús vás, pan vóns yn chy, h'aga darasow degeys*, a phantom will come indeed upon good people, when they are in the house, and their doors shut. R.D. 1450. W. *tarvutan*, a scarecrow; from *tarv*, fright, and *hutan*, a delusion.
- TAROW**, s. m. A bull. *Ydhanwaf búch ha tarow, ha march yw bést hep parow dhe vâp dén rág ymweres*, I will name cow and bull, and horse, (that) is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 123. *Ydh henwaf beuch, ha tarow, oll an chattall debarow aga henwyn kemerans*, I name cow, and bull, all the cattle feeding, their names let them take. C.W. 30. W. *tarw*, pl. *teirw*. Arm. *taro*, *tarv*, plur. *tirvi*. Ir. *tarbh*. Gael. *tarbh*. Manx, *tarroo*, pl. *terroo*, *teiroo*. Anc. Gaul. *tarvos*. Gr. *ταῦπος*. Lat. *taurus*.
- TARTH**, s. m. A breaking out, an eruption. Pryce. See *Tardh*.
- TAS**, s. m. A father. Pl. *tasow*. *An Tás ha'n Máb, ha'n Spyrys*, the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 1. *An Tás a néf a'n grúk ef dhodho haval*, the Father of heaven made him like to himself. O.M. 878. *An Tás Dew a wrúk púp tra*, God the Father made every thing. O.M. 1188. *Del yrchys agan tás dhyn*, as our Father commanded us. O.M. 448. *Saw kyns ys môs, ow thás whék, ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth*, but before going, my dear father, give me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 451. *Ragon y pesys y dás, oll y sor may fe gevys*, for us he prayed the father that all his wrath might be remitted. M.C. 9. *My yw Dew dhe tassow, Abram, Ysac, ha Iacob yn wêdh keffrys*, I am the God of thy fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob likewise. O.M. 1409. *Tás gwyn*, a grandfather, *Llwyd*, 3; but in Welsh *tád gwyn* is a stepfather; and *taid*, *tád da*, is a grandfather; W. *tád cu*; and Arm. *tád cún*, a great grandfather. *Tás* is a later form of *tád*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *tat*, pater. W. *tád*, † *tát*. Arm. *tád*. Ir. *athair*. Gael. *athair*. Manx, *ayr*. The Irish term *athair*, † *athir*, is supposed to have lost an initial *p*, and to be derived from the Sansc. *pá*, to protect, nourish; whence Sansc. *pitar*. Gr. *πατήρ*. Lat. *pater*. Eng. *father*. The Welsh *tád* has its equivalent in Sansc. *táta*, (carissime.) The Irish form is lost to the British Dialects, though there seems a trace of it in W. *athrach*, (*athr*—*ach*, lineage;) *cyvathrach*, affinity. Cf. also the infantine terms, W. *tada*. Arm. *tata*. Gael. *taid*, *taididh*. Manx, *jeid*. Gr. *τέτα*. Lat. *tata*. Eng. *dad*, *daddy*. Gipsy, *dad*, *dada*. Port. *taita*. Hindoo, *dada*. Russ. *tiatia*. Fin. *taat*.
- TASSERCHY**, v. a. To rise again, to arise. The aspirate mutation of *dasserchy*, qd. v. *Ef a tasserch dyougel lyes prýs wogé merwel*, he will rise indeed many days after dying. P.C. 1754. *Pan bostyas dhe pen try deydh y tasserchy dhe vewnans*, when he boasted at the end of three days that he would rise again to life. R.D. 375. *Me a'n gwýth kyn tassorcho*, I will keep him, though he should rise again. R.D. 379. *Néb esé aberth yn bédh gans can ha mûr a eledh, dhe vewnans y tassorchas*, he that was within the tomb, with a hundred and more of angels, to life has risen. R.D. 516.
- TASSERHY**, v. a. To rise again, to arise. The aspirate mutation of *dasserhy*, qd. v. *Ef a leverys yn wêdh, try dédh wogé môs yn bédh, dhe vewnans y tasserhy*, he said also, three days after going into the grave, to life that he would rise again. P.C. 1747. *Môs dhe vyres me a vyn an corf a'm prynnes yn tyn, mar tassorhas*, I will go to see the body (of him that) redeemed me painfully, if it has risen again. R.D. 687.
- TASURN**, s. m. A pile of wood, a wood-rick. Pryce. W. *tás*, *dás*. Arm. *tes*. Fr. *tas*.
- TAT**, s. m. A father. Corn. Voc. *pater*. Read by Llwyl, 114, *tád*. The old form of *tás*, qd. v.
- TATVAT**, s. m. A foster father. Corn. Voc. *altor vel nutritor*. To be read as by Llwyl, 101, *tadvath*. W. *tadmaeth*, † *tatmaeth*; comp. of *tád*, a father, and *maeth*, nutrition.
- TAVAS**, s. m. A tongue, a language; a token. Plur. *tavasow*. *Ol an tekter a wyllys, ny ýl tavas dén yn býs y leverel bynytha*, all the beauty (that) I saw, the tongue

- of man in the world can not tell it ever. O.M. 767. *Kemer tyrr spūs a'n aval a dybrys Adam dhe dās, pan varwo gorry hep fal yntré y dhŷns ha'y dāvas*, take thou three kernels of the apple (that) thy father Adam ate, when he dies put them without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Tavas rê hir*, too long-tongued, a blab. *Llwyd*, 80. *Tavas nadar*, (W. *tavod y neidr*,) the herb adder's tongue. 107. *An lavar côth yw lavar gwir, bédh dorn re ver dh'en tavas re hir, mēs dén heb dāvas a gollas y dir*, the old saying is a true saying, there will be too short a hand to too long a tongue, but a man without a tongue lost his land. 251. *Côth tavasow*, ancient tongues. *Pryce*. *Cam thavas*, a crooked token, a rainbow. † *Râg hedna me a wra benythā wosa hebma, yn eborn y fŷdh gwelys, an gabm thavas yn teffry*, therefore I will make ever hereafter, in the sky it shall be seen, the rainbow truly. C.W. 182. † *Cabm-thavaz en metlyn, glaw bōs etten*, a rainbow in the morning, rain is in it. *Pryce*. † *Ha gurenz an gy bōs râg tavasow, ha râg termeniow*, and let them be for signs, and for seasons. C.W. 190. The old form was *tavot*, qd. v.
- TAVASEC**, adj. Having a tongue, tongued; full of words, verbose, prating. *Llwyd*, 81. W. *tavodiog*. Arm. *teodec*.
- TAVASETH**, s. m. A tongue, or language. *Tavaseth Kernuak*, the Cornish language. *Pryce*. W. *tavodaeth*.
- TAVETHLYS**, part. Spread abroad, spoken of. *En kēth oynement a scollyas warnaf, rāk ow anclydhyas, hy a'n grūk dre kerensé; puppenak ma fo redys an awayl-ma, tavethlys hy a vŷdh pūr wŷr neffré*, the same ointment she poured on me, for my burial, she did it through love; wherever may be read this gospel, spoken of she shall be very truly ever. P.C. 551. Part. pass. of a verb *tavethly*. W. *tavellu*, to spread, from *tavell*, a spread, a tablet. Ir. *tabhaill*. Lat. *tabella*.
- TAVOT**, s. m. A tongue. Corn. Vocab. *tauot*, lingua. The old form of *tavas*, qd. v. Welsh, *tavawd*, *tavod*, † *tafaut*. Arm. *teod*. It is supposed to be one of the elements of the corrupt Gaulish plant—name *ταρβη-λοθάδιον*, which Zeuss reads *ταρβοταβάτιον*, ox-tongue, comp. of W. *tarw*; Ir. *tarbh*, † *tarb*, and *tavawd*, tongue.
- TAVOLEN**, s. f. The dock plant. Corn. Voc. *dilla*. In later Cornish, *tavolan*. *Llwyd*, 15, 240. W. *tavolen*, *tavol*. Arm. *teol*.
- TAW**, v. n. Be thou silent. 2 pers. s. imp. of *tewel*, qd. v. *Taw, an él a bregewthy a'n wedhen, hag a'y vertu*, be thou silent, the angel preached of the tree, and of its virtue. O.M. 229. *A taw, cowryth, my a'd pŷs*, O be silent, comrade, I pray thee. O.M. 2751. *A dhesempys lemmyn, taw*, immediately now, be silent. P.C. 2280. W. *taw*. Arm. *taô*.
- TAWAF**, v. n. I will be silent. 1 pers. s. fut. of *tewel*, qd. v. *Awos own my ny tauwaf, my a'n préf guŷr a gousaf kyns ys dybarth*, from fear I will not be silent, I will prove it true (what) I speak before separating. R.D. 923. W. *tawav*.
- TAWO**, v. n. He may be silent. 3 pers. s. subj. of *tewel*, qd. v. *Tewel avel un bobba a wrūk, pan fue acussys; nēp a tawo yn pow-ma dhyrag iug ny fŷdh iuggys*, hold his tongue like an idiot he did, when he was accused; he that is silent in this country before a judge will not be tried. P.C. 2387. W. *tawo*.
- TE**, pron. s. Thou, thee. *An ioul dhe Adam kewsys, a'n*

- aval te kemer tam*, the devil said to Adam, of the apple take thou a bit. M.C. 6. *Taw, Pedyr, te ny wodhas, pan dra râf dhys*, be silent Peter, thou knowest not what thing I do to thee. M.C. 46. *Mūr a onour te a fŷdh, te yw mygttern curunys*, great honour thou shalt have, thou art a crowned king. M.C. 136. *Saw te ha me kyffris agan bewnans may fēn sūr*, save thyself and me likewise, that we may be sure of our life. M.C. 191. In the Dramas it is written *ty*. See *Ti*.
- TE**, pron. adj. Thy, thine. This is the radical form of *de*, which became used as the primary, and changed into *dhe*. See *De*.
- TE**, v. a. He will swear. 3 pers. s. fut. of *toy*, qd. v. *Me a'n te dhys renothas*, I swear it to thee, by my father. P.C. 851. *Me a'n te dhys, war ow fŷdh*, I swear it to thee, on my faith. P.C. 1880. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, mŷl wēth a vŷdh an dywedh, me a'n te, re sant iouyn*, if it happen so, a thousand (times) worse the end will be, I swear it, by saint Jove. R.D. 349.
- TE**, v. n. He will come. The aspirate mutation of *de*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. fut. of *dōs*. *Ha gynef y tanfonas y te dheuch paré veuch wâr, kepar ha dêl ambosas*, and by me he sent, that he will come to you, as ye are aware, and as he promised. R.D. 914. *Ol warbarth y a armas, mar te venions ha codhé, war agan flehys yn frās, ha war-nan bedhans neffré*, all together they cried, if vengeance come and fall, on our children greatly, and on us be it ever. M.C. 149.
- TEBEL**, adj. Evil, wicked, foul. Pl. *tebeles*. *Râg ef o tebel edhen, nēb a glewsys ow cané*, for he was an evil bird, whom thou heardest singing. O.M. 223. *A debel venyn hep rās, ty rum tullas hep kēn*, O evil graceless woman, thou hast deceived me without pity. O.M. 251. *Y a dreylyfth, hag a wordh dewow tebel*, they will turn and worship evil gods. O.M. 1818. *Hedré vo yn dhe herwydh, fythys nefré ny vedhyth gans tebeles war an beys*, as long as it is in thy power, thou shalt never be overcome by the wicked in the world. O.M. 1466. *May whello an debeles ow gweres menouch dhedhé*, that the wicked may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1849.
- TEBRO**, v. a. He may eat. A mutation of *debry*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *debry*, qd. v. *Hag ynwedh gwra dhēth worty may tebro ef annodho*, and also make to thy husband that he may eat of it. O.M. 200.
- TEBRY**, v. a. To eat. A mutation of *debry*, qd. v. *Ow tebry*, eating.
- TEBYAS**, v. a. To think, to suppose. *Llwyd*, 225. Written also *tibias*, qd. v.
- TEC**, adj. Fair, clear, beautiful, agreeable, pretty, pleasant. Written also indiscriminately *tég*, qd. v.
- TECA**, adj. Fairest. Superlative of *téc* or *tég*. *Lowenna tekca gothfy*, the fairest joy thou knowest. P.C. 1042.
- TECACH**, adj. Fairer. Comp. of *téc*, or *tég*, of which *tecah* was a later form, (*Llwyd*, 243,) and this is generally written *teca*, *tecé*, or *teccé*, in the Dramas. *Tekké aller yn nēp pow ny alsé dén aspyé*, a fairer altar in any country a man could not see. O.M. 1177. *Me a'n dreha arté kyns pen trydydh teké ages kyns y van*, I will raise it up again before the end of three days fairer than before. P.C. 348. *Otté an pren omma, nŷns ŷs tecka yn wlās-ma*, behold the timber here, there is not fairer in this country. P.C. 2559. *Tecké ys houl yw y lyw*, fairer than the sun is her hue. M.C. 226. W. *tecach*.

TECEN, s. m. A short space of time, a little while. *Râg teken*, for a little while. *Llwyd*, 115, 249. W. *ticyn*. Arm. *tacen*. Gael. *tacan*.

TECTER, s. m. Fairness, clearness, beauty. *Ol an tecter a wyllys ny ŷl taves den yn bŷs y leverel bynytha*, all the beauty I saw, the tongue of man in the world cannot tell it ever. O.M. 766. *Ny yw colon predyry an tecter a's bedheuch why*, heart is not to conceive the delight ye will have. P.C. 33. *Myhal, yn scon gorr'y dhy, yn tecter hag yn mŷr ioy, dre pêch a fue kellys kyns*, Michael, put them forthwith there, in delight and in much joy, (that) was lost before through sin. R.D. 186.

TEDH, s. m. A day. *Pŷb tēdh oll nēb a vynnē leverel pymthek pater*, he that would every day say fifteen pater-nosters. M.C. 228. An irregular mutation of *dēdh*, qd. v.

TEDHA, v. a. To melt, to thaw, dissolve, liquefy; to become melted. *Llwyd*, 54. W. *todhi*. Arm. *teūzi*. Ir. *tinam*. Gael. *taisich*.

TEDNA, v. a. To draw, to pull, to shoot. ‡ *An pleasure ēs dhym yn bŷs ydhew gans gwurack tedna*, the pleasure (that) is to me in the world is to shoot with a bow. C.W. 106. ‡ *Dho tedna*, to draw; ‡ *tedna cledha*, to draw a sword. *Llwyd*, 55, 156. A late corruption of *tenna*, qd. v.

TEEN, s. m. The brecc. ‡ *Pedn ha teen*, head and tail. *Pryce*. See *Tin*.

TEER, s. m. Land. *Pryce*. See *Tir*.

TEERA, v. a. To land, to come to shore. *Pryce*. W. *tirio*.

TEES, s. f. People, folk. *Pryce*. A late orthography of *tūs*, qd. v.

TEFENAS, v. n. He awoke. A mutation of *defenas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *defena*, id. qd. *dyfuny*, qd. v. *Pan o pŷr holerch an gŷdh, y tefenas yn marrek*, when the day was very well advanced there awoke a soldier. M.C. 244.

TEFFO, v. n. He may come. A mutation of *deffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *dōs*. *Yn plās-ma me a worto antecryst bŷs may teffo, er-y-byn ydh āf dhē'n beys*, in this place I will stay until antichrist comes; against him I will go to the world. R.D. 239. *Ken teffo y'ges golok, dhodho ny yllouch gŷl drōk*, though he should come into your sight, to him ye cannot do harm. R.D. 1861. *En Edhewon skyntyll kēth, rē's teffo mŷr vyllyn, dhe veras worth Crist y ēth, hag ef yn crous ow creggy*, those same learned Jews, may much disgrace be to them, to look on Christ they went, and he hanging on the cross. M.C. 216. Written also *teffē*. *An grous I a rŷg gorrē war scōdh Ihesus dh'y dōn dhy, dhe Ihesus Crist may teffē ol an grēff ha'n belyny*, the cross they put on the shoulder of Jesus to bear it thither, that to Jesus Christ might come all the grief and shame. M.C. 162. *May teffē tūs gans nerth brās*, that men should come with great strength. M.C. 249.

TEFFONS, v. n. They may come. A mutation of *deffons*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of irr. v. *dōs*. *Ke, gorhemmyndhē'n cytē may teffons omma wharrē war beyn aga bōs dyswryjs*, go thou, command the city, that they come here soon, on pain of their being destroyed. O.M. 2408. Written also *teffens*. *Hag a warn dhe vysterdens avorow dhys may teffens yn ketep pen*, and will warn the archi-

tects that they come to thee to-morrow, in every head O.M. 2714.

TEFFRY, adv. Seriously. The aspirate mutation of *deffry*, qd. v. *Ow tās a vy, marth yn teffry ŷs dhym lemmyn*, my father mine, a wonder really there is to me now. O.M. 1309.

TEFIGIA, v. n. To tire, to be tired. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *diffygio*. From the Lat. *deficio*.

TEFO, v. n. He may grow. 3 pers. s. subj. of *tevy*, qd. v. *Hag yn tŷr gorhemmenaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, and in the earth I will command that trees and plants grow. O.M. 28. *May haller govos dhe wŷr, ha gweles yn bledhen hŷr py gymmys hŷs may teffo*, that it may be known truly, and seen in a year long, to what length it may grow. O.M. 2104.

TEFONES, v. n. To come. A mutation of *devones*, qd. v.

TEFYNS, v. n. Let them grow. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *tevy*, qd. v. *Pŷp gwedhen tefyns a'y sáf, ow tōn hy frŷt ha'y delyow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 29.

TEG, adj. Fair, clear, beautiful, pretty, pleasant, fine, agreeable. Corn. Voc. *pulcher*. Written indiscriminately *tēc*. Comp. *tecach, tecah, teca, tecē*. Super. *teca, tecē*. *Honna yw ol dhe vlamyē, a dorras an aval tēk*, she is all to blame (that) plucked the fair apple. O.M. 267. *Bōs sēch ha tēk an awel dhe Dew y cōth dhyn grassē*, that the weather is dry and fair, it behoves us to thank God. O.M. 1147. *Y bous ef o mar dēk guris y ny vynsans y rannē*, his coat was made so fair that they would not part it. M.C. 190. *Tēg awel*, a calm. *Llwyd*, 84. *Maw tēg*, a comely boy; *mōz dēg*, a fair maid. 243. W. *tēg*. Ir. *teide, teth*. Gael. † *teth*. Sansc. *tēghas*, splendour.

TEGENSYWE, v. n. To descend. *Yma ow tegensywe hager gowes, war ow fēdh*, there is coming down a fierce shower, on my faith. O.M. 1079. A mutation of *degensywe*, which is probably the same word as *degenow*, qd. v.

TEGES, part. Strangled, choked. *Llwyd*, 157. Part. pass. of *taga*, qd. v.

TEGLENE, v. n. To unloose, to give way. A mutation of *deglenē*, qd. v.

TEHEN, s. f. A fire-brand quenched. *Llwyd*, 164. More correctly *tewen*, qd. v.

TEIL, s. m. Muck, manure, dung, dirt, mire. *Llwyd*, 59. *Pil teil*, a dung-hill, 154. W. *tail*. Arm. *teil*.

TEILU, s. m. A family, a household. Corn. Voc. *familia*. *Pen teulu*, the master of a house; *mam teulu*, the mistress of a house. *Ibid*. W. *teulu*, † *telu*, comp. of *ty*, a house, and *llu*, a host. Ir. *teaghlach*, † *teglach*. Gael. *teaghlach*. Manx, *lucht thie*.

TEIR, card. num. Three. Used with nouns feminine, as *tri* is with masculines. *Ferror, lowenē dhys! ŷs teyr spik vrās genes gurŷs*, smith, joy to thee! are there three great spikes with thee made? P.C. 2670. Written also *tyr*, or *tŷr*. *My a wēl tyr guelen gay*, I see three gay rods. O.M. 1729. *Anedhē ty a wylfyth tŷr gwedhen tevys wharé*, from them thou wilt see three trees grown presently. O.M. 828. W. *tair*, † *teir*. Arm. *teir*. Ir. † *teora*, † *teoir*. Sansc. *tisras*. Zend, *tisarō*.

TEIRGWETH, adv. Three times, thrice. *Llwyd*, 162. Comp. of *teir*, and *gwēth*, a time. Written also *terguyth*, qd. v. W. *teirgwaith*. Arm. *teir-gwez*.

TEITHIOC, s. m. A servant. Corn. Voc. *vernaculus*.

- W. *teithiog*, characteristic, peculiar; *brenhin teithiog*, a king of acknowledged right.
- TELEIN, s. f. A harp. Corn. Voc. *cithara*. W. *telyn*, *telan*; from *tel*, what is drawn tight. Arm. *telen*.
- TELEINIOR, s. m. A player on the harp, a harper. Corn. Voc. *citharista*. W. *telynawr*, *telyniwr*, *telynwyr*. Arm. *telenner*.
- TELETH, v. imp. It behoveth. A mutation of *deleth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *dely*, qd. v. *Y wordhyé y teleth dhys*, *mar uskys pan glew dhe léf*, to worship him it behoveth thee, so quickly when he hears thy voice. O.M. 1775. *Dew vylyges, y teleth warbarth aga bós gorrys*, two wicked ones, it behoveth that they should be put together. P.C. 2553.
- TELYWCH, v. a. Pay ye. 2 pers. plur. imp. of *taly*, qd. v. *Pilat a'n ladhas, hep ful warnodho telywch dial, rák ef o Crist mychtern néf*, Pilate killed him, without fail, take ye retribution of him, for he was Christ, the King of heaven. R.D. 1753.
- TELL, s. m. Holes. *Gans dén skyntyll a wodhyé me a glewas leverel, an arlont y dhe denné war y ben gans kymmys nell, ma tēth an dreyn ha cropyé dhe'n empynnyon dre an tell*, by a learned man that knew I have heard say, that they drew the garland on his head with so much force that the thorns came and penetrated to the brains through the holes. M.C. 134. *Ellas bones dhe treys squerdys, ol dhe yscarn dyscavylsys; tel y'th dyw-luef*, alas, that thy feet are torn; all thy bones stretched; holes in thy hands. P.C. 3174. Plural of *toll*, qd. v.
- TELLER, s. m. A place. Pl. *tellyryow*. *Dhe'n nedhyn gwyls rág nyelhy tellyryow esa paris, dhe Crist y ben py sensy, teller vŷth nyngo kefys*, for the wild birds to make nests places were prepared; for Christ, where he might lay his head, no place was found. M.C. 206. *Rág genes yn púp teller parys óf dhe lafuryé*, for with thee in every place I am ready to labour. O.M. 939. *May rollo yn nép teller dour dhe evé dhedhé y*, that he may give in some place water to them to drink. O.M. 1823. Written also *tiller* or *tyller*, qd. v. And by Llwyd, *telhar*; *telhar marhas*, a market place. 61. Lat. *tellus*, *tellure*.
- TELLY, v. a. To bore a hole, to penetrate. 3 pers. s. fut. *teyl*. Part. pass. *tellys*. *Hag ynno fest lúhas tol gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, and in it very many holes were bored by the thorns. M.C. 133. *Dew droys Ihesus caradow, ha'y dhyw leyff y a delly*, the feet of Jesus the loveable, and his hands they bored. M.C. 159. *Rág y dreys y a vynnas telly, dh'y worré yntten*, for his feet they would bore (a hole) to put them tightly. M.C. 178. *Y delly scon my a wra*, I will soon bore it. P.C. 2570. *Me a teyl tol rág an nŷl*, I will bore a hole for the one. P.C. 2743. *Me a dŷl tol rák hybeen*, I will bore a hole for the other. P.C. 2749. The preterite and subjunctive are formed from *tolly*, qd. v. W. *tyllu*. Arm. *toulla*. Ir. *toll*. Gael. *toll*.
- TEMMIG, s. m. A small part, a portion; a particle, a fragment. Pl. *temmigow*. Llwyd, 243. *En demigow*, piecemeal. 113. Diminutive of *tam*, qd. v. W. *temig*.
- TEMPEL, s. m. A temple, a church. Pl. *templys*. Llwyd, 242, 249. W. *templ*. Arm. *tempel*. Ir. *teampul*. Gael. *teampull*. Manx, *chiamble*. Lat. *templum*.
- TEMPRE, v. a. To temper, to soften, to tame. *Me a wra y tempré*, I will tame him. P.C. 1892. *My a dŷl*

- tól rák hybeen, rág tempré an harlot fól*, I will bore a hole for the other, to tame the mad rascal. P.C. 2751. Borrowed from the English.
- TEN, s. m. A pull, a draught, a drawing, a draught of horses. *Kens mós eyf ten guŷn pymeth, ha dhe scafé ydh éth yn ow nygys, my a grŷs*, before going, drink thou a draught of spiced wine, and more nimbly thou wilt go in my errand, I believe. O.M. 2294. W. *tyn*. Arm. *tenn*.
- TEN, s. m. A beam. Pl. *tennow*. *A'y veen món, ha'y scorennow my a vyn trehy tennow, ha lathys ték, ha corbles*, out of its slender stem, and its branches, I will cut beams, and fair laths, and joists. O.M. 2445. *Cowyth, profyyn an stylyow, mars éns compos dhe'n fosow, may haller aga lathyé gans corbles, lasys, tennow*, comrade, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls, that they may be laid with joists, laths, beams. O.M. 2474.
- TEN, adj. Stretched, tight, straight, firm. *Rág y dreys y a vynnas telly dh'y worré yn ten*, for his feet they would bore (a hole) to put them tightly. M.C. 178. *Y dreys ha'y dulé yn ten gans kentrow worth an plynken bedhens tackys*, his feet and his hands firmly with nails to the planks be fastened. P.C. 2516. *Ol ow ysŷly yn ten, hag a wél dhe lyes plu*, all my limbs stretched, and in the sight of many a parish. R.D. 2583. Written also *tyn*, qd. v.
- TEN, v. a. He will draw. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tenna*, qd. v. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth*, I will pull it with all my strength. P.C. 2139. *Wharré ny a'n ten yn ban*, soon we will draw him up. R.D. 2259.
- TENA, v. a. To suck. Written also *tené*, a mutation of *dena*, qd. v. *Yn lyfryow scrufys yma, bós collenwys lowené a ganow an flechys da, ha'n ré munys ow tené*, in books it is written, that joy is fulfilled from the mouths of good children, and little ones sucking. P.C. 438.
- TENEWEN, s. m. What is stretched or extended; a bowstring; the flank; a side. Corn. Voc. *latus*. Pl. *tenwennow*, *tynwennow*. *Clewys a'n nŷl teneven un él ow talleth cané*, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing. O.M. 214. *Cowyth, growedh a'n nŷl tu, hag aspy ahas ha glu, a rág, hag a denewen*, comrade, lie on one side, and watch continually, and listen, forwards and sideways. O.M. 2063. *Dew tek a bren rág stylyow, ha compos y denwennow*, lo the fairest tree for rafters, and straight its sides. O.M. 2440. *Knoukyouch ef del dyn-dylas, may cosso y tynwennow*, strike ye him as he has deserved, that his sides may itch. P.C. 2084. *Namna fue ow colon tróch, pan wyls gorre an gu yn golon dre'n teneven*, my heart was almost broken, when I saw the lance put into the heart through the side. R.D. 1246. *Why a sédh warbarth genef, mŷns a gola orthyf ve, poran ryb ow thenewan*, ye shall sit together with me close by my sides. C.W. 14. *Gor ow séth dhe denewan, may hallan tenna dhodha*, put thou my arrow to the string, that I may shoot at it. C.W. 112. W. *tenewyn*.
- TENNA, v. a. To pull, to draw, to drag, to draw a bow, to shoot. Writ. also *tenné*. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. imp. *ten*. Part. pass. *tennys*. *War beyn tenné ha creggy*, on pain of drawing and hanging. O.M. 2046. *Nya's ten may fōns lour hŷr*, we will stretch them that they be long enough. P.C. 2760. *Me a wŷsk may dhys tenno a uel cor*, I will

strike that it be drawn out for thee in the best way. P.C. 2723. *Greuch y tenné mēs a'n dour*, do ye drag him out of the water. R.D. 2232. *Euch tenneuch a dhys-empys y goyl yn ban*, go ye, draw immediately her sail up. R.D. 2290. *Pedyr a'n neyl tenewen yn mēs a den-nas cledhé*, Peter from the one side drew out a sword. M.C. 71. *Gans ré a gymmys colon en loven a ve tennys*, by some the rope was pulled with so much heart. M.C. 181. *Pan déth leyff Crist war en toll dre an nerth may tensons hy*, when the hand of Christ came on the hole through the strength that they drew it. M.C. 182. *Scri-fys yw yn suredy, ha ken me nyn lavarsen, corff Ihesus ha'y asely y dhe denna mar velen, nêb a vynna a yllly nevera oll y yscryn*, it is written of a surety, and otherwise I should not have said it, that they drew the body of Jesus so brutally, whoever would might number all his bones. M.C. 183. *Ahanas tennaf asen, me a vyn, a'th tenewan*, I will draw a rib from thee, I will, from thy side. C.W. 30. *Gor ow séth dhe denewan, may hallan tenna dhodho*, set my arrow to the string, that I may shoot at it. C.W. 112. *Yta an séth tennys, ha'n bést yma gwyskys*, the arrow is shot, and the beast is struck. C.W. 114. *Yta an séth compys, ten hy yn ban bys an peyl*, the arrow is right, draw thou it up to the knot. C.W. 112. Written also *tynné*, qd. v.

TER, v. a. He will break. 3 pers. s. fut. of *terry*, qd. v. *Rág mar tue dh'agan porthow, ef a ter an darasow*, for if he comes to our gates, he will break the doors. P.C. 3041. *Ow colon ynnof a ter pûr ewn dre fyenasow*, my heart in me will break very really through troubles. R.D. 707.

TER, prep. About, around. *Ter i hodna*, about her neck. *Llwyd*, 249. Also *between*, when it is an abbreviated form of *ynter*, qd. v.

TERGWEYTH, adv. Three times, thrice. *Tergueyth y fe convyctijs, ewn yw dhyn y voleythy*, thrice was he convicted, right it is for us to curse him. M.C. 18. *Govy vjth pan jth dhodho, pan ôf fythys dhyworto tergwyth hydheuw*, woe is me, that I went to him, when I am vanquished by him three times to-day. P.C. 147. *Re fethas an fals ievan hydheuw tergwyth*, he has conquered the false demon this day three times. P.C. 155. Written by *Llwyd*, *teirgweth*, qd. v.

TERHI, v. a. To break, to bruise. *Llwyd* thus writes *terry*, qd. v.

TERLENTY, v. a. To shine, to be resplendent, to glitter. *Oll gans our ow terlentry ydhesaf, splanna es an houl devery*, all with gold glittering I am, more resplendent than the sun indeed. C.W. 10. *Why a'n gwêl ow terlentry, splanna es an houl devery*, ye shall see him glittering, more resplendent than the sun indeed. C.W. 14.

TERMYN, s. m. A term, time, season. *Ellas gweles an termyn, ow arluth pan wrûk serry*, alas to see the time when my lord was angered. O.M. 351. *Pan vo termyn denythys*, when the time is come. O.M. 813. *Euch, gonetheuch termyn hÿr, powes ny 'gys bÿdh nêp preys*, go ye, cultivate for a long time, rest ye shall not have any time. O.M. 1221. *Dynythys yw ow thermyn am bewnans yn bÿs-ma*, come is my term of my life in this world. O.M. 1885. *A ver dermyn*, in a short time. O.M. 1601. (See *Dermyn*.) Written at a later period *termen*, pl. *termeniow*. C.W. p. 190. *An termen-ma*, this

time; *lias termen*, frequently; *termen hep diwedh*, time without end. *Llwyd*, 118, 143, 173. W. *term*.

TERNEWAN, s. m. A side. ‡ *Ternewan an awan*, the bank of a river. *Llwyd*, 3. A late corruption of *ten-ewen*, qd. v.

TERNOS, adv. The day following. *En Edheuwon ny vynné bôs an laddron ow cregy ternos, rág pasch o dhe-dhé, dÿdh uchel y a sensy*, the Jews wished not that the robbers should be hanging the day after, for it was Easter to them; a high day they held it. M.C. 229. Written also *ternoys*. *Ternoys y sordyas bresel gans an Edheuwon goky*, the day after there arose a quarrel between the foolish Jews. M.C. 238. W. *tranoeth*. Arm. *trónôz*.

TEROGE, s. m. Lands. *Fystynyn fast dh'agan pow, rág devones dewolow dhe'n terogé; y môns ow cryé hulhyk*, let us hasten quick to our country, for devils are come to the lands; they are crying horridly. R.D. 2303. A corrupted form of *terros*, pl. of *tir*, qd. v.

TERROS, s. m. Lands, territory, country. Pl. of *tir*, qd. v. *Llwyd*, 243. *Yn mēs a'm ioy ha'm whekter, rés ew keskar dre terros, rág fout gwesc ha goscoller namna vyrwyn rág anwos*, away from my joy and my delight, need is to wander through lands; for want of clothes and shelter, I am well nigh perishing for cold. O.M. 360. Written also *terrur*. *Mal yw gynef dhe gafus, dhe vós gynen dhe terrur*, I am glad to have thee, to go with us to (our) lands. P.C. 1532. *Mal yw genen dhe gafus, dhe vós lemyr dhe terrur, ha dhe peyn kepar ha ny*, we are glad to have thee, to go now to (our) country, and to pain, like us. O.M. 554.

TERROS, s. m. A boasting, bragging, arrogance, vanity. Pl. *terrygy*. *Penys a reys rág y terros, may fo leheys mûr a y gallos dre ow fynys*, penance is necessary for his arrogance, that much of his power may be lessened by my pains. P.C. 43. *Dûn alemma, cowythé, war menydh-yow dhe wandré, ha dhe pigy ow thâs kêr dre y vódh dh'agas gwythé rág terrygy*, let us come hence, comrades, on the mountains to walk, and to pray my dear Father by his will to keep you from your vanities. P.C. 112.

TERRY, v. a. To break, to make a rupture, to cut, to pluck off. 3 pers. s. fut. *ter*. Part. pass. *terrys*. *Ow holan ol dhe dymmyr rág moreth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 358. *Dre sor kyn fêns y terrys, dhe sonya my ny alla*, though they be broken in anger, I am not able to resist. O.M. 1237. *Gorhemmyr Dew a terrys, dre henna y fÿf dampnys dhe vós neffré yn yfern*, the command of God I broke, through that I was condemned to be ever in hell. R.D. 212. *Eva prág y whrusté sy tullé dhe bryes hep kên, an aval worth y derry*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity, by plucking the apple? O.M. 279. *A dhyregeuch me a ter torth a vara*, before you I will break a loaf of bread. R.D. 1313. *Kettel tersys an bara, aswonys Crist a gara*, as thou brakest the bread, I knew Christ (whom) I love. R.D. 1318. Another form of *terry*, qd. v.

TERRY, s. m. A breaking. *Terri an dédh*, the break of of day. *Llwyd*, 52, 54. W. *toriad y dÿdh*.

TERVYNS, s. m. A tempest. *Porth yfarn me a torras, hag a dhrôs lyes enef a vér drôk, tervyns, ha cás*, the gate of hell I broke, and brought many souls from great evil, tempest, and torment. R.D. 2577.

- TERYFAS**, v. a. To declare. *Confortys yw ow colon, pan clewys ow teryfas, bones leyhys dhe pascyon a fue lyn, garow, ha brás*, my heart is comforted, when I heard (thee) declaring, that thy Passion was alleviated, which was sharp, cruel, and great. R.D. 504. A mutation of *deryfas*, id. qd. *derevas*, qd. v.
- TES**, s. m. Heat, warmth. Corn. Voc. *fervor*. W. *tês*. Arm. *tez*. Ir. *teas*, † *tes*. Gael. *teas*. Manx, *chias*. Sansc. *teghas*.
- TESAN**, s. f. A cake. † *Ma gurêg vi a pobas metten, ha hy ra guil tesan rages, dho dhôs dré dho da wrêg*, my wife is baking to-morrow, and she will make a cake for thee, to come home to thy wife. † *Ha an dzhei a wyras an naw pens en-desan*, and they placed the nine pounds in the cake. *Llwyd*, 251. W. *teisen*. Ir. *caise*.
- TESCY**, v. a. To teach. *Ef a dhueth a Galylé, lays nowydh ow tesky, leas ganso ow trylé*, he came from Galilee, teaching new laws, turning many with him. M.C. 107. The asp. mutation of *descy*, id. qd. *desca*, qd. v.
- TESEHE**, v. a. To dry. *Nans yw an lyfow basseys, pan ús gweydh ow têséhé*, now the floods are abated, when the trees are drying. O.M. 1128. The asp. mutation of *desehé*, id. qd. *dysehy*, qd. v.
- TEST**, s. m. A witness. *A Pylat, wolcom ôs fest, rák me a'lh cár, Dew yn têt, pan y'lh welaf*, O Pilate, thou art most welcome, for I love thee, God (being) witness, when I see thee. R.D. 1812. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *tist*, qd. v.
- TESTYNY**, s. m. A witnessing, testimony. *Me ew lan-torn nêf, avel tán ow collowy, moy splanna es an drengys, henna degowhe destynny, ow bosaf prynce pûr glorious*, I am the lantern of heaven, like fire shining, more resplendent than the Trinity, (of) that bear ye witness, that I am a prince very glorious. C.W. 10. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *tistuni*, qd. v.
- TETYVALY**, interj. Tittle-tattle. An expression of contempt. *Tety-valy, bram an gáth, nyinges yddrec dhymmo wháth, awos an kêth ober-na*, tittle-tattle, the wind of a cat, there is not sorrow to me yet, on account of that same act. C.W. 94.
- TETH**, v. n. He came. The asp. mutation of *déth*, qd. v. *Cryst kymmys payn y'n gevé, angus tyn ha galarow, ma têth an goys ha dropyé war y fâs an caradow*, Christ had so much pain, keen anguish and pangs, that the blood came and dropped on his face, the beloved. M.C. 59. *Ynny bonas gorys ragon ny Cryst a vynné, ha war an pren frût degis, may fe sùr dh'agan sawyé, may têth frût may fên kellys rág Adam dhe attamyé*, on it for us Christ wished to be put, and borne a fruit on the tree, that he might be sure to save us, so that the fruit, whereby we were lost, came to redeem Adam. M.C. 153.
- TETHAN**, s. f. A little breast, teat, or dug; an udder. *Llwyd*, 3, 84, 170, 240. The diminutive of *téth*. (See also *Tidy*.) W. *téth*, *did*. Arm. *tez*. Ir. *cioch*, *did*. Gael. *cioch*. Manx, *cug*. Sansc. *chuchi*. Gr. *τιθός*. Med. Lat. *tetina*. Fr. *teton*. It. *tetta*. Span. *teta*. D. *tet*. Germ. *zitze*. Ang. Sax. *tit*. Eng. *teat*. Basque, *titia*.
- TETHONS**, v. n. They came. A mutation of *dethons*, qd. v.
- TEUL**, s. m. Deceit, fraud, guile. *Ysouch gokky ha fell-yon, ha teul yn agas colon rák fout crygy*, ye are silly and

- foolish, and deceit in your heart for want of believing. R.D. 1274. Written also *toul* and *tull*, qd. v.
- TEUL**, s. m. A throw, a cast. See *Tewl*.
- TEVOS**, v. n. To come. *Byneges yw an guél-ma, pan ús sawor mûr da ow tevos annedhé y*, blessed are these rods, when a very good savour is coming from them. O.M. 1741. A mutation of *devos*, qd. v.
- TEVY**, v. a. To grow. 3 pers. s. fut. *týf*, qd. v. Part. pass. *tevys*, *tefys*. *War búp frût, losow, ha hás, a vo ynny hy tevys*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, that may be in it grown. O.M. 78. *Oté an gwél dheragon glás ow tevy*, see the rods before us growing green. O.M. 1985. *Pý le výdh an guél plynsys, may fôns mocha onowrys, ha'n quella may wrôns tevy*, where shall the rods be planted, that they may be most honoured, and may grow best? O.M. 2034. *Kepar Ihesus del devys, yn della an bows a wre*, as Jesus grew, so she made the coat. M.C. 161. With the pronominal characteristic preceding it signifies *to have*. *Heb mûr lavur defry benytha ny's tevyth flôch*, without much labour indeed never shall she have a child. O.M. 300. *Mar ny wonethons yn fâs, y a's tevyth anfugy*, if they work not well, they shall have grief. O.M. 2328. *Ny a ýl lour bones prout, ny's tevé tús výth hep mar roow mar dha*, we may be proud enough, people have never had gifts so good. O.M. 2597. *Ha nêp a's tefo gallos a výdh gans yowynk ha lós henwys tús vrás pûp termyn*, and those who may have power will be by young and old called great people always. P.C. 788. *Rák y tue dydhyow may fenygouch an torrow na's tevé vythqueth flehes*, for the days will come that ye will bless the wombs (that) have never had children. P.C. 2647. (See also *Tefo*, *Tefyns*, *Teyf*.) Written also *tyvy*, qd. v. Welsh, *tyvu*. Arm. *tevaat*. Sansc. *tu*.
- TEVYL**, v. a. He will throw. *Yn chy Dew marsues march-as, me a's chas yn mês pûp guás, hag a tevyl aga guara*, in the house of God if there is a market, I will drive them out every fellow, and will overthrow their wares. P.C. 318. Another form of *tewl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *tewlel*, qd. v. W. *tavl*.
- TEW**, adj. Thick, gross, fat, foggy. *Llwyd*, 54, 102, 120, 153. *Belsebuk ha Satanas, euch alemma, pûr thôth brás, del y'm kyrreuch, ages dew, ha kyrchouch dhe dré an guás may hallo cané ellas nefré yn tewolgow tew*, Beelzebub and Satan, go hence, with very great speed, as ye love me, you two, and bring home the youth, that he may sing "alas" ever in thick darkness. O.M. 546. W. *tew*, † *teu*. Arm. *teó*. Ir. *tiugh*, † *tiug*. Gael. *tiugh*, *tiu*. Manx, *chioo*. Germ. *zahe*. Ang. Sax. *toh*. Eng. *tough*. Scot. *teuch*. O.N. *thykk*. Swed. *tiocht*. Eng. *thick*.
- TEW**, s. m. A side. *Tra vethol a rella lês, ny gavaf omma nêb tew*, any thing at all that will do good, I shall not find here on any side. C.W. 76. More generally written *tu*, qd. v.
- TEWAL**, adj. Dark, dusky, obscure. *Llwyd*, 44, 45, 162. W. *tywyll*. Arm. *teouel*, *teval*. Irish, *teimheal*, † *temel*. Sansc. *tama*, darkness. Slav. *tma*.
- TEWDER**, s. m. Thickness, grossness, fatness. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *tewder*. Arm. *teoder*.
- TEWEL**, v. n. To be silent, to hold one's tongue. 3 pers. s. fut. *tew*. 2 pers. s. imp. *taw*, qd. v. *Ydh heuel bós falsury gynes, pan wreta tewel*, it seems there is falsehood in thee, when thou wilt be silent. P.C. 1320.

Tewel avel un bobba a wrúk pan fue acussys, hold his tongue like an idiot he did, when he was accused. P.C. 2385. *Mar asos fúr, ty a tew, hag a ymden*, if thou art wise, thou wilt be silent, and wilt withdraw. R.D. 984. *Teweuch rák médh, dew adla*, be ye silent for shame, two knaves. R.D. 1495. (See also *tawaf, tawo.*) W. *tewi*. Arm. *tevel*. Ir. *tamham*, † *tua*. Gael. *tamh*. Lat. *taceo*.

TEWEN, s. m. A quenched firebrand. Corn. Vocab. *ticio*. Where it is read by Zeuss *itheu*, and by Llwyd, *tehen*. The former reading agrees with the Armoric, and the latter with the Welsh. W. *tewyn*. Arm. *eteó*, *etef*, pl. *eteviou, etivi*. Ir. *athainne*. Gael. *ailhine*. Lat. *titio, titione*. Fr. *tison*.

TEWHYLLYF, v. n. I may return. *Ny dhueth an prýs, erna gyllyf dhe'n nêf dhum Tás may tewhyllf arté dhum gulás dhe gous worthys*, the time is not come, until I go to heaven to my Father, that I may return again to my country, to speak to thee. R.D. 879. A mutation of *dewhyllf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *dewhel*, qd. v.

TEWL, s. m. A cast, a throw, design, purpose. Pryce. Written also *toul*, qd. v. W. *tavyl*. Arm. *taol, talm*. Ir. *tabhal, tailmh*. Gael. *tabhuil*.

TEWL, s. m. A hole. *A dhysempys whylewh e, maras êth e dhe cudhé yn nêp bós, tewl, py yn sorn*, immediately seek ye him, if he has gone to hide in some bush, hole, or corner. R.D. 539. Another form of *toll*, qd. v.

TEWL, v. a. He will throw. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny, wharré y tueth deulugy; warnan codhas, hag a'n teul ef scon yn ban*, when we put him in the grave, presently there came devils; they fell on us, and throw him forthwith upwards. R.D. 2126. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tewlel*, qd. v. W. *tavl*.

TEWLDER, s. m. Darkness. *Ha'th era an noar heb roath, ha gwág, ha védh an tewlder war bedgeth an downder*; and the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was on the face of the deep. *Ha dhe deberhee an golow dhurt an tewlder*, and to divide the light from the darkness. C.W. p. 189, 191. Written also *tulder*. Derived from *tewal*, dark. Arm. *teualder, tevalder*.

TEWLEL, v. a. To throw, to cast, to purpose, to design. 3 pers. s. fut. *tewl*, qd. v. Part. pass. *tewlys*. *Kyn fynnyf war an brys-ma tewlel vyngeans na dyal*, if I should wish upon this world to cast vengeance or flood. O.M. 1250. *Ha teuleuch e dral ha dral yn Bessedé púr gowal*, and throw ye it piece by piece into Bethsaida very completely. O.M. 2782. *Teulel pren mýl wel vyé*, to throw a die would be a thousand (times) better. P.C. 2847. *Pyth yw teulys genouch why bós erbyn nós*, what is purposed by you to be against night? R.D. 1286. *A cowethé, teulyn grabel warnodho*, O comrades, let us cast a grappling-iron on him. R.D. 2268. *Me re teulys dew grabel*, I have cast two grappling-irons. R.D. 2271. *Dhe un carn y fue teulys*, to a rock he was cast. R.D. 2333. *Gans Iudas del o tewlys drey Ihesus del vynné*, with Judas it was so arranged to bring Jesus as he would. M.C. 41. *Ha wháth an Ioul a dewlys towll ken manner mar callé*, and still the devil cast a plan otherwise if he could. M.C. 15. *Toula* is another form, qd. v. W. *tavlu*.

TEWOLGOW, s. m. Darkness, obscurity. *May hallo cané ellas nefré yn tewolgow tew*, that he may sing "alas" ever in thick darkness. O.M. 546. *Hemma*

yw tewolgow brás; fattel ény war tu tré, this is great darkness; how shall we go towards home? P.C. 2990. *Hag anodho a gerhas y eneff dhe dewolgow*, and from him fetched his soul to darkness. M.C. 106. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *tiwulgou*, tenebre. Llwyd, 224, makes it an irregular plural of *tewal*, but I am more inclined to derive it from the W. *tywyllwch*.

TEWRAGA, v. n. To thicken. *Ota cowes púr ahas, ny's pyrth dén mara peys pel, a wronnd an dôr stremys brás*, ow *tewraga gans mûr nel*, behold a shower very dreadful, man cannot bear it if it drops long, great streams cover the earth, thickening with much violence. O.M. 1082. So rendered by Pryce, who derives it from *tew*. I think it more likely to be a mutation of *dewraga*, another form of *dewrasa* agreeing with W. *dyvrysio*, to hasten.

TEWY, v. a. To burn, to blaze, to flame, to kindle. *Ellas, govy, ma ow dyllas ow tewy dheworth pren Cryst, my a grýs*, alas, woe is me, my clothes are blazing from the wood of Christ, I believe. O.M. 2633. A mutation of *dewy*, id. qd. *dywy*, qd. v.

TEWYNNYE, v. n. To shine, to glitter. *Dén apert, ha mûr yrás, golow cleyr ow tewynnyé*, a man clearly and great his grace, a clear light shining. M.C. 243. A mutation of *dewynnyé*, id. qd. *dywhynny*, qd. v.

TEYF, v. n. He will grow. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tevy*. *Lower flowrys a búb ehan yn le-ma yta tevys, ha frutes war búb gwedhan y teyf gwáf ha hâv keffrys*, abundant flowers of every kind are grown, and fruits on every tree shall grow winter and summer alike. C.W. 28. *Hag y teiff a'n kêth sprús-na un gwedhan wosa henna, na berth dowl, a výdh púr dêk*, and there will grow from these same kernels a tree hereafter, bear no doubt, (that) will be very fair. C.W. 134. Written also *týf*, qd. v.

TEYL, v. a. He will bore a hole. 3 pers. s. fut. of *telly*, qd. v. *Me a teyl tol rág an nýl, nynsus guás a west dhe Heyl a'n tollo guel*, I will bore a hole for the one; there is not a fellow west of Hayle (that) can bore it better. P.C. 2743.

TEYR, card. num. Three. See *Teir*.

TI, s. m. A house. Corn. Voc. *domus*. *Why gwycoryon, euch yn mës, ydhesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu, hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a pygadow pan wreuch agas marhasow, ha fowys dhe laddron plos*, ye traders go out, ye are making a jest of God and his holy church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and a den for foul thieves. P.C. 334. The letter *t* in this word came to have the sound of *ch* before the vowel *i* or *y*, as in Erse; the same as in English *church*; and to express this sound *ty* is always written *chy* in the Ordinalia, qd. v. The original form is preserved in the local names, *Tywardreath, Tywarnhaile, Tybister, &c.* W. *ty, + ti, + tig*. Arm. *ti*. Ir. *teach, tigh, + teg*. Gael. *tigh*. Manx, *tie*. Gr. *τοῖχος, τεῖχος, τέγος*. Lat. *tectum*; *tego*, to cover. Sansc. *tég*.

TI, pron. s. Thou, thee. *Del ony onan ha try, Tás ha Máp yn trynyté, ny a'd wra ty dhén a bry; ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyllly, dhe'n dôr ty a dreyll arté*, as we are are one and three, Father and Son in Trinity; we make thee, man, of clay; and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 59. Written indiscriminately *te* and *ty*. W. *ti*. Arm. *te*. Ir. *tu*. Gael. *tu*. Manx, (too) *oo*. Gr. *σὺ, σέ*. Lat. *tu, te*. Sansc. *tvá, lava, te*.

TIAH, v. a. To swear. *Llwyd*, 74. *Na rās tiah gow war-byn de contrevek*, thou shalt not swear falsely against thy neighbour. *Pryce*. Written also *tyé*, qd. v.

TIBIANS, s. m. Thought, opinion. *Pryce*. See *Tybiāns*.

TIBIAS, v. a. To think, to believe. *Pryce*. See *Tybiāns*.

TICCIDEW, s. m. A butterfly. *Llwyd*, 34, 112. *W. gloyn Duw* (carbo Dei.) *Ir. dealan De.* *Gael. deallan De.*

TIDI, s. m. A breast, pap, or teat. *Llwyd*, 84, 112. (See *Tethan*.) *W. did.* *Ir. did.* *Eng. diddy*.

TIES, s. m. Folk, people. *Pennow ties*, chief people. *Llwyd*, 128. A late form of *tūs*, qd. v.

TIHA, prep. Towards. *Pryce*. See *Tyha*.

TIN, s. m. A bottom, the breech. *Ty a wôr guel brem-myn brās dyllo menouch mēs a'th tyn*, thou knowest better how to do dirty work. *P.C.* 2105. *Whyp an tyn*, *kymer an pen*, breech whip, take thou the head. *R.D.* 2081. *Rāk yn mēs yma y pen pūr hŷr aves dhum tyn*, for its end is out very long behind me. *R.D.* 2357. *W. tln.* *Ir. tōn.* *Gael. tōn.* *Manx, thoin.*

TIOC, s. m. A husbandman, a farmer, a ploughman, a rustic. *Pl. tiogow.* *Corn. Voc. pobel tiogou*, vulgus, the common people. In Jordan and *Llwyd*'s time it was pronounced *tiak*. *Ydhom provas gwan dyac*, I am proved a weak husbandman. *C.W.* 68. † *Panna hwēl allosti guil, mēdh an tiak*, what work canst thou do, said the farmer. 251. *W. taiog.* *Arm. tiek.* *Ir. tigheasach.* *Gael. tuathanach.*

TIOGOU, s. m. The rabble. *Corn. Voc. pobel tiogou*, vulgus. *Tiogou* is the pl. of *tiog*, id. qd. *W. taiog*, rude, rustic.

TIN, s. m. A fortified place, a castle. Another form of *din*, qd. v. Hence *Tintagel*, in Cornwall; and *Tinsylwy*, *Tindaethwy*, in Wales.

TIR, s. m. Land, earth, soil, ground. *Corn. Voc. terra.* *Pl. tiryow, terros.* *Mychtern ôf war wlās ha tŷr, yn henna y fŷf genys*, king I am over land and earth, in that I was born. *P.C.* 2020. *Pepenag vo a'n barth wŷr, a cleufyth ow voys yn tŷr*, whoever is of the true side, will hear my voice on earth. *P.C.* 2026. *Nēp yw arluth tŷr ha mōr*, who is Lord of earth and sea. *P.C.* 2422. *Yn tressé dŷdh dybarth gwrāf yntre an mōr ha'n tŷryow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands. *O.M.* 26. *Tir devrac*, watery ground, a fen. *Llwyd*, 112. (See *Terros*.) *W. tir.* *Arm. tir, ter.* *Ir. tir.* *Gael. tir.* *Manx, cheer.* *Lat. terra.*

TIRA, v. a. To land, to come to land, to come ashore. Written by *Pryce*, *teera*. *W. tirio*.

TIRETH, s. m. Land, earth, country. *Ha mar ny wrer y wythé, y dhyskyblon yn pryvé a'n lader yn mēs a'n beydh, hag a lever yn pŷp le y vōs dasvewys arté, ha gyllys dhe ken tyreth*, and if it is not guarded, his disciples privily will steal him out of the tomb, and will say in every place, that he is revived again, and gone to another country. *R.D.* 346. *Gallas ef dhe ken tyreth, ha ganso mŷr a eledh*, gone he is to another land, and with him many angels. *R.D.* 763. *Dhys ydh archaf, a dyreyth, gās Adam dhe'th egery*, I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. *O.M.* 381.

TIS, s. f. Folk, people. *Llwyd*, 63, 223. *Ow thīs*, my people. 249. Generally written in the Ordinalia, *tūs*, qd. v.

TIST, s. m. A witness. *Corn. Voc. testis.* Written in the Ordinalia, *test*, qd. v. *W. tŷst*, † *test.* *Arm. test.*

Ir. test. *Gael. teist.* *Lat. testis.*

TISTUNI, s. m. A witnessing, testimony. *Corn. Voc. testimonium.* Written also *testyny*, qd. v. *W. tystiol-aeth*; *testun*, a theme. *Arm. testeni.* *Ir. teastughadh*, † *testas*, † *testemin*, † *testimin.* *Gael. teisteanas, teisteas.*

TITHE, pron. s. Thou also. *Llwyd*, 244. *W. tithau*, † *titheu.* *Ir. tusa*, † *tussu.* *Gael. tusa.* *Manx, uss.* *Lat. tute.*

TITHIA, v. a. To hiss. *Dho tithia.* *Llwyd*, 150. *W. chwithrwd.*

TIWLDER, s. m. Darkness, obscurity. *Llwyd*, 240. *Id. qd. tewlder*, qd. v.

TIWULGOU, s. m. Darkness. *Corn. Voc. tenebre.* Written in the Ordinalia *tewolgow*, qd. v.

TIWY, v. a. To kindle, to light. *Pryce*. Written also *tewy*, qd. v.

TO, s. m. The covering of a house, a roof, a thatch. *Corn. Voc. tectum.* Hence *ty*, to roof, qd. v. *W. to.* *Arm. to.* *Ir. tuighe.* *Gael. tugh, tubh.* *Manx, thoo.*

TO, v. a. He would come. *Dhodho bŷs pan danvonas Crist, y to dhe Galylé*, until when Christ sent to him, that he would come to Galilee. *M.C.* 87. *Ha'n tebel él, hager bréf, yn y holon a worré war y mester venions créf y to, Ihesus mar ladhé*, and the evil angel, ugly reptile, put into her heart that strong vengeance would come on her lord, if he slew Jesus. *M.C.* 122. A mutation of *do*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *dōs*, qd. v.

TO, v. a. He will swear. 3 pers. s. fut. of *toy*, qd. v.

TOCCO, v. a. He may bring. *Saw gweytyens pŷp may tokco ganso lorch, py cledhé da*, but let every one take care that he bring with him a staff, or a good sword. *P.C.* 943. A mutation of *docco*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *doga*, qd. v.

TODN, s. f. A lay. † *Aras an kenza an todn*, plough first the lay. *Pryce*. A corrupted form of *ton*, qd. v.

TOEN, v. a. To bear, or carry. *Rāg yma ef deffry, ow toen ol agan maystry*, for he is truly bearing all our power. *P.C.* 3077. A mutation of *doen*, qd. v.

TOF, v. n. I shall come. *Rāk bōs ow arluth mar clāf, A Dhew, ple tōf, na ple ydh āf, ny won ple toulaf ow paw*, because of my lord being so ill, O God, where I shall come or where I shall go, I know not where I shall cast my foot. *R.D.* 1665. A mutation of *dōf*, qd. v.

TOF, v. a. I will swear. 1 pers. s. fut. of *toy*, qd. v.

TOIM, adj. Hot, warm. *Corn. Voc. calidam.* *W. tŷym.* *Arm. tuemm, tomm.* *Ir. timeach.*

TOIMDER, s. m. Heat, warmth. *Pryce*. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *tumder*, and in the Ordinalia *tomder*, qd. v. *W. twymder.* *Arm. tomder*, † *tuimder.*

TOLCORN, s. m. A flute or fife. *Corn. Voc. linthuus* (for *lituus*). *Lit.* a horn with holes, being comp. of *toll* and *corn*, a horn. *W. tolgorn.*

TOLL, s. m. A hole, a perforation. *Pl. tell*, qd. v. *Hag ynno fest luhās toll gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, and in it very many holes were bored by the thorns. *M.C.* 133. *Worth an lēs y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kēn*, according to the width they bored two holes in the cross without pity. *M.C.* 178. *Yn dōr my a vyn palas tol, may fo ynno cudhys*, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. *O.M.* 865. *Yn nēp tol fŷen dhe'n fo alemma*, into some hole let us flee away hence. *R.D.* 134. *W. twll.* *Arm. toull.* *Ir. toll.* *Gael. toll.* *Manx, towl.* *Sansc. talla.*

- TOLLA**, v. a. To deceive, to delude. Written also *tollé*. Part. *tollys*. *Râg ty dhe gola werty ha tollé dhe bryes lén*, because thou hast hearkened to her, and deceived thy faithful spouse. O.M. 294. *Prâg y tolsté sy hep kên*, worth hy thempté dhe dyrry an frût erbyn ow dyffen, why didst thou deceive her pitilessly, by tempting her to pluck the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 302. *Hy a dhesefsé scorné gans an epscop, ha'y dolle dhe wordhyé dewow nowydh*, she would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2731. *Gans gloteny ef pan welas cam na yllly y dolla*, when he saw with gluttony that he could not a whit deceive him. M.C. 13. *Gorthyp vy na vÿf tollys*, answer thou me, that I be not deceived. P.C. 2008. Written also *tullé*, qd. v.
- TOLLEC**, adj. Full of holes, perforated, hollow. *Llwyd*, 47. W. *tyllog*. Arm. *toullec*. Ir. *tolltach*. Gael. *tollach*.
- TOLLOR**, s. m. A receiver of toll. Corn. Voc. *theolenarius*. W. *tollwr*, from *toll*, a toll. Arm. *tell*. Gr. *τέλος*. Germ. *zoll*. Eng. *toll*.
- TOLLY**, v. a. To make a hole, to perforate. *Worth an lés y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kên*, according to the width they bored holes in the cross without pity. M.C. 178. *Me a teyl tol râg an nÿl, nÿnsus guás a west dhe Heyl a'n tollo guel*, I will bore a hole for the one; there is not a fellow west of Hayle, (that) can bore better. P.C. 2745. *Tolla*, bore thou. *Llwyd*, 248. The other tenses are inflected from the other form *telly*, qd. v.
- TOM**, adj. Hot, warm. *Llwyd*, 18. Another form of *toim*, qd. v.
- TOMALS**, s. m. Quantity, much of anything. *Llwyd*, 134. W. *talm*. Ir. *tamal*. Manx, *tammylt*.
- TOMDER**, s. m. Heat, warmth. *Mâb Du o kymmys grevijs, râg tomder ef a wesé dour ha goys yn kemeskis*, the Son of God was so much grieved; from heat he sweated water and blood mingled. M.C. 58. *Bewa ydhesaf pûb ear yn tomder ha yender rew, nôs ha dÿdh*, I do live continually in heat and cold of frost, night and day. C.W. 120. *Yn pÿt-ma y wrêth trega genaf ve a barth a wollas, hag a losky yn tomder lân*, in this pit thou shalt dwell with me on the lower side, and shalt burn in heat of fire. C.W. 124. Another form of *toimder*, qd. v.
- TOMMA**, v. a. To make warm, to warm. Part. *tommys*. *Tommans onan dour war lân, râg wogé soper my a woulch ol agas trÿs*, let one warm water on the fire, for after supper I will wash all your feet. P.C. 833. *Arluth, yma dour tommys lour, may hallons bôs golhys aga trÿs yn kettep pol*, Lord, there is water warmed enough, that may be washed their feet every one. P.C. 839. W. *twymo, twymno*. Arm. *tomma*. Ir. *teugham*.
- TON**, s. f. A wave. *Otté an corf casadow ow tós y ban; me a lever dheuch yn scon, tynnyn ef yn ban war ton*, see the hateful carcase coming up; I tell you forthwith let us draw him up on the wave. R.D. 2281. W. *ton*, pl. *tonnau*, †*tonnou*, in Juvencus Glosses. Arm. *ton*. Ir. *tonn*. Gael. *tonn*. Manx, *tonn*.
- TON**, s. f. Unploughed land, a meadow, a lay. *Cresseuch, coullenweuch an beys avel kyns, ketep máp pron; râg may fewch why sostoneys euch dhe wonys guel ha ton*, increase ye, fill the world as before, every son of the breast; that ye may be sustained, go to till the field and lay. O.M. 1164. W. *ton*.
- TON**, v. a. To bear, or carry. *Pûp gwedhen tefyns a'y*

sáf, ow tôn hy frût, ha'y delyow, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 30. *Fystyn duwhans, gueres vy ow tôn a plos casadow*, hasten thou quickly, help me bringing the foul villain. O.M. 892. A mutation of *dôn*, qd. v.

TONEC, s. m. A flock, a drove, a herd. *Llwyd*, 64. *Gans henna y a drylyas, confortis ha lowenek, hag éth tús Crist râg whelas, hag a's cafos morethek; y lavarsons ol en cás; ydh ethons yn un tonek bÿs yn Galylé dh'y whelas, ha dhe gows worth Ihesus wêk*, with that they turned, comforted and joyous, and went to seek the people of Christ, and found them mournful; they told all the case; they went in one flock to Galilee to seek him, and to speak to Jesus sweet. M.C. 257.

TONNEL, s. f. A cask. Corn. Voc. *dolium*. W. *tunell*. Arm. *tonel*. Ir. *tonna*. Gael. *tunna*. Manx, *tunney*. Fr. *tonneau*. M.H.G. *tonne*. Eng. *tun*.

TONS, v. n. They shall come. A mutation of *dóns*, qd. v.

TOON, v. a. To bear, or carry. *Nÿns yw marth cûth ken y'm bo, ow toon an pren a dhe dro*, it is no wonder if I have sorrow, carrying the tree about. O.M. 2820. Another form of *toen*, or *tôn*, qd. v.

TOOTH, s. m. Haste. *Pryce*. *Tooth-da*, immediately. Written also *tôth*, qd. v.

TOP, s. m. A top, summit, height. *Me a wêl goodly wedhan, ha'y thop pûr uchel yn ban bes yn nêf ma ow tevy*, I see a goodly tree, and its top very high, aloft, even to heaven it is growing. C.W. 132. *Yn top an wedhan dék ydh esa un mayteth whêk*, on the top of the fair tree, there was a sweet virgin. C.W. 138. W. *top*. Ir. *top*. Gael. *top*.

TOR, s. f. A prominence; a bulge, a belly, the womb; the swell of mountain, a mountain. Corn. Voc. *venter*. Pl. *torrow*. *Tormentours, an kêth guas-ma gans skorgys ha whypys da gwrêch y cronkyé tor ha keyn*, executioners, this same fellow, with good scourges and whips do ye smite him, belly and back. P.C. 2057. *Govy vÿth pan vêf genys, a dor ow mam denythys*, woe is me when I ever was born, out of my mother's womb brought. O.M. 1754. *Côsk war dhe tor, ha powes*, sleep on thy belly, and rest. O.M. 2070. *Râk y tue dydhyow, may fenyg-ouch an torrow, nas tevé vythqueth flehes*, for the days will come that ye will bless the wombs that never bare children. P.C. 2646. *Tor an dorn*, the palm of the hand. *Llwyd*, 111. *Tor brás*, big bellied. 171. *Torr* remains as the name of many hills in Cornwall. *Torr Point*, in Anthony. *Rough-torr* is the name of a place in St. Breward; and *Helmintor*, the moory stony hill, in Lanlivery. W. *tor*. Arm. *tôr*, *teûr*. Ir. *tarr*. Gael. *torr*.

TORCH, s. m. A hog. Corn. Voc. *magalis*. W. *turch*. Arm. *tourch*. Ir. *torc*. Gael. *torc*.

TORCHAN, s. f. A torch. *Llwyd*, 69.

TORMA, s. m. This time. *A wylsta ken yn torma ys del egé agensow*, seest thou else at this time, than as it was just now? O.M. 795. *Yn guráf ytho scon yn torma*, I will do it now immediately at this time. O.M. 1275. Comp. of *torm*, id. qd. *têrmen*, qd. *y*, and *ma*, here.

TORN, s. m. A turn, a winding. *Saw nÿns o torn da danvon guesyon a'n pâr-ma gans arrow dhum kemeres*, but it was not a good turn to send fellows of this sort

- with arms to take me. P.C. 1298. *Lyes torn da yn bŷs-ma re wrúk dhe vohosugyon*, many a good turn in this world he has done to the poor. P.C. 3107. *Reys yw dhe onan golyas; war y torn pŷp y dhyffras y gowyth, pyw a dhalleth*, need is that one should watch; in his turn every one protecting his comrade, who will begin? R.D. 409. *Torn an vor*, the turning of the way, is the name of a place in St. Agnes. W. *turn, turn*. Ir. *turna*. Gael. *tŭrn*. Sansc. *tŭrni*, velocity.
- TORN, s. m. A hand. *A'n lŷst kymmer dhedhy yn ban, y'th torn hep gŷr sens dhe honan*, take it up by the tail, in thy hand, without a word, hold it thyself. O.M. 1455. A mutation of *dorn*, qd. v.
- TORNEWAN, s. m. A side. *Llwyd*, 82. † *Tornewan an awan*, the side of a river. 141. A late corruption of *teneven*, qd. v.
- TORRY, v. a. To break, to bear, to break off. *Torr-e yn ow feryl vy*, break it off at my risk. O.M. 197. *Ef a wrúk ow husullyc frŷt annedhy may torren*, he did advise me that I should gather fruit from it. O.M. 218. *My ny dorraf bŷs vycken an acord*, I will never break the agreement. O.M. 1239. *Mars ellen hep cous orty, hy holon hy a torsé*, if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2174. *Fŷs ny torras, na war dharas ny dhue dhynny*, he broke not a wall, nor through door will he come to us. R.D. 329. *An prysners galsons yn wŷdh, ny torsans chy*, the prisoners are gone also, they broke not the house. R.D. 662. *Terry and tyrry* are also other forms, qd. v. W. *torri*. Arm. *terri*.
- TORROG, adj. Bigbellied, frequent. *Pryce*. W. *torrog*. Arm. *torrec*. Ir. *torrach*. Gael. *torrach*. Manx, *tor-rach*.
- TORTH, s. f. A loaf. *Yssedheuch a termyn ver, a dhyra-geuch me a ter torth a vara*, sit ye for a short time, before you I will break a loaf of bread. R.D. 1314. *An Arluth Ihesu guella, a dhyragon torth vara ef a torras*, the Lord Jesus, the best, before us a loaf of bread he broke. R.D. 1490. W. *torth*. Arm. *tors*. Ir. *tort*. Gael. *tort*. Med. Lat. *torta*. Fr. *tourte*. Eng. *tart*.
- TOS, v. n. To come. *Ot an justys ow tŷs dhyn*, see the magistrate coming to us. P.C. 370. *An luef a'm grŷk me a wŷl, ha'y odor whekké ys mŷl ow tŷs warnaf*, the hand (that) made me I see, and his odour sweeter than honey coming upon me. R.D. 145. A mutation of *dŷs*, qd. v.
- TOS, v. a. He swore. *Y'n nachen ef a'm guarnyas; rŷk henna me a sorras, hag a tŷs na wrŷn neffrŷ*, he warned me that I should deny him; for that I was angry, and swore that I never would. P.C. 1422. A contracted form of *toys*, preterite of *toy*, qd. v.
- TOT, adj. Extended. Corn. Voc. *mor tot*, oceanus. W. *tawd*.
- TOTTA, adv. Immediately. *Me a vyn alemma mŷs dhom gwrŷk ha'm flehes totta*, I will go hence to my wife and children immediately. O.M. 1036. A contracted form of *tŷth da*.
- TOTH, s. m. Haste, despatch. *Hy cemeris me a wra ugy dhe'n gorhyl tŷth brŷs*, I will take her inside the ark with great speed. O.M. 1124. *Peder, cowyth, dŷn tŷth da, agan nygys gurŷn bysy*, Peter, companion, let us come quickly, our errand let us do diligently. P.C. 643. *Peder, me a wŷl un dŷn ow tŷn pycher dour, tŷth men dŷn war y lerch*, Peter, I see a man carrying a pitcher of water, very hastily let us come after him. P.C. 662. Written also *touth*, and *toyth*. *Me a vyn y dhŷn dhe drŷ, ha fystynŷ gans touth brŷs*, I will carry it home, and hasten with great speed. P.C. 660. *Ow dyskyblyon, pyseuch toyth da, ol kes colon*, my disciples, pray ye forthwith, all with one heart. P.C. 2. W. *tŷth*.
- TOUL, s. m. A throw, a cast, purpose, design. *Ha whŷth an Ioul a dewlys towll ken maner mar callŷ dre nŷb fordh a govaytis guthyll dh'y gowsys trylŷ*, and yet the Devil cast a plan otherwise if he could through some way of covetousness cause his speech to turn. M.C. 15. *Ol y doul ef o tewlys ganŷo yn nŷf rŷg tregŷ*, all his plan was formed to dwell with him in heaven. M.C. 214. *Na hedhyn, rŷg yma war agan toul knoukyŷ fast bŷs may feyn squeyth*, we will not stop, for it is on our design to strike hard until we be weary. O.M. 2698. *Henna me a wra, rŷk ny won yn beys guel toul dhyn dhe wruthyl dhe'n kaugeon*, that I will do, for I know not in the world a better trick for us to do to the dirty fellow. P.C. 2920. W. *tavl*.
- TOUL, s. m. Deceit, fraud, guile. *Hep toul pŷr wŷr me a grŷs, dredhos y fydhyn sylwys*, without deceit very truly I believe, through thee that we shall be saved. P.C. 286. Written also *teul*, and *tull*, qd. v.
- TOUL, s. m. A hole. *Pendra wrŷf, orth en ioul mar ny gaffaf toul war nŷp cor*, what shall I do, for the devil if I shall not find a hole in some place. R.D. 2131. Another form of *tol*, qd. v.
- TOULA, v. a. To throw, or cast. 2 pers. s. imp. *toul*. Part. *toulys*. *Toul an grous dhe'n dŷr dhe wrowedhŷ*, throw thou the cross to the ground to lie. P.C. 2661. *Rum fay, lemmyn a'n caffŷn, er an ascal, y'n toulsen yn creys an tŷn*, by my faith, now should I get him, by the wing, I would throw him into the midst of the fire. R.D. 290. *Ple tŷf, na ple ydh ŷf, ny won ple toulaf ow paw*, where I shall come, or where I shall go, I know not where I shall cast my foot. R.D. 1665. *Aban ŷv dhe dhrŷk toulys*, since I am to evil thrown. C.W. 68. *Llwyd*, 66, *dho towla*; 62, *dho towla e mŷs*, to pour out. Another form of *tewlel*, qd. v. W. *tavlu*.
- TOUR, s. m. A tower, fort, palace. *Llwyd*, 168. *Lemyn pŷp dyyskynnes, saw kyns ys yn tour mones leverŷuch dhym*, now let every one alight, but before going to the palace speak ye to me. O.M. 2030. *Rŷf dhys ow thour, hel ha chammbour; vedhaf dhe wour*, I will give to thee my palace, hall and chamber; I will be thy husband. O.M. 2110. *Salmon, lemen ke y'th tour*, Salmon, now go into thy palace. O.M. 2389. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *tur*. W. *tŷr*. Arm. *tour*. Ir. *tor*, *tur*. Gael. *tŷr*. Manx, *toor*. Lat. *turris*. Fr. *tour*. Eng. *tower*.
- TOVYS, part. Grown. *Dew vŷb y ma dhym genys, ha tovys ydhyns dhe denes*, I have two sons born, and grown they are to manhood. C.W. 78. Another form of *tevys*, part. pass. of *teva*, qd. v.
- TOWAN, s. m. A sandy shore-bank, a strand. Preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, from their position; and in Wales, as *Towyn*, in Merionethshire, and *Towyn*, opposite Aberconwy. W. *tywyn*. Arm. *teven*, *tŷn*.
- TOWN, adj. Deep. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty*

- del wodhyé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85. A mutation of *down*, qd. v.
- TOWN, v. a. To bear. *Ow holon yntre mýll darn marth yw gené na swardhy, pan welaff ow mab mar wan, ow town kemys velyny*, it is a wonder with me that my heart does not break into a thousand pieces, when I see my son so weak, suffering so much villainy. M.C. 166. A mutation of *down*, another form of *doyn*, or *dón*, qd. v.
- TOWTH, s. m. Haste, dispatch. *Ow kannas whék, dhe'n beys towth, lowenna tekca gothfy*, my sweet messenger, to the world quick, the fairest joy thou knowest. P.C. 1041. Another form of *tóth*, qd. v.
- TOY, v. a. To swear, to take an oath, to adjure. 1 pers. s. fut. *tóf*; 3 pers. s. fut. *to*, and *te*, qd. v. *Re Vahun, y tóf yn wédh, mars yw e lyddrys a'n bédh, why a's býdh ages ancow*, by Mahound I swear also, if he is stolen from the grave, ye shall have your death. R.D. 610. *Oll dha lyvyr nyn dâl cáth, me a'n to, war ow ena*, all thy labour is not worth a cat, I swear it, on my soul. C.W. 168. *Neffra ny výdh dewedhys, me a'n to, war ow honssyans*, it will never be finished, I swear it, on my conscience. C.W. 174. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé*, he swore immediately as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85. This verb is also written *tyé*, from the subs. *ty*, qd. v., and in later Cornish *tiah*. W. *tyngu*. Arm. *toui*. † *A huy a toehe*, would ye swear? † *A te touhe*, wouldst thou swear? *Buhez Nonn*. 160.
- TRA, s. f. A thing. Pl. *traow*. *En Tás a nêf y'm gyl-wyr, formyer púp tra a výdh gwrýs*, the Father of Heaven I am called, the Creator of every thing that is made. O.M. 2. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhané*, one thing I know, if thou knewest it, would amuse thee. O.M. 151. *Kynyver dén us yn wlás, na tra yn býs ow pewé*, as many men as there are in the land, or thing in the world living. O.M. 1030. *Marow yw púp tra esé spyrys a vewnans ynno*, dead is every thing (that) there was the spirit of life in it. O.M. 1089. *Bydhaf bysy war an dra*, I shall be diligent on the matter. P.C. 1932. *Pa'n dra a woventé se*, what thou wouldst ask. M.C. 80. *Herodes a wovynnys orth Ihesus Crist leas tra, ha trevyth ny worthebys*, Herod asked of Jesus Christ many things, and he answered nothing. M.C. 111. A late plural was *trehys*. *Te nyn wra dhys honan havalder trehys výth*, thou shalt not make to thyself the likeness of any things. *Pryce*. W. *tra*. Arm. *tra*. TRA, conj. As, like as, even as; so that. *Llwyd*, 178, 248. Written also *tre*, *dre*, *tro*, and *try*. W. *tra*. Arm. *tra*. Ir. *trath*. Gael. *trath*.
- TRA, prep. Beyond, over. *Tra môr*, beyond the sea. *Pryce*. Written *tre* in composition. W. *tra*. Arm. *tre*. Gael. *thar*. Lat. *trans*.
- TRAHA, prep. Towards. *Traha'n dôr*, towards the ground; *traha'n darras*, towards the door. *Pryce*. A late form of *troha*, qd. v.
- TRAHES, s. m. A cutter. Pl. *trahesi mein*, stone-cutters. *Llwyd*. 242. More correctly *trehes*, qd. v.
- TRAILIA, v. a. To turn. † *Ol dha splendar ha'th tectar, y trayl skon dheis dha hacter ha mēr utheck byllen*, all thy splendour and beauty, shall be turned immediately to deformity, and most ugly foulness. C.W. 22. † *Dên côth o e, ha quadn, a trailia an bér*, an old man he was, and weak, turning the spit. *Llwyd*, 252. † *Ha trailias y gein dha an toul*, and he turned his back to the hole. *Ibid*. † *Dho trailia a dhelhar*, to turn back. 140. A later form of *treylé*, qd. v.
- TRAITH, s. m. The sandy beach of the sea, sands. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *trait*, *harena*. Written later *treath*, which is preserved in the local name *Treath*, in Menackan. *Tywardreath*, the house on the sands. *Pentraeth*, the head of the sands. W. *traeth*. Arm. *traez*, † *treiz*. Ir. *traigh*, *tracht*. Gael. *traigh*. Manx, *traih*. Cf. Lat. *tractus*, *tractus*.
- TRANC, s. m. A space of time, time. *Ol ny a pýs, yowynk ha hén, war Dhu púp prýs, mercy gan kén, may fén guythys rák an bylen, hag ol sylwys, trank hep gorfén*, all we pray young and old, to God always, mercy with pity, that we may be preserved from the evil one, and all saved, time without end. P.C. 42. *Me a's kymmer yn lowen, hag a gúl trank hep worfen dhys y guerthé, dhe ancedhyas Crystenyon*, I will take it gladly, and will time without end sell it to thee to bury Christians. P.C. 1562. W. *tranc*.
- TRAVYTH, s. m. Any thing. (*Tra—býth*.) *Dhynny ny travyth ny gréf, aban yw y vódh ef y lesky hep fallad-ow*, to us not any thing is grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 482. *Awos travyth ny wrussen venytha dhe guhudhas*, because of any thing I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 163. *Travyth ny wrêth gorthyby erbyn dustenyow lél*, thou answerest nothing against trusty witnesses. P.C. 1317.
- TRAWARAN, s. m. Dispute, dissension. † *An bara dzhei a dhabraz, ha na ve idn frôth, na mikan, na trawaran nôr vez*, the bread they ate, and there was not any anger, nor strife, nor dispute henceforth. *Llwyd*, 253. Comp. of *tra*, a thing, *war*, upon, and *ran*, a division.
- TRAWETHAC, adj. Doleful, mournful. *Llwyd*, 81, who also writes it *trawedhak*, 92, 116. From *traweth*, id. qd. *trueth*, qd. v.
- TRAWYTHES, adj. Rare, scarce. *Llwyd*, 136.
- TRE, s. f. A dwelling place, a homestead, a home, a town. *Leveruech dhym, cowethé, pyw henna a dhue dhe'n tré, war keyn asen hag ebel, ow môs war tu a'n temple*, tell me, companions, who is that (that) is coming to the town on the back of an ass and foal, going towards the temple? P.C. 320. *Ef yw an brofus Ihesu, divithys a Nazaré, tré a wlasor Galilé*, he is the prophet Jesus, come from Nazareth, a town of the kingdom of Galilee. P.C. 329. *Hemma yw tewolgow brás, fatel ény war tu tré*, this is great darkness, how shall we go towards home? P.C. 2997. *Hydhew a tryckes yn tré, dhyragos ty a'n guelsé byw yn point da*, to-day, if thou hadst staid at home, before thee thou wouldst have seen him alive, in good condition. R.D. 1381. *Arluth, ny á dhy wharré, rák ny yllyn yn nép tré trygé dres nós*, Lord, we will go to it directly, for we cannot in any town stay over night. R.D. 2404. *Tré, dré*, at home, *adré*, homewards. *Llwyd*, 248. Homewards is expressed by *tua thré*, in South Wales, and *adré*, or *adrev*, in North Wales. *Tré* is an abbreviated form of *trév*, qd. v.
- TRE, a particle used in composition. Over. It is the same as W. *tra*. and answers to the Latin *trans*. *Tremenés*, to pass over. (Lat. *transire*.) *Trenija*, to fly over, (Lat. *transvolo*.) *Tremor*, foreign. (Lat. *transmarinus*.) *Llwyd*, 250. See *Tra*.

TRE, prep. Between. *Llwyd*, 249. A late abbreviated form of *yntré*, qd. v.

TREATH, s. m. The sandy beach of the sea, sands. † *Na dâl dén gwil treven war an dreath*, a man ought not to make houses on the sand. *Pryce*. Another form of *traith*, qd. v.

TREBATH, s. m. That which has three feet, a tripod, a trivet, a three-footed stool; a brand-iron, a brandice. *Llwyd*, 19, 166. The late form of *tribedh*, qd. v.

TREBE, conj. Until, as far as, till when. *Pryce*. *Llwyd*, 249.

TREBYTCHYA, v. a. To tumble, to stumble, to trip. *Pryce*. *Whath pŵr browt trebytchya*, yet very proud falling. C.W. 20. *Ow carma yma an bêst, me a'n gwêl ow trebytchya*, the beast is crying, I see it tumbling. C.W. 114. From the French *trebucher*.

TRECH, s. m. A stem, the trunk of a tree. Corn. Voc. *truncus*. Arm. *treûjen*.

TRECHY, v. a. To cut, to make an incision, to break off. 3 pers. s. fut. *trêch*. Part. pass. *trechys*. *Ny a'n trêch, del levereth*, we will cut it, as thou sayest. O.M. 2533. *Cowethé, gueresouch; ow scoforn trechys myrouch quyt dhe vês dhyworth ow pen*, companions, help ye; see my ear cut quite from off my head. P.C. 1144. *Otté genef vy bony, me a'n trêch wharré gynsy*, behold I have an axe, I will cut it soon with it. P.C. 2565. Another form of *trochy*, qd. v.

TREDDEN, s. m. Three men. *Ha'n Edhewon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mên; leden o, ha poys, ha brás, moy agis gavel treden*, and the Jews put above Jesus Christ a stone; broad it was, and heavy, and large, more than the hold of three men. M.C. 237. Comp. of *tre* for *tri*, three, and *dên*, a man. W. *tridyn*.

TREDNA, s. m. Thunder. *Llwyd*, 164. A late form of *trenna*, qd. v.

TREDZHA, adj. Third. *Llwyd*, 162. A late corruption of *tressa*, qd. v.

TREDHEC, card. num. Thirteen. *Llwyd*, 166. (*Tri-déc.*) W. *tri-ar-dhec*. Arm. *trizék*. Ir. *trideag*. Gael. *tri-deug*. Manx, *three-jeig*. Lat. *tredecim*.

TREFFIA, v. a. To spit. *Dho treffia*, *Llwyd*, 154. A late form of *trewé*, qd. v.

TREGA, v. a. To dwell, to inhabit, to abide, to stay, to tarry. Written also *tregé*. Part. *tregys*. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drehevel dhym gŵyl, ynno jammes rág tregé*, I will make a village, and build for me a mansion, in it ever to dwell. O.M. 1711. *Ha tregouch dh'y ordenanns ef*, and abide ye in his ordinance. O.M. 1893. *Ny allaf pella trega*, I cannot longer stay. O.M. 2190. *Try hag onan ow trega yn un dewsys*, three and one dwelling in one Godhead. O.M. 2665. *Reson prág y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêff y vonas tregys*, the reason why he was redeemed is that Jesus Christ ordained in heaven that he should dwell. M.C. 7. *Mar ny'th wolhaff dre ow grás, yn nêf ny vedhyth tregys*, if I wash thee not by my grace, in heaven thou shalt not dwell. M.C. 46. *An scherewes a dregas yn yffarn yn tormont créff*, the evil ones dwelt in hell in strong torment. M.C. 213. *Tregans an chorle nêb yma*, let the churl remain where he is. C.W. 150. Written also *triga*, qd. v.

TREGE, adj. Third. *Meneuch fest y wrúk bostyé, an tregé deydh dasvewé kyn fe ledhys mar garow*, very often he did boast, to revive on the third day, though he were

killed so cruelly. R.D. 339. *Ow arluth yn bédh gallas, hydheuw yw an tregé deydh*, my Lord went into the tomb, to-day is the third day. R.D. 681. *En tregé deydh yw hydheuw*, the third day is to-day. R.D. 691. A corrupted form, with *g* soft, of *tressé*, qd. v.

TREGER, s. m. A dweller, an inhabitant. Pl. *tregerion*. *Pryce*. W. *trigwr*.

TREGERETH, s. m. Compassion, pity, mercy, love. *Rág dhym yma govenek, cafes dhe geus tregereth*, for I have a request, to obtain thy speech of love. O.M. 454. *An oyl a versy o dydhywys dhymmo vy gans an Tás, a'y dregereh, pan vêf chacys gans an êl*, the oil of mercy was promised to me by the Father, of his pity when I was driven by the angel. O.M. 705. *Arluth, warnas tregereth; goef a ra dhe serry*, Lord, on thee (be) love; woe is he (that) doth anger thee. O.M. 1015. *Luen tregereth me a pŵs*, abundant mercy I pray. R.D. 1148. W. *trugaredh*; from *trugar*, compassionate; comp. of *tru*, wretched, and *caru*, to love. Arm. *trugarez*. Ir. † *trocaire*. Gael. *trocair*. Manx, *trocairys*.

TREGVA, s. f. A dwelling place, habitation. *Ena Crist a dhelyffras a breson Adam hag Evef, suel a wressa bôdh y dás, ma'n geffo tregva yn nêf*, there Christ delivered Adam and Eve from prison, (and) whoso would do his Father's will, that he might have a dwelling-place in heaven. M.C. 213. Written also *trigva*, qd. v.

TREHE, conj. Until that. *Llwyd*, 178.

TREHES, s. m. A cutter, a tailor. Pl. *trehesi*. *Ke gorhemmy'n dhe'n cyté may tefions omma wharé, war beyn aga bôs dyswrys, masons ha karpentoryon, trehesy meyn, tyorryon, an temple may fe coul wreys*, go thou, command the city, that there come here soon, on pain of their being destroyed, masons and carpenters, stonecutters, tilers, that the temple may be fully built. O.M. 2411. † *Pendra veddo why geil rág lednow rág as flô?—E seera vêdh trehes, sarra whég*, what will you do for whittles for your child?—His father shall be a tailor, sweet sir. *Pryce*.

TREHEVEL, v. a. To raise up. *Hag yn triddydh dyowgel ef a wra y trehevel, kyn fe terrys, ol a'y le*, and in three days certainly he will build it, though it be broken all from its place. P.C. 353. A mutation of *drehevel*, qd. v.

TREHEVYS, part. Raised up. *Hy a wolas kymmys gans mar vêr nerth ha galloys, a'n fynten may trehevys ran yn ban du droka loys*, she wept so much, with so great strength and power, that from the fountain a part was raised upwards, worst pang. M.C. 224. A mutation of *drehevys*, part. pass. of *drehevel*, qd. v.

TREHY, v. a. To cut. Part. *trehys*. *Assoma squyth prynnyer derow ow trehy*, I am weary, cutting oak sticks. O.M. 1010. *Me a vyn trehy tennow*, I will cut beams. O.M. 2445. *Euch dh'y drehy, hep lettyé*, go ye to cut it, without delaying. O.M. 2505. *Rák an pren yw trehys da, ny alsé vŷth bones guel*, for the tree is well cut, it could never have been better. P.C. 2569. A softened form of *trechy*, qd. v.

TREI, card. num. Three. *Trei cans*, three hundred. *Trei igans*, sixty. *Trei igans ha dég*, seventy. *Llwyd's* orthography of *tri*, qd. v. 149, 244.

TREIN, s. m. A nose. Corn. Voc. *nasus*. In late Cornish the form was *trôn*. W. *trwyn*, † *trein*, (Taliesin; see *Llwyd*, 230.) Ir. *sron*, an *tron*. Gael. *sron*, *sroin*. Manx, *stroin*. Gr. *ρῖν*.

- TREIS, s. m. Feet. *Llwyd*, 250. Written also *treys*, qd. v.
- TRELEBBA, conj. Even to. ‡ *Râg 'dhové an Arluth de Dew ew Dew a syr, a dry pehasow an tasow war an flehas trelebba an tridga ha padgwerra henath*, for I am the Lord thy God, (that) is a jealous God, and will bring the sins of the fathers upon the children even to the third and fourth generation. *Pryce*.
- TREMENE, v. n. To pass, to pass over, to die. Part. *tremenys, tremenes*. 3 pers. s. fut. *tremyn*. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes nêp dew-cans a vledhynnow*, now there are gone by some two hundred years. O.M. 656. *Pan fo tryddydh tremenys, ty a dhascor dhe enef*, when three days are passed, thou shalt give up thy soul. O.M. 845. *Ha gans myyn gureuch hy knoukyé, er-na wrello tremené*, and with stones beat ye her, until she die. O.M. 2695. *Vjth ny yllyn tremené an môr-ma*, we shall never be able to pass over this sea. O.M. 1648. *Dresof ef a tremenas*, over me he passed. R.D. 525. *Mâb Dew a tremyn a'n beys*, the Son of God shall pass from the world. P.C. 747. *Ol y beyn y'n tremensé ha trylys êns yn ioy brâs*, all his pain had passed him, and they were turned into great joy. M.C. 258. Arm. *tremeni*; part. *tremenet*. W. *tramwy*. Ir. *tairreimnim*.
- TREMENES, v. a. To traverse, to frequent a place much. *Llwyd*, 250. Comp. of *tre*, id. qd. *tra*, over, and *mones*, to go. W. *tramwy*. Lat. *trameo*.
- TREMOR, adj. Transmarine, foreign. *Llwyd*, 250. Comp. of *tre*, id. qd. *tra*, over, and *môr*, the sea. W. *tramor*.
- TREMYN, s. m. A passage. *Pryce*. Arm. *tremen*.
- TREMYN, s. m. Sight, look, aspect. *Benen, na gows muscogneth, râk an kêth dên-ma bythqueth nyn serveyes, war ow ené; na rum fay my ny'n guyllys may wodhsfen tremyn yn beys yntredho ha'y gowethé*, woman, do not talk folly, for this same man never did I serve, on my soul; nor by my faith have I seen him, that I should know the look in the world between him and his companions. P.C. 1287. W. *tremyn*.
- TRENC, adj. Sour. *Llwyd*, 5. W. *trwnc*. Arm. *trenk*.
- TRENGES, s. f. Trinity. *Mêr wordhyans dhê'n Drenges, Tâs, ow grownntya dhymo sylwans, wosé henna, ken 'dhew pell*, much worship to the Trinity, Father, in granting to me salvation hereafter, though it is long. C.W. 140. (See *Drenges*.) Written also *trengys*. *Râg henna gwrâf commena dhe leall Drengys ow ena*, therefore I do commend to the faithful Trinity my soul. C.W. 146. *An Drengys ês a wartha*, the Trinity (that) is above. C.W. 162. A later form of *trenses*, with *g* soft, as that is of *trindas*, qd. v.
- TRENNNA, v. n. To thunder. ‡ *Patl yzhi a cylywi ha trenna*, how it lightens and thunders. *Llwyd*, 248. Derived from *taran*, qd. v. W. *taranu*.
- TRENSA, adv. The day after to-morrow; two days hence. Written by *Llwyd*, 249, and *Pryce*, *trenzha*. W. *trenydh*.
- TRENSES, s. f. Trinity. In construction *drenses*, qd. v. Another form of *trindas*, qd. v.
- TRENYGE, v. a. To fly over. *Na nyl oges nag yn pel ny's guclaf ow trenygé; hy re gafes dyhogel dôr dysechys yn nêp le*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over; she has certainly found earth dried in some place. O.M. 1142. Comp. of *tre*, id. qd. *tra*, over, and *nygé*, id. qd. *nija*, to fly. Written by *Llwyd*, 250, *trenydzha*.

- TRES, adj. Adverse, cross, froward. *A na wylla ol mýns ês orth dhe vlamyé yn soweth, hag ow ry dhys boxow tres, betegyns te ny sconyth*, seest thou not all the multitude that is blaming thee unhappily, and giving thee froward blows? nevertheless thou dost not refuse. M.C. 120. W. *traws*, † *trus*.
- TRES, pron. prep. Between your. *Llwyd*, 244. A late abbreviated form of *yntre agas*.
- TRESHEYS, s. m. A foot-length, a foot in measure. *Dhê'n leyff arall pan dothyans worth an grows râg y fasté; y fylly moy ys tresheys, dhê'n tol guris hy na hedhé*, to the other hand when they came on the cross to fasten it; it wanted more than a foot-length, to the hole made that it would not reach. M.C. 180. Written also *troisheys*, qd. v.
- TRESSA, adj. Third. Written as commonly *tressé*. *Yn tressé dydh dybarth gwrâf yntre an môr ha'n tyryow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands. O.M. 25. *Ke wêth tressé treveth dhy, ha mýr gwel orth an wedhen*, go yet the third time to it, and look better at the tree. O.M. 799. *Onan yw an Tâs a nêff, arall Crist y un vaw eff, a vjdh a wyrchas genys, ha'n Sperry's Sans yw tressa*, one is the Father of heaven, another, Christ his one Son, (that) shall be born of a Virgin, and the Holy Ghost is the third. O.M. 2664. *Y leverys ef yn wêdh datherchy an tressa dédh y wre pûr wýr hep fyllel*, he said likewise, that he would rise the third day very truly without failing. R.D. 5. Written also *tryssé*, qd. v. W. *trydydh*, † *tritit*, † *trydé*. Arm. *tredé*. Ir. *treas*, † *trede*. Gael. *treas*, *triteamh*. Manx, *trass*. Gr. *τρίτος*. Sansc. *tritiya*. Ang. Sax. *thrida*, *thridde*.
- TREST, adj. Sad, sorrowful. *Na porth own vjth, na vêdh trest, râg me a vjdh genes prest orth dhe weres yn pûp le*, bear no fear ever, nor be sad, for I will be with thee, ready to help thee in every place. O.M. 1467. *Warlerch Cryst mar asos trest, lemmyn pûr lowenek fêst bôs ty a jl*, after Christ if thou art sad, now very joyful indeed thou mayest be. R.D. 1417. *Me a'th cusyl dysempys bjth na vy trest*, I advise thee immediately, never be sad. R.D. 2230. Another form of *trist*, qd. v.
- TRESTERS, s. m. Beams. *War tu dylarch daras yn ty a wra yw port hynwes; tresters dredho ty a pyn a drus rag na vo degees*, on the hinder part a door in thou shalt nail across, that it may not be shut. O.M. 963. The plural of *troster*, qd. v.
- TRETH, s. m. A sandy beach. See *Traith*.
- TRETHON, pron. prep. Between us. *Llwyd*, 244. A late abbreviated form of *yntrethon*, qd. v.
- TRETHYNS, pron. prep. Between them. *Llwyd*, 244. A late abbreviated form of *yntrethyns*, qd. v., which is another form of *yntrethé*, qd. v.
- TREV, s. f. A dwelling place, a homestead, a home, a town. Pl. *trevow, trevon, treven*. *Ow lays ha'w lavarow suel a vynna y clewas, yn le may 'th ên, yn trevow yn splan me a's derevas*, my laws and my words, whosoever would hear them; in the place that I was, in towns clearly I declared them. M.C. 79. *Mýr lowené ol an býs, cytes rych, trevow a brys, castilly brâs hag huhel*, see the joy of all the world, cities rich, towns of price, castles large and high. P.C. 132. In the singular the abbreviated form *tré* was generally used, qd. v. ‡ *Na dâl dên gwil treven war an treath*, a man ought not to

make houses on the sand. *Pryce*. Treven was used for the plural of *ty*, a house. *Llwyd*, 55. It is in frequent use in the names of places in Cornwall, Wales, and Brittany. C. *Tremain*, *Tregear*, *Trewen*, &c. W. *Trecastell*, *Trefynnon*, *Trewen*, &c. Arm. *Treger*. The Welsh also generally drops the final *v* before a consonant, in composition, though not always, *Trev-draeth*, *Trevlech*, being exceptions, but preserves it before a vowel, as *Trevonnen*, *Trevarclawdh*, &c. W. *trêv*, *trê*, + *treb*. Arm. *trev*, *tre*, + *treb*. Ir. *treabh*, + *treb*. Gael. *treubh*, (pronounced *trev*.) Lat. *tribus*. Germ. *thorp*.

TREVAS, s. m. Tillage. *Adam*, a *ol dhe drevas an deg-ves ran dhymmo gâs whêth in atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy tillage, leave the tenth part to me, still to remain waste. O.M. 425. Trevas is probably a plural form, the singular of which would agree with W. *treva*; as *treva o yd*, a thrave of corn. Eng. *thrive*.

TREVEDIC, s. m. One from a country village, a country man, a rustic. Corn. Voc. *rusticus*, *colonus*. *Trev-edic doer*, incola, lit. an inhabitant of the land. W. *trevedig*.

TREVETH, s. m. A time, or occasion. Written also *trefeth*. *Ke wêth tressê treveth dhy, ha mÿr gwel orth an wedhen*, go thou yet the third time to it, and look better at the tree. O.M. 799. *Y vôs êf re leverys, lyes trefeth y'n clewys, ma na yd y dhynachê*, that he is (so) he has said; many a time I heard him, that he cannot deny it. P.C. 1724.

TREYTH, s. m. Any thing. *Râg gwander y a godhas, yn trevyth y nyng êns gyw dhe wethyll dris y vynnas*, for weakness they fell, in nothing were they fit to do beyond his will. M.C. 68. *Herodes a wovynnys orth Ihesus Crist leas tra, ha trevyth ny worthebys mâr n gevê marth a henna*, Herod asked many a thing of Jesus Christ, and He answered nothing, so that he had wonder thereat. M.C. 111. Comp. of *tra*, a thing, and *bÿth*, ever. Written also *travyth*, qd. v.

TREW, interj. Alas! sad! *Ha'n maystri brâs ol a'm bo, my re'n collas quyt dredho, may canaf trew*, and all the great power (that) I had, I have lost it quite through him, that I may sing 'alas.' P.C. 150. *Och, och, trew, ny re behas, ha re dorrâs an deffen*, Oh! Oh! sad! we have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. C.W. 62. *A trew, aylas, re'm ladhas, Cayn, ow brodar*, Ah, sad, alas, thou hast killed me my brother. C.W. 82. Written also *tru*, qd. v.

TREWESY, adj. Sad, mournful, doleful. *En debell wrêk casadow gans mÿr a dôth êth yn chy war hast dhe wethyll kentrow may fêns créff ha trewesy*, the wicked hateful woman with much haste went into the house, in haste to make nails, that they might be strong and doleful. M.C. 159. *Ha'y veynys mar drewesy a's kemar, ha kymmys cueth*, and her pains so mournful seized her, and so much grief. M.C. 225. Written in the Dramas *trewysy*. *A Dâs Dew, Arluth huhel, my a'th wordh gans ol ow nel y'm colon pÿr trewysy*, O Father God, high Lord, I worship thee with all my strength, in my heart very seriously. O.M. 511. *Râk ty dh'y gam worthyby, ty a vÿdh box trewysy*, because thou answeredst him wrongly, thou shalt have a sad blow. P.C. 1269.

TREWETH, s. m. Pity, compassion. *Henna ydhyw trew-*

ath brâs, that is a great pity. C.W. 74. Another form of *trueth*, qd. v.

TREWY, v. a. To spit. Written also *trewê*. *Ena mÿr a vyllyn Pedyr dhe Gryst a welas, y scornÿé ha'y vox-scusy, trewê yn y dhewlagas*, there much of villainy Peter saw (done) to Christ; mocking him and buffeting him, spitting in his eyes. M.C. 83. *Gans mowys y a'n scornÿas, yn y fâs y a drewys*, with mowes they scorned him, they spat in his face. M.C. 95. *Hag ef moycha yn y beyn, yn y fâs y a drewê*, and he most greatly in his pain, they spat in his face. M.C. 196. Written in the Dramas *truê*, qd. v. In W. *trewi* is to sneeze, and *poeri*, to spit.

TREWYTH, adj. Pitiable, lamentable, wretched. *Y won dhe wÿr, Dew an Tâs re sorras drewyth benen*, I know truly, God the Father (that) a wretched woman has angered. O.M. 256. Written later *trewath*. *Henna ydheuw trewath tra*, that is a lamentable thing. C.W. 62.

TREYHANS, card. num. Three hundred. *Whethouch menstrels ha tabours; treyhans harpes ha trompours, cythol, crowd, fylh, ha sawtry*, blow ye minstrels and tabours; three hundred harps and trumpets, dulcimer, fiddle, viol, and psaltery. O.M. 1996. Comp. of *trey*, id. qd. *tri*, three, and *cans*, a hundred; the initial is regularly changed after *tri* into the aspirate form of *ch*, here represented by *h*. So W. *trichant*. Arm. *trichant*.

TREYLE, v. a. To turn. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *treyll*. Part. pass. *treyllys*. *May ma lyes gwrêk ha gour ow treylê dhodho touth-da*, that there are many a woman and man turning to him speedily. P.C. 558. *A Peder, treyl dhe cledhé, gorre yn y wôn artê*, Ah Peter, turn thy sword, put it into its sheath again. P.C. 1155. *Yma ow treylê deffry ol an wlasor a iudi*, he is turning really all the kingdom of Judah. P.C. 1593. *Dhe'n dôr ty a dreyl artê*, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 64. (See *Dreyl*.) *Sâf yn ban yn clor, ha treyl dhe gÿk ha dhe woys*, stand thou up in glory, and turn to flesh and to blood. O.M. 66. *An welen-ma yn hy kunda treyllys artê*, this rod into its natural form turned again. O.M. 1460. Written also *treylyé*. *Me re'n caffas ow treyllyé agan tûs yn lyes le, yn mês a grygyans pÿp prÿs*, I have found him turning our people in many a place from their belief always. P.C. 1570. *Ow Tâs, ma ny yd bones may treyllyo mernens dhe vês, saw y wodhaf dhym a reys, dhe volnegeth re bo gurês*, my Father, if it cannot be that death may turn away, but that I must needs suffer it, thy will be done. P.C. 1070. W. *treillio*, *treiglo*.

TREYNIE, v. a. To render miserable; to become miserable; to grieve. *Yn pryson môs ny treynyn agan bew kyn kentreynnyn ol agan kÿc, râk Ihesu, luen a versy, agan gor sur dhe'n kêth ioy, bÿth na dhyfyc*, to go into prison we will not render our lives miserable, though we should rot all our flesh; for Jesus full of mercy will place us surely in that same joy, (that) will never fail. R.D. 73. Written also *trynyé*. *Genouch why môs ny drynyaf; dhum arludh lowen ydh âf*, to go with you I will not grieve; to my lord I will go gladly. R.D. 1797. W. *trueinio*, fr. *truan*, miserable. Arm. *truanli*.

TREYS, s. m. Feet. Plural of *troys*, qd. v. *Me a vyn môs dhe urê ow Arluth, treys ha dewlé, gans onement kêr,*

- I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands, with precious ointment. P.C. 474. *Whyp an tñn, kymer an pen, er an treys me a'n kylden aberth yn beydh*, Breech-whip, take thou the head, by the feet I will let him down within the grave. R.D. 2082. *Pyw a dhueth a'n beys yn rûdh, avel gôs, pen ha duscoudh, garrow ha treys*, who is it (that) is come from the world in red, like blood, head and shoulders, legs and feet? R.D. 2501. *Worth y dreys ha worth y ben*, by his feet and by his head. M.C. 236. (See also *Dreys*.) W. *traed*. Arm. *treid*.
- TRI, card. num. Three. Used with nouns masculine as *teir* was with feminines. *Tri ugans*, three score, sixty. *Trihans*, three hundred. *Hag ef dhyn re leverys, kyn fe an temple dyswrjys, yn tri dýdh y'n dreafsé*, and he has said to us, though the temple were destroyed, in three days (that) he would rebuild it. P.C. 366. *Kyn fe dyswrjys an temple yn tri dýdh y'n drehafsé, bythqueth whet na fevé guel*, though the temple were destroyed, in three days (that) he would rebuild it, that never yet it was better. P.C. 383. *Onan ha try ón yn gwýr, en Tás, ha'n Máp, ha'n Spyrjys*, one and three we are in truth, the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 3. *Agas try, deuch why genef*, ye three, come with me. P.C. 1021. *Aban yw henna laha, dhe'n mernans ol an try á*, since that is law, to death all the three shall go. P.C. 2490. *Tri* in Welsh and Armoric aspirates the initial following, which was also once the rule in Cornish, as is proved by *trihans*, three hundred. Generally however the rule was not followed. *Ef a galsé bós guyrthys a try cans dynner ha moy*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more. P.C. 536. *Tri* in Cornish must be read *trei* or *trey*: (Llwyd, 230,) that is with the sound of the English word *try*. W. *tri*. Arm. *tri*. Ir. *tri*. Gael. *tri*. Manx, *three*. Sausc. *tri*, *trayas*. Gr. *τρεις*. Lat. *tres*. Fr. *trois*. Germ. *drei*. Ang. Sax. *threo*, *thry*. Eng. *three*.
- TRIBET, s. m. That which has three feet, an andiron. Corn. Voc. *andena*. The late form was *trebath*, qd. v. Derived from the Lat. *tripes*, *tripete*. So also W. *tribedh*. Arm. *trebez*. Eng. *tripod*, *trivet*.
- TRICCES, v. a. Thou hadst dwelt. 2 pers. s. pluperf. of *trigé*, qd. v.
- TRICCIAR, s. m. A fuller, a tucker. *Trikkiar*, Llwyd, 34. See *Trycciar*.
- TRIDDYDH, s. m. The space of three days. (*Tri-dýdh*.) *Hag yn triddydh dyowgel ef a wra y trehevel*, and in three days undoubtedly he will build it up. P.C. 352. *Rág ny vew moy es tryddydh war lyrch dhe vones dhe dré*, for he will not live more than three days, after thou goest home. O.M. 829. *Hag arté y dhrehevel yn trydydh na vyé guel*, and again build it in three days, that it could not be better. P.C. 1311. *Yn clewys ow leverel, treydydh wosé y terry, y wrefé y dhrehevel*, I heard him say, three days after destroying it, that he would rebuild it. P.C. 1315. W. *tridiau*.
- TRIDZHA, adj. Third. Llwyd's orthography, 243, of *trygé*, qd. v. Written also in late Cornish, *tridga*. † *Ha gothuar ha metten o an tridga journa*, and the evening and the morning were the third day. C.W. p. 190. † *An tridga ha padgwerra henath*, the third and fourth generation. Pryce.
- TRIFIAS, s. m. Spittle, saliva. Llwyd, 143. Derived

from *treffia*, qd. v.

- TRIG, s. m. The ebbing, or reflux of the sea. Llwyd, 136. *Mór lenol ha thrig*, the flow and ebb of the sea. 42. † *Sáv a man, kebmer dha li, ha ker dha'n hál*; *mór-trig a metten travyth ne dál*, get thou up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor; the ebb in the morning is nothing worth. † *Vedo why mós dho trig*, will ye go to the ebb? Pryce. W. *trai*. Arm. *treach*, *trech*, *tré*. Ir. *traigh*. Gael. *traigh*. Manx, *traie*.
- TRIGE, v. n. To dwell, to inhabit, to abide, to stay, to tarry. Written also *triga*. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *tríc*, *tríg*. Part. *trigys*. *Omma ny wreuch why trygé, euch yn mës a dhysympys*, here ye shall not remain, go out immediately. O.M. 317. *Mar kýf carynnys, warnedhé y trýg púp preys*, if it shall find carrion, it will always stay upon it. O.M. 1104. *Ha lavar my dh'y warnyé výth na wrella compressa ow tús ús trygys ena*, and say thou that I warn him that he never oppress my people (that) are dwelling there. O.M. 1425. *Scon yn mës quyk a'm golok, na trýk y'm cûr*, immediately out of my sight, quickly; stay not in my court. O.M. 1532. *An venenes ha'n flechys vedhens yn mës exilyys, na dheffo onan yn beys dhe trygé omma neffré*, let the women and children be exiled out, that not one in the world come to dwell here ever. O.M. 1578. *Ny vynnyth dhe pobel Duw gasé crés dhyn yn nép tu awos tryga yn pow-ma*, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side, for the purpose of dwelling in this country. O.M. 1599. *Ha why gynef re drygas yn temptacyon yn púp le*, and ye have dwelt with me in temptation in every place. P.C. 805. *Ellas, ny won py tyller, býth moy py le y trygaf*, alas, I know not (in) what place, ever more where I shall dwell. P.C. 2598. *Ha nép na'n grúk war nép tro, yn peynys trygens eno*, and he that has not done it on any occasion, in pains let him dwell there. R.D. 159. *Ytho gyneuch me a trýk*, now with you I will stay. R.D. 1308. *Hydhew a tryckes yn tré*, to-day if thou hadst staid at home. R.D. 1381. (See also *Dric*.) Llwyd, 49, writes the infinitive *trigia*, *dho trigia*. † *Terra trigas den ha bennen*, there lived a man and woman. 251. W. *trigo*. Ir. *aitrigh*. Gael. *aitrich*.
- TRIGVA, s. f. A dwelling place, a habitation. *Rág henna fystyn, ke, gura gorhel a blankos playnyys, hag ynno lues trygva*, therefore hasten thou, go make a ship of planks planed, and in it many a dwelling. O.M. 951. *Arluth, ple 'dh én alemma dhyn dhe gemeres trygfa, na dheffo den výth gynen*, Lord, where shall we go from hence for us to take a dwelling, that not any man may come with us? R.D. 2392. Comp. of *trigé*, and *ma*, a place. W. *trigva*.
- TRIHANS, card. num. Three hundred. *Ha tryhans kevelyn da an lester a výdh a hýs*, and three hundred cubits good, the ship shall be in length. O.M. 955. Written also *Trehans*. *Trehans dynar a voné*, three hundred pence of money. M.C. 36. See *Treyhans*.
- TRINDAS, s. f. Trinity. *An drindas*, the Trinity. Llwyd, 116. Written also *trinsys*, and *trenses*, in construction *drenses*, qd. v. W. *trindawd*, *y drindawd*; *trindod*, *y drindod*. Arm. *trinded*, † *trindet*. Ir. *trionaid*, † *triodatu*. Gael. *trionaid*, *trianaid*. Manx, *trinaid*. All from the Lat. *trinitas*, *trinitate*.
- TRINSYS, s. f. Trinity. *My a wél tyrr guelen gay, ny*

welys tekké rum fay bythqueth aban vëf genys ; yn guyrder an thÿr guelen yw dysquythyans ha token a'n try person yn Drynsys, I see three gay rods, I have not seen fairer, by my faith, ever since I was born ; in truth the three rods are a declaration and token of the three persons in Trinity. O.M. 1734.

TRIST, adj. Sad, mournful, sorrowful. Corn. Voc. *tristis*. Written also *trest*, qd. v. W. *trist*. Ir. † *trist*. Gael. † *trist*. Lat. *tristis*.

TRISTANS, s. m. Sadness, sorrow. *Ha'y holon whék a ranné, me a lever, rág trystans, rág an grayth yn hy esé na's gwethé an Spyrays Sans*, and her sweet heart would have parted, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost protected her for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. Written also *tristyns*. *Hedré vy yn beys gynen, neffré trystyns ny 'gen býdh*, whilst thou art in the world with us, never is sorrow with us. P.C. 731. *Rák yma yn ow enef trystyns fast býs yn ancow*, for there is in my soul great sadness, even unto death. P.C. 1023. *Saw bones mûr ow thrystynys*, except that my sadness is great. R.D. 1588.

TRISTYS, s. m. Sadness, sorrow. *Gwyn y vÿs a vo trigys yn dhe servys, rág tristys nyn d'y gemmer vynytha*, happy his lot that may be dwelling in thy service, for sorrow will not seize him for ever. P.C. 123. *Ellas, pendra wréth yn býs, ena anken ha trystys prest ow bones*, alas, what wilt thou do in the world ? there grief and sorrow always being. R.D. 204. Written also *tristyys*. *Na wrello y vódh, goef, y'n gefyth mûr a trystyys*, woe is he that doeth not his will ; he shall have much sorrow. O.M. 2094. W. *tristyd*, † *tristid*. Lat. *tristitia*.

TRIUGANS, card. num. Three score, sixty. (*Triugans*.) *Pymp mÿl strekis del iové, ha pederwyth cans goly, ha tryugans moy gansé, ha pymthek pûr wÿr éns y*, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds, and three score more with them, and fifteen, very truly were they. M.C. 227. W. *tri-ugain*, † *triuccint*. Arm. *tri-ugent*. Ir. *tri fichid*. Gael. *tri ficead*. Manx, *three feed*.

TRIVORH, adj. Three pronged. (*Tri—fork*.) *Fork trivorh*, a three pronged fork. *Llwyd*, 166. W. *tri-forch*.

TRIWADHEC, adj. Pitiful, courteous, mild, gentle. *Llwyd*, 48. Arm. *truezek*.

TRIWATH, s. m. Pity, compassion. *Nag es triwath vëth dho vi*, I do not at all pity ; lit. there is not any pity to me. *Llwyd*, 244. Another form of *trueth*, qd. v.

TRO, s. m. A turn, circuit, occasion, manner, sort. *A gadling, ty re wordhyas war nép tro an fals losel*, O idle fellow, thou hast worshipped, on some occasion, the false knave. P.C. 2694. *Ef a wra dhynny drók tro*, he will do to us an evil turn. P.C. 3066. *Ha nép na'n grúk war nép tro, yn peynys trygens eno*, and he who has not done it on any occasion, in pains let him dwell there. R.D. 158. *Quéth esa a dro dhodho ; prest an Edhewon debel dhe Ihesus esens a dro*, a cloth was about him ; readily the evil Jews were about Jesus. M.C. 140. See *Dro*, and *Adro*. W. *tro*. Arm. *tro*.

TRO, conj. That, as, so, that, than. *Llwyd*, 134, 232, 248, 249. *Ha Dew gwelas an golow tro va da*, and God saw the light that it was good. C.W. p. 189. Written also *tra*, and *try*, qd. v.

TROC, s. m. A trunk. *Arluth, yn trok a hôrn créf yn*

dour Tyber ef a séf er y anfeus, Lord, in a box of strong iron, in the water of Tiber he shall stay for his wickedness. R.D. 2135.

TROC, adj. Wretched. Corn. Voc. *miser*. Another form of *tru*. W. *tru*. Ir. † *trog*, † *truag*. Cf. *Trogus Pompeius*, a Gaul ; and *Trogmi*.

TROC, s. m. Evil, harm. *Mÿr wortó, hag a ver spys a'th trók ty a vÿdh yacheys*, look thou at it, and in a short time thou shalt be cured from thy evil. R.D. 1730. An irregular mutation of *dróc*, qd. v.

TROCH, adj. Cut, broken. *May mohchaho hy húth hy, dre wúl ow gorhemmyrn tróch*, that her affliction may be increased, through making my commandment broken. O.M. 298. *Nyns ús warnedhé crochen, nag yw tróch ha dyruskys*, there is no skin upon them (that) is not broken and peeled. P.C. 2686. *Namnag yw ow colon tróch rák galarow ha peynys*, my heart is almost broken for sorrows and pains. P.C. 3185. W. *trwch*. Arm. *trouch*, *troch*. Ir. † *truth*. Sansc. *trut*, to cut.

TROCHA, prep. Towards. *Stóp an wedhen trocha'n dór, may hyllyf aga hedhes*, bend thou the tree towards the ground, that I may reach them. O.M. 201. *Cherubyn, kemmer cledhé, fystyn trocha parathys*, Cherub, take thou a sword, hasten towards Paradise. O.M. 332. The guttural was often softened into *h*. See *Troha*.

TROCHY, v. a. To cut, to break. 3 pers. s. imp. *tróch*. *Mar pué drók a oberys, tróch y hy gans dhe gledhé*, if it was evil that she did, cut her with thy sword. O.M. 292. W. *trychu*. Arm. *troucha*.

TRODEN, s. f. A starling. *Llwyd* gives as the late form, *trodzhan*, pl. *edhnow trodzhan*, 10, 156, 140. W. *drudwen*, *drudwy*, pl. *drudws*. Arm. *tred*, *dred*. Ir. *druid*. Gael. *druid*.

TROET, s. m. A turtle-dove. Corn. Voc. *turtur*. Called also *turen*, qd. v. W. *turtur*, from the Latin. Arm. *turzunl*.

TROHA, prep. Towards. *Adam, ke yn mës a'n wlás, troha ken pow dhe vewé*, Adam, go out of the country towards another land to live. O.M. 344. *Fystynyuch troha'n daras, rág umma ny wreuch trygé*, hasten ye towards the door, for here ye shall not stay. O.M. 349. A softened form of *trocha*, qd. v.

TROHER, s. m. A cutter, the coulter of a plough. *Gorá an sóch ha'n troher dha'n góv*, put the share and the coulter to the smith. *Pryce*. W. *trychwr*. Arm. *troucher*.

TROHY, v. a. To cut, to break. 2 pers. s. imp. *tróh*. *Ny ýl an gÿst yn y blás, re hÿr ew a gevelyn, yn ewn greys an scarf tróh e*, the beam will not go into its place, too long it is of a cubit ; in the just middle of the joint cut thou it. O.M. 2530. *Pedyr a'n neyl teneven yn mës a dennas cledhé, hag a drohas ryb an pen scovern onan anedhé*, Peter, from the one side drew out a sword, and cut beside the head the ear of one of them. M.C. 71. † *Ha gen hedna, Dzhuán gënz e golhan, trohaz (der an tol) mez a kein gûn an manah pís pÿr round*, and with that, John with his knife cut (through the hole) out of the back of the monk's gown a piece very round. *Llwyd*, 252. A softened form of *trochy*, qd. v.

TROILLIA, v. a. To turn, to whirl. *Pollan troillia*, a whirlpool. *Llwyd*, 61. W. *troelli*. Arm. *troidella*.

TROIS, s. m. A foot. Pl. *treys*, qd. v. Dual, *dew-drois*.

- Gans nader ydhof guanheys, hag ol warbarth vyny-meys, a fyne trois dhe'n golon*, by a snake I am stung, and poisoned, from the end of the foot to the heart. O.M. 1758. *Preder my dhe'th whul a ddr, haval dheym a'n pen dhe'n troys*, think that I have wrought thee of earth, like to me from the head to the foot. O.M. 68. *Yn medh Pedyr, dhym na as troys na leyff na vo golhys*, says Peter, leave thou not to me foot nor hand (that) it be not washed. M.C. 46. *Dew-droyd Ihesus caradow, ha'y dhew-leyff y a delly*, the feet of Jesus the beloved, and his hands they bored. M.C. 159. *Trois* was often contracted into *trds*, qd. v. The oldest form was *truit*, qd. v.
- TROISHYS**, s. m. A foot length, a foot in measure. (*Trois—hys.*) *Na wra war trois-hys, me a wor guyr*, it will not by a foot length, I know truly. P.C. 2757. Called in W. *troedvedh*, (*troed*, a foot, and *medh*, measure.) Arm. *troatad*.
- TROM**, adj. Heavy, weighty, sad. *Noe, rag kerengé orthys, my ny gemeré neffré trom dyal war ol an veys, na dre dhyal pwp ladhé*, Noah, for love to thee, I will never take heavy vengeance on all the world, nor destroy all by flood. O.M. 1209. *Dre trom dhyal war an veys, ty a wra pwp ol marow*, by heavy vengeance on the world, thou wilt make every one dead. O.M. 1227. W. *trwm*, m. *trom*, f. Ir. *trom*. Gael. *trom*. Manx, *trome*.
- TRON**, s. m. What projects, a nose, a promontory, or headland. Pryce. Preserved in the names of places, as *Troan*, *Troon*, *Antron*, &c. The oldest form was *trein*, qd. v. Fr. *trogne*.
- TRON**, s. f. A throne. *Dun dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y dron avel mychtern yn y sé*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and let us place him in his throne, like a king in his seat. O.M. 2372. *Lowené dhys, Salamon, dús genen ny quyc dhe trôn dhe dás David, rag dewesys os mychtern dhyn, ha kerens a ver dermyn ty a vjdh*, hail to thee, Solomon, come with us quick to the throne of thy father David; for chosen thou art a king to us, and crowned in a short time thou shalt be. O.M. 2378. *Scon y fjdh gwrys, der ow rás, nev plás ryall dhom trigva, ha'w thrôn sedha ow bódh ew may fo henna*, immediately shall be made by my grace heaven, a royal place for my dwelling, and my throne of residence my will is that it be that. C.W. 1. *Dha vós yn trôn ysedhys*, to be seated in the throne. C.W. 14. W. *trôn*. Arm. *tron*. Ir. *tron*. Gr. *θρόνος*. Lat. *thronus*. Eng. *throne*. Fr. *trône*.
- TROPLESY**, v. a. To vex, to grieve. Pryce. Probably from Eng. *trouble*.
- TROS**, s. m. A noise, a great noise, shouting, clamour. *Deuch geneff ha holyouch ve, gothvedhouch na rellouch trds*, come ye with me, know ye that ye make not a noise. M.C. 63. *Yma ow cúl sacryfys, ha'y pobel ef kekeffrys, dhe'n kéth Dew-na gans mür trds*, he is making a sacrifice, and his people also, to that same God, with great noise. O.M. 1558. *Awos agas fas ha trds, ny wra bom y worlené*, notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not quell him. P.C. 2110. W. *trwst*. Arm. *trouz*.
- TROS**, s. m. A foot. *Pyw a dhysquedhes dhyso dhe vós noeth corf trds ha bréch*, who disclosed to thee that thou wast naked as to body, foot and arm? O.M. 262. *Rag own dhe vós desesys dhe trds worth mên py stigé*, for
- fear of thy being hurt as to thy foot against stone or sticks. P.C. 98. *Me a's ten a dhysempys, an dhyw yn mds a'y dhywlé hag a'y dhew trds kekyffrys*, I will draw them immediately, the two out of his hands, and from his two feet also. P.C. 3154. A contracted form of *trois*, qd. v.
- TROSTER**, s. m. A beam, a rafter. Corn. Voc. *trabes*. Plur. *tresters*, qd. v. W. *trawst*, *trostyr*. Arm. *treüst*, *treustier*. Ir. † *trost*.
- TROTH**, adj. Poor, wretched. *Llwyd*, 91. "We still say an old *trot*, speaking of an old miser, or covetous woman." Pryce.
- TROVIA**, v. a. To find. Pret. *trovias*, found. Pryce. Fr. *trouver*. Eng. *trover*, *trove*.
- TRU**, interj. Alas! pity! sad! woe. *Tru, govy, ellas, ellas bds marow Adam ow thás*, sad, woe is me, alas! alas! that Adam my father is dead. O.M. 861. *Ellas, och, tru, tru, shyndyys of gans cronek du*, alas, Oh, sad, sad, hurt I am by a black toad. O.M. 1777. *Mar ny dhue dhum confortyé, ow mornyngh vjdh och ha tru*, if he comes not to comfort me, my mourning will be "oh" and "alas." R.D. 438. *Rag na'n guela dhym a nép tu, kueth a portha, ny gansen tru*, for that I see him not, to me on any side, I feel sorrow; should I not sing "alas!" R.D. 866. W. *tru*.
- TRUD**, s. m. A trout. Corn. Voc. *tructa*. Not Celtic, being borrowed from the Lat. *trutta*, or Eng. *trout*. Fr. *truite*. Called in W. *brithyll*.
- TRUE**, v. a. To spit, to spit on. *Me a vyn y dhyscudhé, hag yn spyt dhodho true war y fas ha'y dew lagas*, I will uncover him, and in spite spit at him on his face and eyes. P.C. 1394. *Me a tru un clotte bras waré yn y dhewlagas may cudho hanter y fáth*, I will spit a great clot soon in his eyes, that it may cover half of his face. P.C. 1399. Written also *trewy*, qd. v.
- TRUETH**, s. m. Pity, compassion. *Trueth vyé dén yw gulán falslych y vones dyswrys*, it would be a pity that a man (who) is pure should be falsely destroyed. P.C. 2437. *Yssyw hemma trueth brás, bds dhe corf kér golyys gans tebel popel*, this is a great sorrow, that thy dear body is watched by wicked people. P.C. 3182. *Worto y keusys yn wédh, y vyrys y wolyow; aga guelas o trueth*, I spoke to him also, I looked on his wounds; it was a pity to see them. R.D. 898. W. *truedh*. Arm. *truez*. Ir. *truagh*. Gael. *truaghe*, *truas*.
- TRUIT**, s. m. A foot. Corn. Voc. *pes*. Goden *truit*, planta, the sole of the foot. *Ibid.* The later forms were *trois* and *trds*; pl. *treys*, *tryys*, qd. v. W. *troed*, pl. *traed*. Arm. *troed*, *troad*, pl. *treid*. Ir. *troidh*, *troigh*, † *traig*. Gael. *troidh*. Manx, *trie*. Sansc. *trad*, to press. Eng. *tread*.
- TRULERCH**, s. m. A foot path. Corn. Vocab. *semila*. Comp. of *tru*, for *truit*, a foot, and *lerch*, trace or foot-step.
- TRUMETH**, s. m. Mercy. *Vjth ny yllyn tremené an mór-ma, war ow ené, nys ús trumeth vjdh dhynny*, we shall never be able to cross this sea, upon my soul; there is not any mercy for us. O.M. 1650.
- TRUS**, adj. Cross, thwart, transverse. *Otté an pren omma, nys ús tecka yn wlás-ma, gurén crous annodho warnot. Yntre dew gurén y trehy, rák cafus trús-pren dedhy, ha'y fastié gans ebyl pren*, behold the tree here, there is not a fairer in this country; let us make a

- cross of it speedily. In two let us cut it, for to get a cross piece of wood for it, and fasten it with wooden pegs. P.C. 2563. *A drús musury trylles*, athwart thou shall measure three breadths. O.M. 393. *Me re peches marthys trús*, I have sinned wondrous perversely. P.C. 1505. W. *traws*, † *trus*. Arm. *treuz*. Ir. *trasd*. Gael. *trasd*. Lat. *trans*, (participle.) Sansc. *tar*, to cross.
- TRUSSE, v. a. To cross, to go across. *An bewnans ny re gollas hag yn wédh agan flechys; omdhyctyn, trussen an wlás; fyan na veny kefys*, we have lost our life, and also our children; let us dight ourselves, let us cross the country; let us flee that we be not taken. M.C. 246. W. *trawsu*. Arm. *treuzi*.
- TRUSU, s. m. Threshold. † *Trúzû an daras*, the threshold of the door. *Llwyd*, 34. W. *trothwy*. Arm. *treuzou*. Ir. *tairseach*. Gael. *stairsneach*.
- TRUZ, s. m. A foot. Pl. *treiz*. *Llwyd*, 119. *A drúz*, on foot. 115. *Golaz trúz*, the sole of the foot. *Trúz-blát* (*trúz-splat*) splay-footed. 121. *Trúz ebal*, the herb colt's foot. 168. *A ben hag a thrúz*, of head and foot. 242. The late form of *trois*, qd. v.
- TRY, adv. Whilst, whilst that, as long as, so that. *Llwyd*, 55, 56, 232, 249. Written also *tro*, and *tra*, qd. v. "It loses its vowel when annexed with a word beginning with one; as *maga liaz tres faut dhyuch*, as many as you have occasion for; for *maga liaz try ez faut dhiuh*." *Llwyd*, 232. W. *tra*. Arm. *an dra*. Ir. *trath*. Gael. *trath*.
- TRYBO, adv. As far as. *Llwyd*, 178. Written also *trebé*, qd. v.
- TRYCCIAR, s. m. A fuller. *Llwyd*, 62, 240.
- TRYDDYDH, s. m. The space of three days. See *Trid-dydh*.
- TRYGE, adj. Third. *Del dhedhywsys dhymmo vy, y wrés yn ban dasfewé dhé'n trygé dédh yredy*, as thou promisedst to me, that thou wouldst revive up on the third day really. R.D. 452. *An trygé dédh yw hydhew dhy-worthyf aban éth e*, the third day is to-day, since he went from me. R.D. 465. *An trygé dédh hep gov y wrúk dasserchy arté*, the third day without a lie, I did rise again. R.D. 2606. Another form of *tressa*, qd. v.
- TRYHANS, card. num. Three hundred. See *Trihans*.
- TRYHER, adj. Mighty. *Ambosow orth tryher gureys, anedhé nyns és laha; dre sor kyn fëns y terrys, dhe sonya my ny alla*, promises made by the mighty, of them there is not law; though they be broken in anger, I am unable to resist. O.M. 1235.
- TRYLLES, s. m. Three breadths. *Cafes moy dhys aban rés, try héys dhe bál kemery; a drús musury trylles, ha gwet na wra falsury*, since it is necessary for thee to have more, thou shalt take three lengths of thy spade; across thou shalt measure three breadths, and take care that thou doest not falsehood. O.M. 393. Comp. of *try*, three, and *lés*, breadth.
- TRYLYE, v. a. To turn, to change, to convert. Written also *trylé*. Part. pass. *trylys*. *Yma un guás marthys prout ol an cyté ow trylyé*, there is a fellow wondrous proud, turning all the city. P.C. 578. *Re jövy, drók yw gyné na venta kammen trylé yn maner ték*, by Jove, I am sorry, that thou wilt not turn at all into a fair manner. P.C. 1293. *Ef re trylyas lyes cans yn mës a'n fey*, he has turned many hundreds out of the faith. P.C. 1995. *Manna allo an tebell ogas dhys bonas trylys*, that the evil one may not be turned near to thee. M.C. 19. *Un quéth ték hy a drylyas adro dhodho desympys*, a fair cloth she wrapped about him immediately. M.C. 177. The same word as *treylé*, qd. v.
- TRYSSÉ, adj. Third. *Ow mebyon, my a gy peys, yn mës whéth dylleuch tryssé*, my sons, I pray you, send outside yet a third. O.M. 1130. Another form of *tressa*, qd. v.
- TRYYS, s. m. Feet. Pl. of *trois*, qd. v. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys*, follow thou the burnt prints of my feet. O.M. 711. *Yn dan dryys may fo pottyys*, that it may be placed under feet. 2807. Written also contractedly *trýs*. *Arluth, yma dour tommys lour, may hallons bós golhys aga trýs yn kettep pol*, Lord, there is water warmed enough, that may be washed their feet every one. P.C. 841. *Yma ow thrýs ha'm dulé dhyworthef ow teglené*, my feet and hands are loosening from me. P.C. 1216.
- TSCECCE, s. m. A titmouse. *Llwyd*, 113, so calls *tskekke'r eithin*, which must rather mean the *whinchat*, or *furze chatterer*; called in Welsh, *clochdar yr eithin*.
- TSHAUHA, s. m. A chough, or red legged crow. *Pryce*. So called from its note. In W. *brán píg côch*, the red-billed crow.
- TSHAWC, s. m. A jackdaw. *Llwyd*, 34, who also writes it *tshawka*, 93. So called from its note.
- TSHEI, s. m. A house. *Llwyd*, 232, thus writes *ty*, to give the sound of *chy*, qd. v. He also writes it *tshyi*. *Tshyi pobaz, tshyi vorn*, a bake house. 121. *Tshyi côg*, a cook shop. 123. *Ol mein y dshyi*, all in the house. 231.
- TSHOWNLER, s. m. A candlestick. *Llwyd*, 46.
- TSHICUC, s. m. A swallow. *Llwyd*, 65. Lit. a house cuckoo.
- TSHYMMMA, s. m. This house. *Aberth yn tshymma*, within this house. *Llwyd*, 240. The same as *chymma*, qd. v.
- TU, s. m. A side, part, region. *Dew lader draws o damp-nys a ve dydhtis gans Ihesu, ganso ef may fëns cregis, onon dhodho a bub tu*, two froward robbers that were condemned, were dighted with Jesus, that they might be hung with him, one on each side to him. M.C. 163. *Iudas éth a neyl tu dhe omgregy*, Judas went one side to hang himself. M.C. 105. *War tu dylarch daras yn ty a wra*, on the hinder part a door in it thou shalt make. O.M. 961. *Ha war tu tré fystenens kefrys marrek ha squyer*, and let knight and squire likewise hasten towards home. O.M. 2003. W. *tu*. Arm. *tu*. Ir. *taobh*. † *toib*. Gael. *taobh*. Manx, *cheu*.
- TUBAN, s. f. A dam, bank, rampart. *Llwyd*, 42.
- TUBBY, s. m. Thomas. *Llwyd*, 10. A further corruption of *tubmy*, as that is of *tummy*.
- TUBM, adj. Hot, burning. *Llwyd*, 45, 50. *Mar dubm*, so hot. 231. A late corruption of *tum*, id. qd. *toim*, qd. v.
- TUBMA, v. a. To make hot, to heat, to warm. *Llwyd*, 45. *Dho tubma*. † *Ha hedna vedna gus tubma a dhella e a rág*, and that will warm you behind and before. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *tumma*, id. qd. *tomma*, qd. v.
- TUCH, s. m. A short space of time, a moment. *Na wreuch un túch víyth letyé*, do ye not any one moment delay. P.C. 1714. *Prág y'm gyssys tuch dhworthys*, why hast thou left me a moment from thee? P.C. 2957.

- Yn dan dôr un tuch ny séf*, under ground a moment he will not stay. R.D. 2112. Eng. *touch*.
- TUE, v. n. He will come. The asp. mutation of *due*, qd. v. *Râg y tue lÿf war an beys*, for a flood will come on the earth. O.M. 1042. *Mar tue nép guâs ha laddré en gueel dheworthyn*, if any fellow comes and steals the rods from us. O.M. 2063. *Râg mar a tufé yn chy, ef a's gor dheworthyn ny*, for if he comes into the house, he will take them from us. P.C. 3052. *Mar tufé ha datherchy*, if he comes and rises. R.D. 7.
- TUEN, s. m. A strand. *Pryce*. The same as *Towan*, qd. v.
- TUES, s. f. A people. *Dhe wûl defens a râk tues*, to make a defence against people. P.C. 2306. Generally written *tûs*, qd. v.
- TUETH, v. n. He came. The asp. mutation of *dueth*, 3 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *dôs*. *Mones dhe vyras deffry, mar a tueth ha dasserhy*, go to see indeed if he is come and risen. R.D. 683. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny, wharré y tueth deulugy, warnan codhas*, when we put him in the grave, soon there came devils, they fell upon us. R.D. 2124.
- TUHE, prep. Towards. *Ens pôp ol war tuhé trê, an guar yw dywydhys*, let every one go towards home, the play is ended. P.C. 3237. Written by Llwyl, *tyha*, qd. v. *W. tua*.
- TULDER, s. m. Darkness. *Ha Dew deberhas an golow dhort an tulder*, and God separated the light from the darkness. M.C. p. 93.
- TULGU, s. m. Darkness, obscurity. Llwyl, 162, 242. A contracted form of *tewolgow*, qd. v.
- TULL, s. m. Deceit, fraud. *Dewdhec warnugans a virhas my a'm be, heb tull na gÿll, a dhallathfas an bÿs-ma*, two and thirty daughters I have, without deceit or guile, from the beginning of this world. C.W. 144. *Kyn 'dhota 'skynnyys yn wharth, yn dewedh, heb tull na gÿll, why a wêl deall uskys*, although thou art fallen into laughter, in the end without fraud or guile, you shall see a deluge immediately. C.W. 168. *W. tÿyll*. Arm. *† touell*. Ir. *† tul*.
- TULLA, v. a. To hole, to perforate, to bore through. Llwyl, 117. From *tull*, id. qd. *toll*, a hole. Another form of *telly* and *tolly*, qd. v.
- TULLE, v. a. To deceive. Part. *tullys*. *A debel venyn hep rás, ty rum tullas hep kên*, O wicked graceless woman, thou hast deceived me without pity. O.M. 252. *Eva, prág y whrusté sy tullé dhe bryes hep kên, an aval worth y derry, wosé my dhys dh'y dhefen*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity, by plucking the apple after I had forbidden it to thee? O.M. 278. *Tru, A Dhu, elhas, elhas, gans un huyn re bën tullys*, sad, O God, alas, alas, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246. Another form is *tolla*, qd. v. *W. twyllo*. Arm. *touella, toella*.
- TULLOR, s. m. A deceiver. Corn. Voc. *fallax*. *W. twyllur*. Arm. *toueller*.
- TUM, adj. Hot, warm, heated. Corrupted in late Cornish into *tubm*. The early form was *toim*, qd. v.
- TUMDER, s. m. Heat. Corn. Vocab. *calor*. Another form is *toimder*, qd. v. *W. twymder*. Arm. *tomder, tuemder*.
- TUMMA, v. a. To heat, to make hot, to warm. *Pryce*. Another form is *tomma*, qd. v.
- TUMMAS, s. m. A thump, a blow. Pl. *tummasow*. *Buxow leas heb kên ha tummasow kekyffris dhe Grist adro dhe dhewen gans nerth brás a ve syttis*, buffets many without pity, and thumps likewise to Christ about his jaws with great force were set. M.C. 138.
- TUN, v. a. To bear, to carry. *Ow tún*, carrying. Llwyl, 248. The asp. mutation of *dûn*, more generally written *dôn*, qd. v.
- TUOGU, s. m. The rabble. *Pobel tuogu*. Llwyl, 178. See *Tiogou*.
- TUR, s. m. A tower. Corn. Voc. *turris*. Generally written in the Dramas *tour*, qd. v.
- TUREN, s. f. A turtle dove. Corn. Voc. *turtur*. Another form was *troet*, qd. v. Arm. *turzunel*.
- TURMA, s. m. A tower. Llwyl, 168.
- TUS, s. f. A nation, a people; people, men. *Tûs vyan ha tûs vrás*, people small and great. O.M. 1438. *Gans lÿf ny wráf bynytha ladhé an dús gwyls na dôf*, by flood I will not ever destroy mankind wild nor tame. O.M. 1254. *An dús vâs a dheserya dhedhé gulâs nêf o kylyls*, the good folk desired for themselves the country of heaven (that) was lost. M.C. 4. *Yn médh Ihesus, nyng-ugy ow mychternes yn bÿs ma, hag a pe, ow thûs dhe wy ny'm del-yrfsens yn delma*, says Jesus, my kingdom is not in this world, and if it were, my people would not have given me up to you thus. M.C. 102. It was used in Cornish for the plural of *dên*, in the same manner as *gens* is used in French for the plural of *homme*. The *u* had the same sound as the Welsh *u*, being pronounced *tûs*, or *tees*, as it was written in late times. (Llwyl, 229.) *W. tûd, † tut*. Arm. *tud, † tut*. Ir. *tuath, † tuad*. Gael. *tuath*. Oscan, *tutvu*. Umbr. *tuta, tota*. Lith. *tauta*. Goth. *thiuda*. O. H. G. *diota*.
- TUSHOC, adj. Tufted, spiked. *Les dushoc*, betonica, betony; lit. the tufted herb. Corn. Voc. *W. twysoc*, from *twys*, a tuft; *twys yd*, ear of corn.
- TUSTUN, s. m. A witness. It generally occurs in Cornish with the initial in the secondary form. (See *Dustun*.) *W. testun*, a theme.
- TUSTUNE, v. a. To bear witness, to testify. (See *Dustuné*.) Arm. *testenia*. *W. testunio*, to set a theme.
- TUSTUNY, s. m. A witnessing, testimony. (See *Dustuny*.) Arm. *testeni*.
- TUTH, v. n. He came. The asp. mutation of *dúth*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. preter. of *dôs*.
- TUTH, v. n. Thou wilt come. The asp. mutation of *dúth*, qd. v. 2 pers. s. fut. of *dôs*.
- TUYLDER, s. m. Darkness, obscurity. Llwyl, 162. Written also *tulder*, and *tewlder*, qd. v.
- TUYN, s. m. A sandy shore bank. *Pryce*. Another form of *towan*, qd. v.
- TUYN, s. m. A hillock. *Pryce*. *W. tÿyn*. Arm. *tûn*. Ir. *tonnach*. Sansc. *tunga*. Fr. *dune*.
- TUYTH, v. n. I came. The asp. mutation of *duyth*, qd. v. 1 pers. s. preter. of *dôs*.
- TY, s. m. A house. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *tî*, qd. v.
- TY, s. m. An oath, an imprecation. *Ef a doys a dhe-sympys maga town ty del wodhyé gans Crist na vyé tregis, na bythqueth ef na'n quelsé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew, that he had not been staying with Christ, nor had ever seen him. M.C. 85. *W. tweng, † tug*. Ir. *tuinge, † tig*. Gael. *tuinge*.

TY, pron. Thou, thee. See *Ti*.

TY, pron. prep. To it. *My a vyn a dhysempys marogeth bÿs ty*, I will immediately ride presently even to it. O.M. 1971. Another form of *dy*, qd. v.

TY, v. a. To cover over, to cover, to roof, to thatch. 3 pers. s. fut. *ty*. *Yn hanow Dew, ty py ny agan bêdh mêdh*, in the name of God cover it, or we shall have shame. O.M. 1078. *Cowyth profyyn an stylyow mars êns compes dhe'n fosow, may haller aga lathyé gans corbles lasys tennow, hag a's ty gans plynkennow*, comrade, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls, that one may lay them with joists, laths, beams, and cover them with planks. O.M. 2474. *Tyorryon yn ketep chet, tyeuch an temple hep let, na dheffo glaw dhe'n stylyow*, tilers, every fellow, cover ye the temple without delay, that rain come not to the rafters. O.M. 2487. *Gones-ugy ken agesouch why ny's ty, rág soltel ouch yn púp crêft*, workmen others than ye shall not cover it, for subtle ye are in every craft. O.M. 2490. W. *toi*. Arm. *tei*, *toi*. Lat. *tego*.

TYAC, s. m. A husbandman. See *Tioc*.

TYBELES, s. m. Wicked ones. *Mar ethuk yw dhe weles, may tyglyn an tybeles, pan y'n guellons, ketep pen*, so terrible it is to see, that the devils will wince when they see it, every head. P.C. 3047. More generally written *tebeles*, pl. of *tebel*, qd. v.

TYBM, adj. Warm. *Llwyd*, 9. The same as *tubm*, qd. v.

TYBRY, v. a. To eat. The asp. mutation of *dybry*, qd. v. *Yma war garynnnyas brás ow tybry fest dybyté*, it is upon great carrion eating fast without pity. O.M. 1108.

TYBRYTH, v. a. Thou wilt eat. The asp. mutation of *dybryth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *dybry*, qd. v. *Mar a tybbryth a henna yw hynwys pren a skyens*, if thou wilt eat of that (which) is called the tree of knowledge. O.M. 81.

TYBYANS, s. m. Thought, opinion. *Dhum tybyans whêth ef ny grÿs bôs Ihesu Cryst dasserschys dre y mûr rás*, to my thinking he does not yet believe that Jesus Christ is risen through his great grace. R.D. 1213. W. *tybiant*.

TYBYAS, v. a. To think, to suppose. *Taw, sedhé vyn ty Phelip, rák pûr wÿr ty a gam dip warnodho ef*, be silent, sit wilt thou Philip, for very truly thou thinkest wrongly concerning him. R.D. 999. *Rák me a dyp bôs hemma an kêth máp êth alemma, yw mychtern lowené*, for I think that this one is the same son (that) went hence, (who) is the king of joy. R.D. 2508. W. *tybied*.

TYDH, s. m. A day. *Benyges re by púp tÿdh*, blessed be thou every day. O.M. 831. The asp. mutation of *dÿdh*, qd. v.

TYE, v. a. To take an oath, to swear. *Me a levar, heb y dyé, genef Dew a wrûg serry, ha'y vollath yn pûr dheffry dhym a rós*, I say, without swearing it, with me God was angry, and his curse in very earnest to me he gave. C.W. 118. Written also *toy*, qd. v.

TYEN, adj. Whole, entire, perfect. The asp. mutation of *dyen*, qd. v. *Toul an welen ol yn tyen dhe'n dór uskys*, cast thou the rod all entirely to the ground quickly. O.M. 1447. *Y vennath dheuch yn tyen, keffrys gorryth ha benen*, his blessing to you wholly, as well male as female. O.M. 2836.

TYENE, v. a. To pant, to faint. The asp. mutation of *dyené*, qd. v.

TYFFEN, v. a. To forbid. The asp. mut. of *dyffen*, qd. v. TYFFONS, v. n. They may come. The asp. mut. of *dyffons*. 3 pers. pl. subj. of irr. v. *dôs*. *Ke gorhemmyrn ol dhe'n masons yn cyté may tyffons umma myltyn war beyn cregy ha tenné*, go thou, command all the masons in the city that they come here to-morrow, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2279.

TYFFOUCH, v. n. Ye may come. The asp. mutation of *dyffouch*. 2 pers. pl. subj. of irr. v. *dôs*. *May tyffouch ol dhe sylwyans, sevouch yn agys crygyans, rák dhum Tás me á dhe'n nêf*, that ye may all come to salvation, stand in your belief, for I will go to my Father to heaven. R.D. 2388.

TYGLYN, v. a. He will wince. The asp. mutation of *dyglyn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *deglené*, qd. v.

TYHA, prep. Towards. *Tyha'n tempel*, towards the temple; *war tyha trê*, towards home. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *tuhé*, qd. v. (*tu—a*.) W. *tua*.

TYLDYE, v. a. To cover. *My a vyn lemyrn tyldyé guartha an gorhyl gans quêth, ha henna a ra guythé na dheffo glaw abervedh*, I will now cover the top of the ark with a cloth, and that will keep that the rain may not come in. O.M. 1073.

TYLLER, s. m. A place. Pl. *tylleryow*. *Pan dothyans bÿs yn tyller, may thesé Crist ow pesy*, when they came even to the place, where Christ was praying. M.C. 65. *Dreuch bÿs omma dhum tyller*, bring ye even here to my place. P.C. 980. *Dh'y thyller arté glenes, kepar del ve*, to its place again let it stick, like as it was. P.C. 1153. *Ellas, ny won py tyller býth moy py le y trygaf*, alas! I know not (in) what place, ever more where I shall dwell. P.C. 2597. Written also *teller*, qd. v.

TYLLY, v. a. To bore a hole, to pierce. *Ha'n anken mûr a's grevyé, pan vyre worth y woly, yn tenewen ydh esé, dre an golon a's tyllly*, and the great sorrow that grieved her, when she looked on his wound, in the side it was, through the heart pierced her. M.C. 231. Another form of *telly*, qd. v.

TYLYS, part. Paid, requited. *Y dhadder yw drók tylys, pan y'n ladhsons dybyté*, his goodness is ill requited, when they killed him without pity. P.C. 3097. Part. pass. of *taly*, qd. v.

TYMARRHAR, s. m. A wooer or suitor. *Llwyd*, 129.

TYMDER, s. m. Heat, warmth. *Llwyd*, 240. The same as *tumder*, qd. v.

TYMMYN, s. m. Fragments, pieces. *Ow holan ol dhe dymmyrn rág moreth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 357. Plural of *tam*, qd. v.

TYN, s. m. A draught, a pull, a pluck. *Pryce*. Another form of *ten*, qd. v.

TYN, adj. Tight, strait, sharp, keen, painful. *I beyn o mar grêff ha tyn caman na ylly bewé*, his pain was so strong and keen that he could not live any way. M.C. 204. *Ha'n wlos a's kemeras mar dyn may clamderas hy arté*, and the sight took her so sharply that she swooned again. M.C. 171. *Yn ûr-na rág pûr dhwan, daggrow tyn gwráf dyveré*, at that time for sorrow, bitter tears I shall shed. O.M. 402. *Pan clewfyf vy an tân tyn, parhap y wrussen fyé*, when I should feel the sharp fire, perhaps I should flee. O.M. 1351. *Gueyt y wrennyé prest yn tyn býth na scapyé*, take thou care to iron him very tightly, that he may never escape. P.C. 1887.

Cryst agan prennas yn tyn, Christ redeemed us painfully. R.D. 1204. W. *tyn*. Arm. *ten*. Ir. *teann*, † *tend*. Gael. *teann*. Manx, *chionn*. Lat. *tentus*. Gr. *τατος*. Sansc. *latas*.

TYNNE, v. a. To draw, to drag, to pull. *Euch, tynneuch an gasadow usy ow cûl fals dewow yn mës agan temple ny*, go ye, drag the wretched woman, (that) is making false gods out of our temple. O.M. 2691. *Tynnouch ol gans mûr a grîs*, drag ye all, with much of force. P.C. 2136. *Yn ban tynnyf ef a'n dour*, up let us draw him from the water. R.D. 2265. *Tynnyf ef yn ban war ton*, let us draw him up on the wave. R.D. 2281. *Ha ty corf brâs mylyges dhe yfarn gans dhe enef gynen y fydhith tynnes*, and thou, great cursed body, to hell with thy soul by us shalt be dragged. R.D. 2349. Written also *tenna*, qd. v. W. *tynnu*, † *tennu*. Arm. *tenna*. Ir. *tean*. Gael. *teann*. Manx, *chionn*.

TYNWENNOW, s. m. Sides. One of the plurals of *teneuen*, qd. v.

TYOR, s. m. One who covers, a thatcher, a slater, a tiler. Pl. *tyoryon*. *Ke gorhemmyf dhe'n cyté may teffons omnia wharé war beyn aga bôs dyswryf; masons ha karpentorryon, trehesy-meyn, tyorryon, an temple may fe coul wreys*, go thou, command the city that they come here soon, on pain of their being destroyed; masons and carpenters, stone-cutters, tilers, that the temple may be fully made. O.M. 2411. *Dhe ol an karpentoryon, masons, yn wêdh tyorryon*, to all the carpenters, masons, also tilers. O.M. 2423. *Tyorryon yn ketep chet, tyeuch an temple hep let, na dheffo glaw dhe'n stylyow*, tilers, every fellow, cover the temple, without delay, that the rain come not to the rafters. O.M. 2486. W. *towr*. Arm. *toer*.

TYOWGEL, adj. Certain, sure. The asp. mutation of *dyowgel*, qd. v. *Na corf dasserhy dhe vew, na dôr grîs yn tyowgel*, nor a body rise again to life, nor the earth quake really. P.C. 3086.

TYR, s. m. Earth, land. See *Tir*.

TYR, card. num. Three. A contracted form of *tyr*, *teir* or *teir*, qd. v., used with nouns feminine. *Pan o an tîr Marya ogas dhe'n bêdh devethys, an meyn esa a wartha, y a'n guelas drehevys; en benenas yn delma yntredhé a leveryf, dhe worth an bêdh an meyn-ma dhynny pu a'n ommelyf*, when the three Maries were come nigh the grave stones (that) were above, they saw them raised; the women thus said among themselves, these stones from the grave, who has turned them aside for us? M.C. 253. *Dôg alena tîr guelen a wrûk Moyses dhe plansé*, bring thou thence three rods (which) Moses did plant. O.M. 1945. *Hedre vynn ow predery, yn glassygyon gesouch y aga thîr dhe wrowedhé*, while I am considering, leave ye them on a green plot, the three (there) to lie. O.M. 2037. *Yn dôr ymons ol gurydhyys, ha'n thîr dhe onan yw unyys*, in the earth they are all rooted, and the three to one are joined. O.M. 2085.

TYRETH, s. m. Land, earth, country. See *Tireth*.

TYRNEWAN, s. m. A side. † *Tyrnewan livar*, the page of a book. *Llwyd*, 111. A late corruption of *teneuen*, qd. v.

TYRRY, v. a. To break. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venen, an frût ple russys tyrry*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit? O.M. 210. *Prâg y tolsté sy hep kên*, worth hy thempé dhe dyrry an frût erbyn ow

dyfen, why didst thou deceive her without pity, by tempting her to pluck off the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 303. Another form of *terry* or *torry*, qd. v.

TYSCY, v. a. To teach, to learn. The asp. mutation of *dyscy*, qd. v. *Prest ow tysky ynno pûp dêd ol crygy*, always teaching every man to believe in him. P.C. 1596.

TYSHATAS, adv. Leisurely, by stroke and stroke. Pryce. *May haller ry yfle grâs, ha knoukyé prest tys-ha-tas*, that evil dole may be given; and to strike always tick and tack. P.C. 2077. *Gans ow scorge tys-ha-tas me a'th wîsk, may fo drók pîn*, with my scourge, tick and tack, I will strike thee, that there may be a bad pain. P.C. 2107. *Powes lemmyn, losel wâs, ha knouk an hôrn tys-ha-tas*, stop now, idle fellow, and strike the iron tick-a-tack. P.C. 2719.

TYSQUEDHAS, v. a. He shewed. The asp. mutation of *dysquedhas*, qd. v. *Dhe vâp dêd y tysquedhas pûr wîr mûr a kerengé*, to the sons of men he shewed, very truly, much love. R.D. 2637.

TYSTREWYS, v. a. Thou wouldst destroy. The asp. mutation of *dystrewys*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *dystrewy*, qd. v. *Fy dhyso, pan leversys temple Dew y'n dystrewys hag arté kyn pen try dýdh guel ys kyns y'n drehevys*, fy on thee! when thou saidst the temple of God that thou wouldst destroy it, and again before the end of three days, better than before, wouldst rebuild it. P.C. 2860.

TYSTRYWY, v. a. To destroy. The asp. mutation of *dystryw*, or *dystrewy*, qd. v. *Ow scollyé agan guara ha'n fêr orth y tystryw*, scattering our wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 342.

TYTHY, adv. Quickly. *An ioul a trylyas sperys, hag êth dh'y tyller tythy*, the devil turned spirit, and went to his place quickly. M.C. 18. From *tóth*, haste.

TYULDAR, s. m. Darkness. *Llwyd*, 13. Another form of *tulder*, or *tewlder*, qd. v.

TYVY, v. a. To grow. Part. pass. *tyvys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *týf*. *Ny dýf guêls na flour yn bîs yn kêth ford-na may kyrdhys*, grass nor flower in the world will grow in that same road that I walked. O.M. 712. *My a welas hy gurydhyow bîs yn yffarn dywenys, ha'y branchys yn van tyvys bîs yn nêf uhel golow*, I saw its branches even into hell descending, and its branches grown up, even to heaven high in light. O.M. 785. *Yn gordhyans dhe'n Tâs a nêf, my a wra agas plansé; ha tregouch dh'y ordenanns ef, gurydhyouch ha tyvouch arté*, in glory to the Father of heaven I will plant ye; and dwell ye in his ordinance; take root and grow again. O.M. 1894. The same word as *tevy*, qd. v.

TYWEDH, s. m. End, conclusion. *A gasé y wokyneth, ha treylé dhe skentuleth, ow tywedh na ganno tru*, to leave his folly, and turn to wisdom, at last that he may not sing "alas." P.C. 1810. *A vîl gadling, dues yn râg, wor tywedh whet crók a'th tâg*, O vile vagabond, come thou forth, at last hanging yet will choak thee. P.C. 1818. The asp. mutation of *dywedh*, or *diwedh*, qd. v.

TYWLEL, v. a. To throw, to cast. *Me a vyn yn della dysky ow dyllas guella, ha tywlel a dhyragtho*, I will in that manner take off my best clothes, and cast before him. P.C. 257. Another form of *tewlel*, qd. v.

TYWYN, v. n. We will be silent. 1 pers. pl. fut. of

tewel, qd. v. *Ioy del ijl ow dydhané, ny ny tywyn ow cané Gloria in excelsis Deo*, as joy may comfort me, we will not be silent, singing Glory to God in the highest. R.D. 2527.

TYYR, card. num. Three. Used with nouns feminine. *My a wêl tyrr guelen gay*, I see three gay rods. O.M. 1729. *Na nahaf epscop goky, rág an thyyr guelen defry a ve gans Davyd plynsys*, I will not recant, foolish bishop, for the three rods really were by David planted. O.M. 2656. Written also *teyr* or *teir*, and contractedly *tjyr*, qd. v.

U.

THIS letter in Cornish had four sounds. 1. That of the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *gúr*, a man; *túr*, a tower; which are also written in Cornish *gour*, *tour*. This sound is now always represented in Welsh by *w*, as *gúr*, *túr*, and in old manuscripts by *u*; and in Armoric by *ou*, as *gour*, *tour*. 2. That of *u*, in the English words *burn*, *turn*, &c., as C. *umma*, here; *unna*, there; represented in Welsh by *y*, as *yma*, *yna*. 3. That of the Welsh *u*, which is the same as that of *y*, in the English words *hungry*, *sundry*. Thus C. *tús*, (written in later times *tees*,) a people; *rúdh*, crimson; *ugans*, (*igans*,) twenty; W. *túd*, *rhúdh*, *ugain*. 4. The diphthongal sound represented by *ew*, in the English words *few*, *new*. Thus C. *pu*, who; *Du*, God; *tu*, a side; which are also written in Cornish *pew*, *Dew*, *tew*.

UBBA, adv. In this place, here. Written also *uppa*. † *Peswarra bledhan, mollath Dew war ef reeg dry hy uppa*, the fourth year, the curse of God on him that brought her here. *Pryce*. Both further corruptions of *ubma*, as that is of *umma*, qd. v.

UCCY, adj. Foolish, silly. *Taw, law, na vjdh dhymo mar ucky*, be silent, be not so foolish to me. C.W. 60. *Marth ew genaf a un dra, y vosta mar ucky*, I am surprised at one thing, that thou art so foolish. C.W. 166. A late form of *wocy*, a mutation of *gocy*, qd. v.

UCH, prep. Above, over. In Cornish and Armoric it always prefixes *a*. *A uch eglos ték yn wlás an ysedhva ydhesa*, above a fair church in the country the seat was. M.C. 13. *Ha'n Edhewon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mén*, and the Jews placed above Jesus Christ a stone. M.C. 237. *Drou' e dhymmo dhe tackyé a uch y pen*, bring ye it to me to fasten above his head. P.C. 2808. Another form was *us*, or *yus*, qd. v. W. *uch*. Arm. *uch*, *us*. Ir. *os*, *uas*, *suas*, † *soos*. Gael. *os*, *suas*, † *uchd*. Manx, *heose*, *seosé*. Germ. *hoch*. Eng. *high*. Sansc. *ut*.

UCHAF, adj. Upmost, uppermost, highest. Superl. of *uch*, high. *My pan esen ow quandré, clewys an nyl tenewen un el ow talleth cané a uchaf war an wedhen*, when I was walking about, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing very high up on the tree. O.M. 216. W. *uchav*.

UCHEL, adj. High, lofty, towering. Comp. *uchellah*.

Superl. *uchella*. *Alena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh*, thence he led him high on top of a mountain. M.C. 16. *A vês dhe'n dré ydhesé menedh uchel yredy*, outside the town, there was a high mountain indeed. M.C. 162. *En Edhewon ny vynné bós an laddron ow cregy ternos, rág pasch o dhedhé, djdh uchel y a sensy*, the Jews would not that the robbers should be hanging the day after, for it was Easter to them; a high day they held it. M.C. 229. *Cherubyn, an uchella ty a vjdh, dès a rág uskys*, Cherubyn, the highest thou shalt be, come forth quickly. C.W. 4. It was also softened into *uhel*, and *huhel*, qd. v. W. *uchel*. Arm. *uchel*, *huel*. Ir. *uasal*. Gael. *uasal*, † *uchdall*. Manx, *oasle*. Old Gaulish, *uxello*, in *Uxello-dunon*, &c. Sansc. *uks'ala*.

UCHELDER, s. m. Height, highness, loftiness. *Ihesu Crist mûr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas, a'n uchelder may thesé dhe'n bjs pan deyskynnas pehadoryon rág perna*, o desevijs dre Satnas, Jesus Christ shewed much love to the son of man, when he descended from the height that he was, to redeem sinners that were felled by Satan. M.C. 5. The softened form is *uhelder*. W. *uchelder*. Arm. *uchelled*.—W. *uchder*. Ir. *uachdar*, † *ochtar*. Gael. *uachtar*. Manx, *eachtar*, *uchtagh*.

UCHELLE, v. a. To make high, to exalt; to hallow, to sanctify. Part. *uchelles*. *An Tâs ny és yn nêf, bedhens dhe hanow uchelles*, our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. *Pryce*. *Rág yn whêh dydhyow Dew a wrâs an nêf ha'n 'oar, ha'n môr, ha mÿns és ythens y, ha powesas an seythvas djdh, hag a'n uchellas*, for in six days God made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, and hallowed it. *Ibid*. W. *uchelu*. Arm. *uchelaat*.

UCHON, adv. On high, above. *Pan yllyn ny yntrethon drey dour a'n meen flynt garow, dre grâs an Tâs a uchon, gujir Dew yn y oberow*, when we can between ourselves bring water from the sharp flint stone, through the grace of the Father on high, true God in his works. O.M. 1861. *Henna ydhew convethys, der an diskans és dhymmo reis gans an Tâs és a uchan*, that is understood through the science to me given by the Father that is on high. C.W. 156. W. *ucho*, *uchod*.

UDN, card. num. One. † *Ankow ydhew devethys, ny vyn omma ow gasa dhe vewa udn spyas*, death is come, he will not here leave me to live here one space. C.W. 142. A late corruption of *un*, qd. v.

UDZHE, prep. After, posterior to. † *Udzhé henna, udzhena, udzhé hedda*, afterwards; *udzhé hemma, udzhema*, hereafter. *Llwyd*, 54, 124, 249. A late corruption of *wosé*, qd. v.

UDZHEON, s. m. An ox. † *Na ra chee gavas whans warlyrch chy de contrevak, na e udzheon, na e rounzan, na traveth péth yw e*, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *odion*, qd. v.

UFEREETH, s. m. Vanity, idleness, frivolity. *Ufereth fôl yw na'n gás, lemmyn môs dhe dharyvas tra na wra lês*, foolish idleness it is that he does not leave it, but to go to assert a thing that will not do good. R.D. 950. *A nyns osé pryeryn, ufereth yw dhys govyn pÿth yw an marth a wharfé*, if thou art not a stranger, it is idleness for thee to ask what is the wonder that hath happened. R.D. 1262. Written also *evereth*, qd. v. W. *overedh*, fr. *over*, vain.

UFFYA, v. a. To know, to understand. *Me a levar dhys, Eva, ha cool orthaf, maga fûr te a vea avel Dew es awartha, hag a uffya pûb tra*, I will tell thee, Eve, and listen thou to me, as wise thou wouldst be as God that is above, and know every thing. C.W. 44. A corrupted form of *wodhsfyé*, qd. v.

UGANS, card. num. Twenty, a score. *Dék warn-ugans, thirty. Dew ugans, forty, two score. Ha hanter cans kevelyn yn-wêdh ty a wra y lês; yn uhelder my a vyn dék warn-ugans y vós gurês*, and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width; in height I wish it to be made thirty (cubits.) O.M. 960. *Henna yw pûr scorn ha geys, rág y fué kyns y vós gurês, dew ugens blydhen ha whé*, that is a very sneer and jest, for there were, before it was done, forty years and six. P.C. 351. *Sýth mýl, ha sýth cans blydhen, un dén kyn fo ow kerdhes, ow tós kyn spedýé yn geydh dew ugans myldyr perfeyth omma ny alsé bones*, seven thousand and seven hundred years if a man should be travelling, and though he sped coming in a day forty miles complete, here he could not be. R.D. 2497. *Yn wêdh dewdhek warnugans a virhas my a'm be*, also a score and twelve daughters I have. C.W. 144. *Yn oys me yw yn ûr-ma try cans try ugans ha wháth pypm moy, yn gédh hydheuw*, in age I am now three hundred, three score, and yet five more on this very day. C.W. 152. W. *ugain, ugaint, †ugeint*. Arm. *ugent*. Ir. *fichid, †fichet*. Gael. *fichead*. Manx, *feed*. Gr. *εἴκοσι*. Lat. *viginti*. Sansc. *vinsati*.

UGORY, v. a. To open, to disclose. Part. *ugorys*. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *ugor*, written also *uger*. *Ugor daras dhe pryson, ha gor Ihesu ynno scon pols dhe powes*, open thou the door of thy prison, and put Jesus in it at once a while to rest. P.C. 1871. *Dew a erchys dhys, Moyses, dhe welen y kemeres, ha g wyskel an môr gyny; an dour a uger a lês, may hylly yn ta kerdhes ty ha'th pobel ol drydhy*, God has commanded thee, Moses, to take thy rod and smite the sea with it; the water will open wide, that thou mayst go well, thou and all thy people, through it. O.M. 1666. *Yn hanow Dew, ty môr glân, me a'th wýsk gans ow guelen, uger a lês fordhydhynny*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod; open wide a road for us. O.M. 1677. Written also *agery, eger, and ygery*, qd. v.

UGY, v. subs. Is. *Y a tremyn hep dhangar, ugy Dew kêr ow cordhyé*, they shall pass without delay, (who) are worshipping the dear God. O.M. 1616. *Euch alemma gans Iudas dhe gerhas an guás muscok ugy ow ymwyl máp Dew*, go ye hence with Judas to fetch the crazed fellow (who) is making himself the Son of God. P.C. 962. *Yn médh Ihesus nyng-ugy ow mychternes yn býs-ma*, says Jesus, my kingdom is not in this world. M.C. 102. A corrupted form of *usy*, qd. v.

UHEL, adj. High, lofty, elevated. Comp. *uhellah*. Super. *uhella*. *My a'd peys, Arluth uhel*, I beseech thee, high Lord. O.M. 375. *Yn hanow an Tás uhel, an gorhel gurên dyscudhé*, in the name of the high Father, let us uncover the ark. O.M. 1145. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren*, on it there is a tree, high with many a bough. O.M. 776. *Kepar del ouch tús uhel*, as ye are elevated men. P.C. 1716. *Gallos warnaf ny fyys, na fe y vós grantys dhys dyworth uhella Arloth*, power over me thou wouldst not have, were it not that

it was granted to thee from the most high Lord. P.C. 2189. Written also *huhel*, both being softened forms of *uchel*, qd. v.

UHELDER, s. m. Height, highness. *A Dás Dew yn uhelder, bynyges re by neffré*, O Father God in height, blessed be thou ever. O.M. 937. *Ha hanter cans kevelyn yn-wêdh ty a wra y lês; yn uhelder my a vyn dék warn-ugans y vós gurês*, and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width; in height I wish it to be made thirty (cubits.) O.M. 959. A softened form of *uchelder*, qd. v.

UHELLE, v. a. To raise up on high, to exalt. *Pryce*. A softened form of *uchellé*, qd. v.

UIBREN, s. f. A cloud. *Llwyd*, 100, thus writes *huibren*, qd. v. in the Cornish Vocabulary.

ULA, s. f. An owl. *Llwyd*, 45, 99, 241. The late form of *hulé*, qd. v.

ULA, s. f. An elm. *Pryce*. Pl. *ulow*. Preserved in the local name *Killisullow*, a grove of elms, in St. Probus.

ULAIR, s. m. A cloak, a woman's mantle. Corn. Voc. *peplum*.

ULLIA, v. n. To howl, bark, or cry. *Llwyd*, 176. Ir. *uallam, ualmhaighim*.

UM, a prefix used in composition, which reflects the action on the agent. Written also *em* and *om*, qd. v.

UMHELY, v. a. To throw one's self down, to overturn, to overthrow. Part. pass. *umhelys*. *Pan o pûr holerch an gýdh, y tefenas un marrek del déth an nêf war y fýth, ef a welas golow ték, ha'n meyn umhelys yn wêdh esé a uch Ihesus whék*, when the day was very well advanced, a soldier awoke as the sky came on his face; he saw a fair light, and the stones overthrown (that) were over Jesus sweet. M.C. 244. Written also *ommelys*, qd. v. *Rág cavow sevel om sáf; war doer lemyn umhelaf*, for sorrow I stand upright; on the ground now I will cast myself. C.W. 88. W. *ymchwelyd, †ymchoelyd*.

UMMA, adv. In this place, here. *Vynytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth arté*, ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 244. *Awos ol rowelth Adam býs dhyn umma yn un lam ef a výdh kyrhys*, notwithstanding all the bounty of Adam, to us here in a trice he shall be brought. O.M. 885. Written also *omma*, qd. v.

UN, card. num. One, individual. It softens the initials of feminine nouns following, as in Welsh, and Armoric. *Yn ketella ty re wrúk, ha dheworth Urry re dhúk y un wrék ef*, in that way thou hast acted, and from Uriah hast taken his one wife. O.M. 2245. *Onan* is also used substantively in Cornish to express the number one. *Onan yw an Tás a nêff, arall Crist y un vaaw eff, a výdh a wyrchas genys, ha'n Speryys Sans yw tressa, try hag onan ow trega yn un dewsys, me a grýs*, one is the Father of Heaven, another Christ his one Son, (that) shall be born of a virgin; and the Holy Ghost is the third; three and one dwelling in one Godhead, I believe. O.M. 2662. *Kyns bós un nós tremenys, why a výdh pûr wýr sclandrys ahanaf ketep máp bron*, before one night be passed, ye shall be very truly offended for me, every son of the breast. P.C. 890. *Un wýth mar pýdh dén marow, y spyrys, hep gow, býth ny dhue yn y vody*, once if man is dead, his spirit ever, without a lie, never will come into his body. P.C. 1748. *Un* is in constant

- use in Cornish, as in Armoric and French, for the indefinite article. *Alena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh*, thence he led him high on top of a mountain. M.C. 16. *Clewys a'n nyl teneven un el ow tall-eth cané*, I heard on the one side an angel beginning to sing. O.M. 215. *Un sarf yn guedhen yma*, there is a serpent in the tree. O.M. 797. *My a welas yn paradys fenten rás, ha warnydh y un wedhen*, I saw in Paradise a fountain of grace, and by it a tree. O.M. 837. W. *un*. Arm. *unn*, *eunn*, *unan*. Ir. *aon*, *ean*, † *oen*, † *oin*. Gael. *aon*. Manx, *un*, *unнанé*. Gr. *ἐν*. Lat. *unus*. Goth. *ains*. Sansc. *ún*.
- UNCORN, s. m. An unicorn. Corn. Vocab. *unicornis*. Comp. of *un*, one, and *corn*, a horn. W. *ungorn*.
- UNCOUTH, adj. Unknown, strange. *Dén uncouth*, written in the Cornish Vocabulary *den unchut*, advena, a stranger. *Yn dýdh-na te nyn wra ehan a whél, te nyn dhy váb, nyn dhy merch, nyn dhy dén whél, nyn dhy mós whél, nyn dhy lodnow, nyn dhy dén uncouth, nyn tru-vyth és yn barth chy dhy darasow*, on that day thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy manservant, nor thy maidervant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger, nor any thing (that) is within thy house. Pryce. Ang. Sax. *uncuth*. Eng. *uncouth*.
- UNDAMSI, s. m. A client, a dependent. Corn. Voc. *cliens* vel *clientulus*. This word is probably corrupt, but possibly connected with *yn dan*, under.
- UNLIU, adj. Of one colour. Corn. Voc. *unus color*. Comp. of *un*, one, and *liu*, a colour. W. *unlliw*.
- UNNA, adv. There, in that place. Pryce. Generally written *ena*, qd. v.
- UNNA, pron. prep. In it. Pryce. Another form of *ynno*, qd. v.
- UNNEC, card. num. Eleven. *Arluth, ple 'dh én alemma, dhyn dhe gemeres trygfa, na dheffo dén vñth gynen; ha pygyn Dew gallosek, del esen agan unnek, ha na moy gôr na benen*, Lord, where shall we go from hence, for us to take a dwelling, that not any man may come with us; and let us pray to mighty God, as we were eleven of us, and no more, man nor woman. R.D. 2395. W. *un-ar-dhég*, † *undeg*. Arm. *unnek*. Ir. *aon deag*. Gael. *aon deug*. Manx, *unnanejeig*. Gr. *ἐνδεκα*. Lat. *undecim*.
- UNNECVES, adj. Eleventh. *Llwyd*, 176, gives *ydnavas*, as the latest form.
- UNNIENT, s. m. An unguent, ointment. *Dworennos yn púr breua ef éth dhe'n corf o marow gans unnient dho-dho esa, ha spycis a vúr rasow*, by night in pure affection he went to the body (that) was dead, with ointment (that) he had, and spices of great virtues. M.C. 234. *Onement* and *oynement* were also used, qd. v. W. *ennaint*. Arm. *oignamant*. Ir. *uinnemeint*. Lat. *unguentum*. Fr. *onguent*.
- UNSEL, adj. Only, alone. Written also *unsol*. *Aban vynyth púp huny ladhé ol an nór vñs-ma, saw unsel ow tús hammy, ladh ny gansé magé ta*, since thou wilt kill every one (that is on) the earth of this world, save only my people and me, kill us with them as well. O.M. 971. *Kynyver dén ús yn wlás, na tra yn bñs ow pewé, saw unsol ty ha'th flehas, gans lñf a wráf dhe ladhé*, as many as are in the land, or thing in the world living, save thee alone, and thy children, with a flood I will kill. O.M. 1031.
- UNTYE, v. a. To anoint. *Benyn dyr vúr cheryté y box ryché, leun a yly, a uch Crist rág y untyé hy a vynnas y derry*, a woman through much charity her box rich, full of salve, over Christ to anoint him she wished to break it. M.C. 35. W. *eneinnio*.
- UNVER, adj. Of one mind, unanimous, agreed. *Ef a leveris dhedhé; pñth a vynnouch why dhe ry? ha me a ra dheuch spedyé, ow cafos Crist yredy; y fñns unver yntredhé kepar ha del wovyny*, he said to them, what are ye willing to give? and I will speed you, taking Christ forthwith; they were agreed among them, even as he asked. M.C. 39. W. *unvryd*. Arm. *unvan*.
- UNYA, v. a. To make one, to unite, to join. Part. *unyys*. *Arluth kêr, guella dhe vreys; yma tra varth wharvedhys haneth; an kêth guél-ma yn dór ymñs ol gurydhyys, ha'n thñr dhe onan yw unyys, aban etheuch a le-ma*, dear lord, very good is thy judgment; a wondrous thing has happened this night; these same rods in the earth they are all rooted, and the three into one are joined, since you went from hence. O.M. 2085. W. *uno*. Arm. *unia*, *unani*. Gael. *onaich*. Manx, *unnaneysey*.
- UNYN, card. num. One, individual. *Del ony unyn ha try, Tás, ha Máb, yn Trinity*, as we are three, Father, Son, in Trinity. C.W. 26. *Me a góth yn púr dhefry, gordhya Dew, an lél Drenges, ha'n Máb gwella, ha'n Spyrys Sans, aga thry, del ñns unyn, me a grñs*, I ought in very deed to worship God, the faithful Trinity, and the Son most good, and the Holy Ghost, them three, as they are one, I believe. C.W. 142. Another form is *onan*, qd. v. Arm. *unan*.
- UNWYTH, adv. Once. *A Dew kêr, assoma squyth, wyn veys a quellen unwyth an termyn dhe dhewedhé*, O dear God, I am weary, gladly would I see once the time to end. O.M. 685. *Y a wñth y vody na potré bys vynary, kyn fe yn bédh mñl vlydhen, na y grochen unwyth terry*, they will preserve his body, that it never decay, though it be in the grave a thousand years, nor shall his skin become broken. P.C. 3202. *Na ny vèth áf dhe'n tás unwyth dhe wheelas gevyans*, nor will I go the father once to seek forgiveness. C.W. 100. Comp. of *un*, one, and *gwñth*, a time. W. *unwaith*.
- UORDYN, s. f. Ireland. Pryce. W. *ywerdhon*, † *iverdon*, the green isle. Arm. *iverdon*, † *yuerdon*. Ir. *erín*, *erin*. Gael. *eirean*. Manx, *irin*. Gr. *οὐερνία, ιερνῆ*. Lat. *hybernia*.
- UR, s. f. An hour. Pl. *urow*. *Yn úr-ma, at this hour, now. Yn úr-na, at that hour, then. Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow púp úr ol rág dhe weres*, forthwith from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee a mate, every hour to help thee. O.M. 101. *Rág bós dhedhé ioy mår vrás, ha my púp úr ow lesky*, for that there is to them great joy, and I always burning. O.M. 307. *Py úr fñf vy y wythes*, what time was I his keeper? O.M. 576. *Lavar an úr may túth a'n néfarté dhe'n lñr*, say the hour that thou wilt come from heaven again to the earth. R.D. 881. *Máb Marya mñr a beyn a wodhevy yn úr-na*, the Son of Mary much pain suffered then. M.C. 54. *Bet an úr-ma*, (Arm. *bete an ureman*), to this time. *Llwyd*, 64. *Ar urow*, sometimes. 72. *Hunter úr*, half an hour. 148. W. *awr*, pl. *oriau*. Arm. *eur*. Ir. *uair*, † *huair*. Gael. *uair*. Manx, *oor*. Gr. *ῥῆπα*.

- Lat. *hora*. Fr. *heure*. Germ. *uhr*. Du. *uur*. Eng. *hour*. Scotch, *hoor*.
- UR, v. n. He knows. *Ev a ūr*, he knoweth. *Llwyd*, 247. A late form of *wôr*, qd. v.
- URAT, s. m. Ointment, salve. Corn. Voc. *unguentum*. W. *iraid*.
- URE, v. a. To cover with any unctuous substance, to anoint, to embalm. Part. *urys*. *Me a vyn môs dhe uré ow arluth, treys ha dewlé, gans onement kêr*, I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands with precious ointment. P.C. 473. *Ha'm pen ol hy rum uras*, and all my head she has anointed. P.C. 526. *Na dhegouch sor yn colon worth nêb a wra ow uré*, do ye not bear anger in heart against (her) who has anointed me. P.C. 540. *Urys da yw yredy*, well embalmed he is indeed. P.C. 3203. *Nycodemus a uras corf Ihesus ha'y esely, oynment o a gymmys rās may wethé corf heb pedry; nag onan ef ny asas heb uré a'y esely*, Nichodemus anointed the body and limbs of Jesus, the ointment was of so much virtue that it kept a corpse without putrefying; not one of his limbs he left without anointing. M.C. 235. W. *iro*.
- URRIA, v. a. To worship. *Dho urria*, *Llwyd*, 171. A later corruption of *worria*, as that is of *wordhyé*, a mutation of *gordhyé*, qd. v.
- URRIAN, s. m. The border, boundary, or limit of a country. *Pryce*. W. *or*, *gor-or*. Lat. *ora*. Gr. *ὄρος*.
- US, s. m. The husk of corn, chaff. Pl. *usion*. Corn. Voc. *palea*. W. *us*, pl. *usion*; *eisin*. Arm. *usien*. Fr. *son*, *bran*.
- US, v. n. Is, that is. *Kemys drūk ūs ow codhé, ha dewedhes hag avar*, so much evil is falling both late and early. O.M. 628. *Mjns ūs yn tŷr hag yn môr, warnedhé kemer galloys*, all that is in land and in sea, over them take thou power. O.M. 69. *Pan ūs gweydh ow teshé*, when the trees are drying. O.M. 1128. *Ens dew a'm dyscyblyon dhe'n castel ūs a ragon*, let two of my disciples go to the village that is before us. P.C. 174. *Pendra leverta a'n flechys ūs ow cané*, what sayest thou of the children that are singing? P.C. 432. *Nêb ūs gynef ow tybry*, who is eating with me. P.C. 738. *Nag ūs fordh dhymmo, ellas, dhe vós sylwys*, there is not a way for me, alas, to be saved. P.C. 1523. *Iosep, ūs dhyso cummyas an corf kêr dhe ancledhyas*, Joseph, is there permission to thee to bury the dear body? P.C. 3139. *Kueth ūs y'm colon, eyhan*, sorrow is in my heart, alas. R.D. 700. W. *ys*.—*Ystavell Cyndhyllan ys tywyll heno*, the hall of Cyndhyllan is gloomy to-night. *Llywarch Hên*.
- US, adv. Above. *Un Edhow a brederys, hag a leverys dhedhé, bonas pren yn dour tewlys, a us yn houl na vyé*, a Jew bethought and said to them, that there was a tree cast in the ground, that was not above in the sun. M.C. 152. *Te a'n gwél yn corn ow thâl; gans dén pan vo convethys, worthaf ve ny dâl bôs mellyes a us nêb tra*, thou seest it in the horn of my forehead; by man when it is discovered, I must not be meddled with above anything. C.W. 118. (See also *uch*.) W. *udh*. Arm. *us*. Ir. *os*, *uas*, † *suas*. Gael. *os*, *suas*. Manx, *heose*, *seose*. Sansc. *ut*.
- USCYS, adv. Immediately, quickly, soon. *Dhe Egipt ydh âf uskys, rāk colenwel bōdh dhe vrŷs*, to Egypt I will go immediately to fulfil the will of thy mind. O.M. 1473. *My re bue owdh emlodh may 'th ên pŷr squydh; uskys na yllyn ponyé*, I have been wrestling till I was

- very tired, that I could not run quickly. P.C. 2510. *Marth dhym a'n deusys yma, mar uskys del dhueth omma*, there is to me a wonder of the Godhead, so swiftly as he came here. R.D. 2503. W. *esgud*. Arm. *escuid*. Ir. *esgaidh*. Gael. *easgaidh*.
- USY, v. irr. That is. *Euch, tynneuch an gasadow, usy ow cŷl fals dewow, yn mēs agan temple ny*, go ye drag the wretched woman, that is making false gods, out of our temple. O.M. 2692. W. *y-sy*.
- UTH, s. m. Horror, fright, terror, awfulness. *Agas clewas o pŷr uth, cryé mar brās*, to hear you was very horror, crying so greatly. R.D. 1768. *Pŷr uth o clewas an cry genef orth agas gylwel*, very horror it was to hear the cry from me calling you. R.D. 2244. *Ha mŷl dén ef a wrūk dué yn dour-na rāk uth hag own*, and a thousand men he did end in that water for horror and fear. R.D. 2322. *Dhe vŷl deaul mar ny wrūk uth, marth yw gyné*, to a thousand devils if he hath not caused terror, I wonder. R.D. 2506. Written also *euth*, qd. v. W. *uth*. Arm. *euz*. Ir. *uath*. Gael. *uamhas*, † *uath*.
- UTHEC, adj. Horrible, frightful, terrible, awful. Written also *uthyc*. *Un sarf yn gwedhen yma, bêst uthek hep falladow*, there is a serpent in the tree, a horrible beast without failings. O.M. 798. *Heyl, volaueth, volaueth, uthyk mŷr yw dhe areth, leman worth agan gylwel*, hail, high priest, high priest, very awful is thy speech, now calling us. P.C. 954. *Ha garow hag uthyk brās, yn kerth gallas mēs a'n bēdh*, and fierce and terribly huge, forth he went from the tomb. R.D. 531. *Uthyk yw clewas y lēf*, it is terrible to hear his voice. R.D. 2340. W. *uthyr*. Arm. *euzik*. Ir. *uathmhar*. Gael. *uamharr*.
- UTHECTER, s. m. Horror, frightfulness. *Yn ūr-na whreuch pyjadow, may codhdho an mynydhyow warnouch rāg ewn uthekter*, in that hour ye will make prayers that the mountains may fall on you for very horror. P.C. 2653.
- UY, s. m. An egg. Corn. Voc. *ovum*. Written also *oy*, pl. *oyow*, qd. v. W. *ŵy*, pl. *wyau*. Arm. *vi*, *ui*, pl. *viou*, *uiou*. Ir. *ugh*, † *og*. Gael. *ubh*. Manx, *oo*, *ooh*. Gr. *ὠόν*. Lat. *ovum*. Fr. *œuf*. Germ. *ey*. Eng. *egg*.
- UYNNAS, v. a. Straightened. *Iosep dhe Grist a uynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whék, yn vaner del yn whās, hag a's ystynnas pŷr dēk*, Joseph for Christ straightened his legs and his sweet arms, in manner as was usual, and stretched them out full gently. M.C. 232. This word may be read either as a variation of *ewnas*, preterite of *ewné*, qd. v., or *wynnas*, a mutation of *gwynnas*, preterite of *gwynné*, to whiten.
- UYNYN, adj. One, alone. *Llwyd*, 244. Another form of *unyn*, qd. v.
- UZ, s. m. Age. Pl. *uzow*. *Pryce*. † *Et e ūz cōth*, in his old age. *Llwyd*, 244. A late form of *oys*, qd. v.

V.

THIS letter, sounded as in English, is a secondary in all the Celtic dialects. It represents two characters, viz.

- bh*, the soft mutation of *b*; and *mh*, the soft mutation of *m*. Thus *C. bara*, bread; *y vara*, his bread. *W. bara, ei vara*. *Arm. bara, he vara*. *C. mam*, a mother; *y vam*, his mother. *W. mam, ei vam*. *Arm. mamm, he vamm*. (In late Cornish it was used as in Manx, as the secondary mutation of *f*; as *fordh*, a way; *an vordh*, the way.) In Irish and Gaelic, *bh*, and *mh*, are always used as the secondary mutations of *b*, and *m*; both letters however having the sound of *v*. Thus *bean*, a woman, *bhean*, (*vean*,) O woman. *Muir*, sea; *mór*, great; *a mhuir mhor* (*a vuir vór*,) the great sea. In Manx *v* is used as in Cornish, Welsh, and Armoric. Thus *bea*, life; *e vea*, his life. *Moyrn*, pride; *e voyrn*, his pride. *Foays*, advantage; *nyn voays*, their advantage.
- VA**, s. f. A place. A mutation of *ma*, qd. v., as in *morva*, &c.
- VA**, pron. s. He, him. A late form of *ve*, qd. v.
- VAB**, s. m. A son. A mutation of *máb*, qd. v. *A vâp whék, ydhof cuthys*, O sweet son, I am grieved. O.M. 1336. *Bódh dhe vâp yw yn della*, the will of thy son is so. P.C. 2952.
- VABM**, s. f. The spleen. *Y vabm*, Llwyd, 79. A corrupted form of *vam*, a mutation of *mam*, qd. v.
- VACHTETH**, s. f. A virgin. A mutation of *machteth*, qd. v.
- VADNA**, v. n. I will. *Na vadna*, will not. Llwyd, 252. A late corruption of *vennaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
- VADNA**, adv. Up, above. *A vadna*. C.W. 130. A late corruption of *a van*, qd. v.
- VAEZ**, s. m. A boar. *Pryce*. A mutation of *baez*, id. qd. *baedh*, qd. v.
- VAL**, adj. Equal to, alike. A mutation of *mal*, qd. v.
- VALLIC**, adj. Fenced, walled. *Pryce*. *Tre-vallic* (*Tre-vallack*,) the fenced town, in St. Kevern. More correctly *wallic*, being a mutation of *gwallic*, from *gwal*, a wall.
- VALLOC**, s. m. A flap, a valve; the flap of the breeches. *Na lader, by my vallok, kyn fe vjth mar vrás quallok*, he shall not steal, by my flap, though he be ever so great a braggart. O.M. 2067. A mutation of *balloc*. *W. balog*. *Arm. balec*.
- VALSA**, v. n. It seems. *Me a wél un gwedhan, marow séch hy a valsa*, I see a tree, dead withered it seems to be. C.W. 130. Another form of *falsé*, qd. v.
- VAM**, s. f. A mother. A mutation of *mam*, qd. v.
- VAN**, adj. That which is highest, foremost. A mutation of *ban*, qd. v. *My a welas hy gurydhyow bjs yn yffarn dywenys, yn mýsk mûr a tewolgow; hâ y branchys yn van tyvys bys yn néf uhel golow*, I saw its roots even into hell descending, in midst of great darkness, and its branches growing up even to heaven high in light. O.M. 785. *An Tás Dew, Arluth a van, ré'm gorre dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 857. *Me a'n dreha arté, kyns pen trydydh, teké ages kyns y van*, I will build it again, before the end of three days, fairer up than before. P.C. 348. "To make a *Van*, is to take a handful of the ore or tinstuff, and bruise, wash, and cleanse it on a shovel; then by a peculiar motion of the shovel, to shake and throw forth upon the point of it almost all the ore that is freed from waste. This operation being repeated, the ore is collected and reserved; and thence they form an estimate how many tons of copper ore, or how many hundred weight of block tin, may be produced out of one hundred sacks of that work or stuff of which the *Van* is made." *Polwhele*. Cf. *Fr. avant*.
- VANAH**, s. m. A monk. A mutation of *manah*, id. qd. *manach*, qd. v.
- VANER**, s. m. A banner. A mutation of *baner*, qd. v.
- VANNAF**, v. n. I will. *Ny vannaf aga guthyll, war ow fydh*, I will not make them, on my faith. M.C. 155. More correctly *vennaf*, being a mutation of *mennaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
- VANNETH**, s. f. A blessing. A mutation of *banneth*, qd. v.
- VARA**, s. m. Bread. *Me a ter torth a vara*, I will break a loaf of bread. R.D. 1314. A mutation of *bara*, qd. v.
- VARCHVRAN**, s. f. A raven. A mutation of *marchvran*, qd. v.
- VAREN**, s. f. A branch. A mutation of *baren*, qd. v.
- VARHA**, s. f. A market. ‡ *Varha Dzhou*, Market Jew. Llwyd, 252. A corruption of *varhas*, a mutation of *marhas*, qd. v.
- VAROGETH**, v. a. To ride. A mutation of *marogeth*, qd. v.
- VAROGYON**, s. m. Horsemen, soldiers. *En varogyon, pan glewas Pylat ow cows yn della*, the soldiers, when they heard Pilate speak so. M.C. 251. A mutation of *marogyon*, id. qd. *maregyon*, pl. of *marreg*, or *marheg*, qd. v.
- VAROW**, adj. Dead. *Cryst a fue dre galarow yn grows pren gurys pûr varow*, Christ was through pains on the cross tree made very dead. R.D. 963. A mutation of *marow*, qd. v.
- VARTH**, s. m. A wonder. *Mûr varth ambus dyogel*, a great wonder is surely to me. O.M. 371. *Henna mûr varth vyé*, that would be a great wonder. P.C. 1728. A mutation of *marth*, qd. v.
- VARTHEGYON**, s. m. Wonders. *A Arluth kêr bynyges, yma dhum mûr vartheqyon*, O dear blessed Lord, there are to me many wonders. P.C. 770. Written also *varthogyon*. *Ow arluth mychtern Salmon, yma mûr a varthogyon a'n kêth gyst-ma warvedhys*, my lord king Solomon, there are much of wonders by this same beam wrolight. O.M. 2546. A mutation of *martheqyon*, one of the plurals of *marthus*, qd. v.
- VARTHUSEC**, adj. Wonderful. A mutation of *marthus-ec*, qd. v.
- VARWEN**, v. n. I did die, I should die. A mutation of *marwen*, 1 pers. s. imperf. of *marwel*, qd. v.
- VARWO**, v. n. He shall have died. *Neffré yn dour hedré bo, ny dhue dresto na varwo gour, gruék, na bést*, ever in the water while he is, there will not come over it that dies not, man, woman, or beast. R.D. 2226. A mutation of *marwo*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *marwel*, qd. v.
- VAS**, adj. Good. *Ol an dús vás*, all the good people. O.M. 814. A mutation of *más*, qd. v. The oldest form was *vat*, as *bennen vat*, in Corn. Voc. *matrona*, lit. a good woman.
- VAW**, s. m. A son, a boy. *Ty ha'th vaw, na strech lem-myn*, thou and thy boy, stay not now. R.D. 1992. A mutation of *maw*, qd. v.
- VAY**, s. m. A kiss. A mutation of *bay*, qd. v.
- VAYLE**, v. a. To wrap, to swathe. A mutation of *maylé*, qd. v.

VE, s. m. A burden, a load. *Kymer dhymmo vé kunys, gans louan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doga ef, take thou for me a load of fuel, with rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it.* O.M. 1296. *Otté omma vé kunys, ha fast ef gynef kelmys, behold here a load of fuel, and it fast bound by me.* O.M. 1299. A mutation of *bé*, qd. v.

VE, pron. s. I, me. *Tan, resyf dheworthyf ve ow degé, ha'm offryn gulán, take, receive thou from me my tithe, and my clean offering.* O.M. 503. *Kepar ha del veua ve an purra lader yn pow, as if I were the veriest thief in the country.* M.C. 74. A mutation of *me*, qd. v.

VE, pron. subs. He, him, it. *Dro ve dhymmo dysempys, ha my a ra y dybry, bring thou it to me immediately, and I will eat it.* O.M. 247. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas, like as he was a very good man.* O.M. 864. *Otté ve musurys da, dén yn blys ny'n musyr guel, behold it well measured; no man in the world will measure it better.* O.M. 2513. *Pysouch may fe ve evys, pray ye that it may be drunk.* P.C. 828. Another form of *e*, *ef*, generally used after the verb, and pronominal prepositions. W. *ve*.

VE, v. s. He was. A mutation of *be*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. pret. of *bós*.

VE, v. subs. He may be. *El a'n néf óf, danfenys rág guythé na ve ledhys dhe váp Ysac, an angel from heaven I am, sent to preserve that be not killed thy son Isaac.* O.M. 1373. *Dhodho ny ylleuch gúl drók, hedré ve y gys golok, ye will not be able to do harm to him, while he is in your sight.* R.D. 1915. A mutation of *be*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. W. *vai*, † *vei*. Arm. *ve*. *Guell ve dif meruell, it would be better for me to die.* Buh. Nonn, 40, 7.

VEA, v. subs. He would be. A mutation of *bea*, qd. v.

VEADZHEN, v. subs. I had been. † *Me veadzhen, Llwyd, 245.* A corrupt form of *veasen*, a mutation of *beasen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *bós*.

VEAN, v. subs. I should be. A mutation of *bean*, qd. v.

VEAN, adj. Little. *Pryce. Tre-vean, the little town, in St. Kevern.* Written also *vyan*, qd. v.

VEDN, v. n. He will. † *Me vedn cens, I would rather.* *Llwyd, 84.* † *Na vedn e nevra, he never will.* 101. † *E vedn gys gil saw, it will cure you.* 244. A corrupt form of *ven*, a mutation of *men*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *menny*.

VEDO, v. n. Ye will. † *Dry vedo hwi gil, what will ye do?* *Llwyd, 244.* A later corruption of *vedno*, as that is of *vennouch*, a mutation of *mennouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *menny*.

VEDH, s. m. A grave. *Dún, goryn y gorf yn védh, let us come, let us put his body in (the) grave.* O.M. 2367. A mutation of *bédh*, qd. v.

VEDH, v. subs. Be thou. *Na porth own vjth, na védh trest, rág me a vjdh genes prest, orth dhe weres yn púp le, bear not fear ever, be not sad, for I will be with thee ready, helping thee in every place.* O.M. 1467. A mutation of *bédh*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. Written also *bjdh*, *vjdh*.

VEDH, v. subs. He shall be. *Del y's brewaf yn dan gén, kekyfrys kýc ha crohen, del védh luen a bodredhes, as I shall strike her under the chin, flesh and skin also, as it shall be full of bruises.* O.M. 2714. A mutation of *bédh*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*.

VEDHAF, v. subs. I shall or will be. *My ny won leverel prák gans púp na vedhaf ledhys, I know not how to tell why by every one I shall not be slain.* O.M. 596. *Yn púp teller, dhym may fo rés, prest hep danger, vedhaf parys, in every place, that there may be need for me, soon, without delay, I shall be ready.* O.M. 1910. A mutation of *bedhaf*, qd. v.

VEDHE, v. subs. He would be. *Na fyllys, a Arluth da, na fout bythqueth ny gen bue; yn agan ethom púp tra púp úr parys dhyn vedhé, it was not wanting, O good Lord, there never was default to us; in our need every thing always would be ready for us.* P.C. 918. Written also *vedha*. *Moycha dhodho dhók a wre, henna vedha an quella guás, whoso did most evil to him, that one would be the best fellow.* M.C. 112. A mutation of *bedha*, qd. v.

VEDHEN, v. s. I should be. *Ef a yrhys dhym kyrhas a mount Tabor gueel a rás, ma'm vedhen dredhé sylwans, he ordered me to fetch from Mount Tabor rods of grace, that I might have salvation through them.* O.M. 1958. A mutation of *bedhen*, id. qd. *bedhan*, qd. v.

VEDHENS, v. subs. They shall be. *Del lavaraf dhys, Moyses, war dhe lerch vedhens rewlys, as I say to thee, Moses, after thee they shall be ruled.* O.M. 1434. Written also *vedhons*. *Tús, venenes, ha flechys, omma ny vedhons gesys, men, women, and children, here shall not be left.* O.M. 1589. *Marow vedhons kys vyllyn, they shall be dead before morning.* O.M. 1644. A mutation of *bedhens*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bós*, qd. v.

VEDHO, adj. Drunken. A mutation of *medho*, qd. v.

VEDHO, v. subs. He shall be. *An haccre mernans a vo, war ow fay, ty a vedho, the most horrid death that may be, on my faith, thou shalt have.* R.D. 2034. † *Rág dowl na vedho, lest there be.* *Llwyd, 250.* A mutation of *bedho*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *bós*.

VEDHOUGH, v. subs. Be ye. A mutation of *bedhough*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*, qd. v.

VEDHY, v. a. To drown. A mutation of *bedhy*, qd. v.

VEDHYN, v. subs. We shall be. *Ellas, lemynd pendra wrén? marow vedhyn kettep pen, alas, now what shall we do? dead we shall be every head.* O.M. 1655. A mutation of *bedhyn*, qd. v.

VEDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt be. A mutation of *bedhyth*, qd. v.

VEEN, s. m. Edge, point. *H'a'y veen mon, ha'y scorennow my a vyn trehy tennow, and out of its slender top, and its branches I will cut beams.* O.M. 2444. A mutation of *meen*, id. qd. *mín*, qd. v.

VEF, v. subs. I was. *Na vythqueth pan véf formys, nor ever when I was formed.* O.M. 616. *Ny welys tekké bythqueth aban véf genys, I have not seen fairer ever since I was born.* O.M. 1731. A mutation of *béf*, written also *buf*, *buef*, 1 pers. s. preterite of *bós*.

VEF, v. subs. I should be. *Ellas, a váp, mychtern y'th trón, ellas guelas tol y'th colon, marow na véf, alas! O son! King on thy throne! alas! to see a hole in thy heart! that I should not be dead.* P.C. 3171. A mutation of *béf*, qd. v.

VEFE, v. subs. He was. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pa'n vernans a'n gevé ef, ha fetel vefé ledhys, tell me, as thou lovest me, what death had he, and now was he killed?* O.M. 2220. Comp. of *ve*, was, and *fe*, id. qd. *ve*, he.

VEISDER, s. f. A window. A mutation of *beisder*, qd. v.
 VEL, adv. Like, as, than. ‡ *Cy guêr vel an guelz*, as green as grass. *Kens vel*, rather than. *Moy vel*, more than. *Llwyd*, 248. A mutation of *mel*, or as always written *mal*, qd. v. W. *vel*. Arm. *evel*.
 VELEN, adj. Yellow. *Llwyd*, 143. A mutation of *melen*, qd. v.
 VELEN, adj. Brutal, cruel. A mutation of *melen*, qd. v.
 VELHA, adv. Further. ‡ *Na velha*, no further. *Llwyd*, 251. A corrupted form of *fella*, the aspirate mutation of *pella*, qd. v.
 VELLIN, s. f. A mill. A mutation of *melin*, qd. v.
 VELLOW, s. m. Joints. A mutation of *mellow*, plural of *mâl*, qd. v.
 VEMA, v. subs. I was. *Pardell vema ungrassyes, lemy n ydhoma plagys*, as I was ungracious, now I am plagued. C.W. 114. Comp. of *ve*, was, and *ma* for *me*, I.
 VEN, s. m. A stone. *A fue ancledhyys, hag yn bêdh a vên gorrys*, who was buried, and placed in a tomb of stone. R.D. 2. A mutation of *mên*, qd. v.
 VEN, adj. Strong. A mutation of *men*, qd. v.
 VEN, s. f. A woman. *Pûr luen yma dhym ow whans, a'n ven cowethes ordnys*, very full there is to me my desire, of the woman ordained a help-mate. O.M. 92. A mutation of *ben*, id. qd. *benen*, qd. v.
 VEN, v. subs. I may be. *Neffré ef dhe dhasserchy me ny fynnaf y grygy, bew hedré vên*, that he ever rose again I will not believe it, as long as I may be alive. R.D. 1046. A mutation of *bên*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. Arm. *bên, vên*. *Gant oun ha poan na vên daffnet*, with fear and pain that I may not be condemned. Buh. Nom. 162, 6.
 VEN, v. subs. We may be. *A Ihesu Cryst mychtern nêf, me a'th pÿs, clew agan lêf, gans drók tra na vên temptys*, O Jesus Christ, king of heaven, I pray thee, hear our voice, with evil thing that we may not be tempted. R.D. 2423. A mutation of *bên*, qd. v.
 VEN, v. n. He will. *Me a ven, I will. Mi ven mós, I will go. E ven mós, he will go. Mi ven gavas, I will have. Llwyd*, 246, 247. A mutation of *men*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *menny*.
 VENARY, adj. Continually, for ever. *Awos ol dhe fáth ha'th sôn, genen ny y fÿdth dhe thrôn yn ponvotter venary*, notwithstanding all thy faith and noise, with us shall be thy throne in trouble for ever. O.M. 898. *Drefen luen ty dhum servyé, ow crês a fet venary*, because thou hast served me fully, my peace thou shalt have for ever. O.M. 1020. *Mar ny wráf vy nag Aron aga ledya venary*, if I nor Aaron shall not lead them ever. O.M. 1876. A mutation of *benary*, qd. v.
 VENDZHA, v. n. He had rather. ‡ *Me vendzha kenz, I had rather. Llwyd*, 127. ‡ *Lebmen Dzhuane na vendzha servia na velha, bez e vendzha moz teua dha e urég*, now John would not serve any longer, but would go towards his wife. 251. A mutation of *mendzha*, a corrupt form of *mensé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *menny*.
 VENEDH, s. m. A mountain. *Dhe vâp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhys war venedh a dhysquedhaf dhyso gy*, thy son Isaac, (whom) thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him upon a mountain (which) I will shew to thee. O.M. 1281. A mutation of *menedh*, qd. v.
 VENEGES, adj. Blessed, holy. *Dÿsk dhe 'skyggyow quyk dhe vês, sevel war tÿr veneges a wrêth, del lavaraf dhys*,

take off thy shoes quickly; stand on holy ground thou dost, as I tell thee. O.M. 1407. *A Dâs, veneges re by, O Father, blessed be thou. O.M. 2023. A mutation of beneges, qd. v.*
 VENEN, s. f. A female, a woman. *Râg colé orth un venen gulân ef re gollas an plâs*, for listening to a woman he has clean lost the place. O.M. 919. *Bynyges re bo an prÿs may fe a venen genys*, blessed be the time that he was born of woman. R.D. 153. A mutation of *benen*, qd. v.
 VENENES, s. f. Women. *An venenes ha'n flechys vedhens yn mës exilyys*, the women and the children shall be banished out. O.M. 1575. *Tûs, venenes, ha flechys, ymôn's omma dynythys*, men, women, and children, they are come here. O.M. 1611. A mutation of *benen*, pl. of *benen*, qd. v.
 VENNAF, v. n. I will. *Me ny vennaſ cafus lé yn guyr-yoneth*, I will not take less in truth. P.C. 594. A mutation of *mennaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENNAS, v. n. To will. *Ty a uswon an sſcriptur, ty dhe vennas sowthanas lemmyn yn mës a pÿp for*, thou knowest the Scripture, that thou shouldst wish Satan now out of every path. P.C. 2417. A mutation of *mennas*, id. qd. *menny*, qd. v.
 VENNATH, s. f. A blessing. *Y vennath dheuch yn tyen, keffrys gorryth ha benen*, his blessing to you wholly, men and women likewise. O.M. 2836. A mutation of *bennath*, qd. v.
 VENNI, v. n. Thou wilt. *Ti a venni, Llwyd*, 246. A mutation of *menni*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENNO, v. n. Ye will. ‡ *Po na venno hui gÿl an della-na moi*, if ye will do so no more. *Llwyd*, 249. A mutation of *menno*, a late form of *mennouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENNYN, v. n. We will. *Na ken mychtern ny vennyn ys Cesar caffos neffré*, no other king than Cæsar we will not have ever. M.C. 148. A mutation of *mennyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENOUGH, adj. Frequent. *En venouch, often. Llwyd*, 249. A mutation of *menouch*, qd. v.
 VENS, v. subs. They should be. A mutation of *bêns*, qd. v.
 VENSEN, v. n. I would. *Ellas, râk y gallarow, vensen ow bones marow yn della y vódh a pe*, alas, for his sorrows! I would that I had died, if so it were his will. P.C. 3167. A mutation of *mensen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENTA, v. n. Thou wilt. *Drók yw gyné, na venta kammen trylé yn maner ték*, I am sorry, that thou wilt not turn at all into a fair manner. P.C. 1293. *Pendra ny venté keusel*, why wilt thou not speak? P.C. 1775. A mutation of *menta*, qd. v.
 VENTON, s. f. A well. *Pryce. Venton-vez*, the outer well, in St. Peran Sabulo. A mutation of *fenton*, qd. v.
 VENY, v. subs. We may be. *Lavar dhymmo, cowyth mäs, py ûr â tûs dh'y gerchas, ha guet na veny tollys*, tell me, good fellow, what hour shall men go to fetch him, and take care that we be not deceived. P.C. 604. *A Dhew a nêf dhe pÿsy a luen colon, gueres ny, nag y'n veny vylyny gans Pharow, yw myleges*, O God of heaven, I pray thee with full heart, help us, that we may not have villainy from Pharaoh, (that) is accursed. O.M. 1609. *Lemman na veny ledhys nyng-es fordth dhe om-*

- wethé*, now that we may not be killed there is not a way to keep ourselves. M.C. 245. Comp. of *vén*, a mutation of *bén*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*, and *ny*, we.
- VENYS, adj. Small, little. A mutation of *menys*, qd. v.
- VENYTHA, adv. Ever, for ever. *Arloth, Dew a'n nêf, an Tás, kepar del ós luen a rás, ventytha gordhyys re by*, Lord, God of heaven, the Father, as thou art full of grace, for ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 107. *Banneth an Tás ragas bo, hag ef prest ragas gwytho ventytha yn cosoleth*, the blessing of the Father be on thee, and may it always preserve thee for ever in rest. O.M. 1725. A mutation of *benytha*, qd. v.
- VER, adj. Short. *Me a wra y ascusié mar ver del alla dén vñth*, I will excuse him as soon as any man can. P.C. 2212. *Gura gueres dhym a ver spys, del ós sylwyas*, do help to me in a short space, as thou art Saviour. R.D. 1719. A mutation of *ber*, qd. v.
- VER, adj. Great, big, large. *Squyth óf dre vër lafuryé*, tired I am through great labouring. O.M. 2049. *Ny vew dre vër lavarow*, he will not live through great words. R.D. 986. *Porth yfarn me a torras, hag a dhrós lyes enef a vër dhrók, tervyns, ha cás*, the gate of hell I have broken, and have brought many souls from great evil, tempest, and torment. R.D. 2576. A mutation of *mër*, qd. v.
- VERAS, v. a. To see, to behold. *Dún ny dhe veras scon war an wonesugy*, let us come to look immediately on the workmen. O.M. 2326. A mutation of *meras*, qd. v.
- VERH, s. m. A horse. *Rên verh*, horse mane. *Buzl verh*, horse dung. *Llwyd*, 242. A mutation of *merh*, qd. v.
- VERN, s. m. Concern, sorrow, grief, regret. *Rág dhe sallugy ny vern*, for to salute is no harm. P.C. 2126. *Ha'y lathé travyth ny vern*, and to kill him there is no regret. P.C. 2224. A mutation of *bern*, qd. v.
- VERNANS, s. m. Death. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pa'n vernans a'n gevé ef*, tell me, as thou lovest me, what death did he meet with. O.M. 2219. A mutation of *mernans*, qd. v.
- VEROW, v. n. He shall or will die. *Ty a verow cowl, awos dhe dhew, na'y vestry*, thou shalt die entirely, notwithstanding thy God or his power. O.M. 2737. A mutation of *merow*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *merwel*, qd. v.
- VERTHURYE, v. a. To martyr. A mutation of *merthuryé*, qd. v.
- VERWEL, v. n. To die. A mutation of *merwel*, qd. v.
- VERWYS, v. n. He died. *An profus Ihesus dampnyas dhe vós gorrys yn grous pren; hag yn hy ef a verwys*, the prophet Jesus he condemned to be put on the cross-tree; and upon it he died. R.D. 1807. A mutation of *merwys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *merwel*, qd. v.
- VERYS, v. n. I saw. *Hag yn templis pan verys, y tyskys dhum dyscyblon*, and in temples when I saw, I taught my disciples. P.C. 1257. A mutation of *merys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *meras*, qd. v.
- VES, s. m. A field. *A vës, without. Dhe vës, away. A vës hag agy yn ta gans pék bedhens stanchurys*, without and within well with pitch let them be staunched. O.M. 953. *Gallas an glaw dhe vës gulán*, the rain is clean gone away. O.M. 1097. *Dýsk dhe 'skyggyow quyk dhe vës*, take off thy shoes quickly. O.M. 1406. A mutation of *mës*, qd. v.
- VES, v. subs. Thou wast. *Te a wodhyé dhe honon, pe dre gen ré vës guarnys*, didst thou know it of thyself, or by others wast thou warned? M.C. 101. *Yn mēdh an lader arall, drók dhén ós, kepar del vës*, said the other thief, thou art a bad man, as thou hast been. M.C. 192. *Yn púb otham a vës-ta, ef a wra dha succra*, in every necessity thou mayest be in, he will help thee. C.W. 140. *Ty a vesté*, thou hast been. *Llwyd*, 245. A mutation of *bës*, qd. v.
- VESGA, adv. Ever. ‡ *Ni vesga*, never. *Llwyd*, 249. A mutation of *besga*, qd. v.
- VESTER, s. m. A master. A mutation of *mester*, qd. v.
- VESTRY, s. m. Power. A mutation of *mestry*, qd. v.
- VETTYN, s. m. Morning. *Kyns vettyn*, before day. *Llwyd*, 230. A mutation of *mettyn*, or *metin*, qd. v.
- VETH, adv. Ever. *Ni ór dén véth*, no man at all knows. *Llwyd*, 244. A mutation of *béth*, qd. v.
- VEVA, v. subs. He was. *Gwēf vñth pan veva genys a dor y vam dhe'n bñs-ma*, woe to him when he was born from his mother's womb to this world. M.C. 43. Comp. of *ve*, a mutation of *be*, was, and *ve*, he.
- VEUCH, v. subs. Ye may be. *Pan veuch agey dhe'n cyté, whya dhyerbyn wharré dén ow tôn pycher dour glán*, when ye are within the city, ye will meet soon a man bearing a pitcher of clean water. P.C. 627. *Ha gynef y tanfonas y te dheuch pare veuch wâr*, and by me he sent that he would come to you, as ye may be aware. R.D. 914. *Euch, whyleuch dhymmo Pilat; godhfedheuch ma na veuch bad; tús óch a brñs*, go seek for me Pilate; see that ye be not mad; ye are men of account. R.D. 1774. A mutation of *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*.
- VEUCHE, v. n. He may live. *Gor dhe gledhé yn y goyn, dhe Pedyr Crist a yrchys, rág dre gledhé a veuché, dre gledhé y fýdh ledhys*, put thy sword into its sheath, Christ commanded Peter, for (he that) lives by sword, by sword shall be slain. M.C. 72. A mutation of *beuché*, 3 pers. s. subj. of a verb, whose root would agree with *W. bñch, buchedh*. Arm. *buhez, buez*.
- VEUR, adj. Great. A mutation of *meur*, qd. v.
- VEVE, v. subs. I was. *Why re dhueth dhym gans arvow, gans fustow, ha clydhydhyow, kepar ha pan vevé vy an puré lader yn pow*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves and swords, as if I were the veriest thief in the land. P.C. 1773.
- VEW, adj. Living, alive. *Nyns-ús yn guél nag yn prás tús vew saw ny, my a greys*, there are not in field nor in meadow men living, except us, I believe. O.M. 1152. *Yn vew, alive. Llwyd*, 230. A mutation of *bew*, qd. v.
- VEW, v. n. He will live. *Ny vew dre vër lavarow*, he will not live through many words. R.D. 986. *Saw ef ny vew, gás dhe sôn*, but he is not alive, leave off thy noise. R.D. 1010. A mutation of *bew*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bewé*, qd. v.
- VEWAS, v. n. He has lived. *My re vewas termyn hñr*, I have lived a long time. O.M. 2345. A mutation of *bewas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *bewé*, qd. v.
- VEWE, v. n. To live. *Adam, ke yn mēs a'n wlás, troha ken pow dhe vewé*, Adam, go out of the country, towards another land to live. O.M. 344. A mutation of *bewé*, qd. v.
- VEWHE, v. n. He may live. *Sawyé púp echen clefyon a vewhé yn bewnans da*, he cured every sort of sick persons, (that) live in good life. P.C. 3110. A softened form of *veuché*, qd. v.

VEWNANS, s. m. Life. *Dour, may fêns y dysehys, a vewnans ry dedhé gura*, that they may be refreshed, the water of life do thou give to them. O.M. 1834. *Ef a leverys yn wêdh, try dédh wogé mós yn bédh, dhe vewnans y tasserhy*, he said also, three days after going into the grave, to life he would rise again. P.C. 1747. A mutation of *bewnans*, qd. v.

VEWO, v. n. He shall have lived. *Yn levyr yma scri-fys, dre cledhé nép a vewo, ef a vyru dredho*, in a book it is written (he that) shall have lived by the sword, he shall die by it. P.C. 1158. A mutation of *bewo*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *bewé*, qd. v.

VEWSE, v. n. He had lived. *I beyn o mar grêff ha tyn caman na ylly bewé heb dascor y eneff gwyn; bythqueth yn lân re vewsé*, his pain was so strong and keen that he could not live any way without parting with his pure soul; ever clean he had lived. M.C. 204. A mutation of *bewsé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *bewé*, qd. v.

VEYDH, v. subs. He shall or will be. *Râg orty ty dhe golé, mýl vâp mam a veydh damneys*, because thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 324. *A vâp ny dâl keles man; an pýth a dhue gwelis veydh*, O son, concealment avails nought; the thing (that) is coming will be seen. O.M. 854. A mutation of *beydh*, id. qd. *býdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*.

VEYF, v. subs. I may be. *Arluth, golhy mara qurêth ow treys, dhym y ffyê méth hedré veyf byw*, Lord, if thou wilt wash my feet, to me it would be a shame as long as I may be alive. P.C. 847. *Me a wra prest hep ynny, hedré veyf bew yn býs-ma*, I will do ever without denial, as long as I may be alive in this world. P.C. 1020. A mutation of *beyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*.

VEYN, s. m. Stones. *Éna yn wêdh y torras en veyn o crêff ha calys*, there also the stones broke (that) were strong and hard. M.C. 209. A mutation of *meyn*, plur. of *maen*, qd. v.

VEYN, v. subs. We may be. *Ol del vynny, Arluth kër, my a wra yn púp tyller, hedré veyn bew yn býs-ma*, all as thou wishest, dear Lord, I will do in every place, as long as we may be alive in this world. P.C. 115. A mutation of *beyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*.

VEYN, v. subs. We were. *Marrak arall a gowsas, govy výtth pan veyn genys, tru, a Dhu, elhas, elhas, gans un huyn re bèn tullys*, another soldier said, woe is me, when we were born! Sad, O God, alas, alas, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246. A mutation of *beyn*, id. qd. *buen*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *bós*.

VEYS, s. m. The world. *Râk synsy glaw a wartha, dhe'n nôr veys may fe dyllys*, to hold the rain above, that it may be dropped to the earth of the world. O.M. 24. *Guyn veys a quellen an gýdh*, happy should I see the day. O.M. 1012. *Hag a formyas néf ha'n veys*, and made heaven and the earth. O.M. 1507. A mutation of *beys*, qd. v.

VEYS, v. subs. He shall or will be. *My ny dorraf býs vycken an acord ús lemyr gureys yntré my ha lynneth dên; býs vynytha ef a veys*, I will not break for ever the agreement (that) is now made between me and the race of man; for ever it shall be. O.M. 1242. *Ty a dhebbar en dha wheys dheth vara, púr wýr nefra, erna veys arta treyles a'n kêth doer, kys a wrugaf*, thou shalt in thy sweat eat thy bread, very truly ever, until thou shalt be turned again to the same earth, I first made

thee. C.W. 70. Another form of *veydh*, qd. v.

VI, pron. s. I, me. *Ma ko dho vi*, I remember. *Llwyd*, 138. *Dho vi, dhymmo vi*, to me; *gen y vi*, with me. 244. A mutation of *mi*, qd. v.

VIA, v. subs. He should be. ‡ *Na vía ragoh huei, nei a vía tíz oll dizuréyz*, were it not for you, we should be all lost people. *Llwyd*, 252. A mutation of *bia*, id. qd. *byé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*.

VICCEN, adv. Ever, for ever. *My ny dorraf býs vycken an acord ús lemyr gureys yntré my ha lynneth dên*, I will not break for ever the agreement (that) is now made between me and the race of man. O.M. 1239. *Nyn-sus gorryth na benen býth wel cusyl býs vycken a lavarré*, there is not a male or female any better advice, to eternity, (who) can speak. R.D. 421. *Hag yn nýl býs vicken an record a výdh heb fall púr wýr kevys*, and in one (side) for ever the record will be without fail very truly found. C.W. 160.

VIL, card. num. A thousand. *Dhynny gueres ny dâl man; mýl vyl dyaul a vyé guan er-y-byn ef*, nothing avails to help us; a million devils would be weak against him. R.D. 132. *Dhe vyl deaul mar ny wrúk uth, marth yw gyné*, to a thousand devils if he caused not terror, I am surprised. R.D. 2506. A mutation of *míl*, qd. v.

VIR, v. a. He shall or will see. A mutation of *mír*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *miras*, qd. v.

VIRAS, v. a. To see. *Corf Cryst dasserrhys mars yw, mós dhe vyras*, the body of Christ if it is risen, go to see. R.D. 693. *Do viras*, to behold. *Llwyd*, 230. A mutation of *miras*, qd. v.

VIS, s. m. A month. A mutation of *mís*, qd. v.

VLEDHEN, s. f. A year. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n talvyth dhyuch*, if I shall be alive a year, I will pay it to you. O.M. 2386. ‡ *Trei pens a vledhan*, three pounds a year. *Llwyd*, 251. A mutation of *bledhen*, qd. v.

VLEDHYNNOW, s. m. Years. A mutation of *bledhynnow*, plural of *bledhen*, qd. v.

VLEWENNOW, s. m. Hair. A mutation of *blewennow*, pl. of *blewen*, qd. v.

VLONOGETH, s. m. The will. *Dha vlonogeth rebo gwrys*, thy will be done. C.W. 154. A later form of *volnogeth*, qd. v.

VLYDHEN, s. f. A year. *Býs pen vlydhen*, till the end of a year. R.D. 72. *Kyn fe yn bédh mýl vlydhen*, though it may be in the grave a thousand years. P.C. 3201. A mutation of *blydhen*, id. qd. *bledhen*, qd. v.

VO, v. subs. He may be. *Hen yw dýdh a bowesva dhe púp dên a vo sylwys*, this is a day of rest to every man (that) may be saved. O.M. 146. *Pan vo termyn dynythys*, when the time is come. O.M. 813. *Me a'n gura, pepenak vo*, I will do it, whatever it be. P.C. 1356. A mutation of *bo*, qd. v.

VOCH, s. m. The cheek. A mutation of *bóch*, qd. v.

VOCHESEGION, adj. Poor. A mutation of *bochesegion*, pl. of *bochesog*, qd. v.

VODH, s. m. The will. A mutation of *bódh*, qd. v.

VOH, s. f. The cheek. A mutation of *bóh*, qd. v.

VOHODZHAC, adj. Poor. ‡ *An bobyl vohodzhak*, the poor people. *Llwyd*, 230. A mutation of *bohodzhaç*, a late corruption of *bohosog*.

VOHOSUGION, adj. Poor. *Gwragedh vohosugion*, poor

- women. *Llwyd*, 243. A mutation of *bohosugion*, pl. of *bohosog*, qd. v.
- VOLAVETH**, s. m. High priest. *Heyl volaueth, volaueth, ulhyk mŷr yw dhe areth, leman worth agan gylwel*, hail, high priest, high priest, very terrible is thy speech, now calling us. P.C. 953. *Volaveth, we both y com*, high priest, we be come. P.C. 1351. *Heil volaueth syr iustis, a wetta ny devethys warbarth ha'n kensa galow*, hail, high priest, sir magistrate, behold us come together with the first call. P.C. 2049.
- VOLDER**, s. m. An order, command. *Ihesus a ve hombronkis, ha war y lyrch mŷr a lu dre volder tebel Iustis, rŷg y chasye kyn 'dho Du*, Jesus was conducted, and much crowd after him by order of an evil Justice, to chase him though he was God. M.C. 163.
- VOLNOGETH**, s. m. The will. *Rŷg Dew a'n dysquedhas dheuch, ha'y volnogeth yw henna*, for God has declared him to you, and his will is that. O.M. 2352. Written also *volnegeth*. *Lavar dhymmo pendra yw dhe volnegeth*, tell me what is thy will. P.C. 957. *Dhe volnegeth re bo gurŷs*, thy will be done. P.C. 1072. A mutation of *bolnogeth* or *bolnegeth*, another form of *bolungeth*, qd. v.
- VOLUNGETH**, s. m. The will. *Herwydh y volungeth ef y fŷdh gurŷs*, according to his will it shall be done. O.M. 1320. *Yn pŷr wŷr, Dew a aswon volungeth ol dhe colon*, very truly, God knows all the wish of thy heart. O.M. 1376. A mutation of *bolungeth*, qd. v.
- VOMMENNOW**, s. m. Blows. *Mar ny fystyn pŷp huny, why a's bŷdh drŷg vommennow*, if every one makes not haste, ye shall have bad blows. O.M. 2324. A mutation of *bommennow*, pl. of *bommen*, qd. v.
- VONES**, v. subs. To be. *Ny gafaf vy kŷn ynno na blam dhe vones ledhys*, I find no cause in him or blame, that he should be slain. P.C. 2158. A mutation of *bones*, qd. v.
- VONS**, v. subs. They may or should be. *Mŷs pan vŷns dysehys gulŷn, y a dynach agas duow myleges*, but when they are quite refreshed, they will reject their cursed gods. O.M. 1838. *Tarosfun a dhue deffry war tŷs vŷs pan vŷns yn chy*, phantoms come indeed upon good people when they are in the house. R.D. 1451. A mutation of *bŷns*, qd. v.
- VOOG**, s. m. Smoke. *Pryce*. A mutation of *moog*, id. qd. *mŷc*, qd. v.
- VOOGA**, s. f. A cavern. "We also call a hollow cavern in the earth, or mines, and made by the fretting of the sea, a *vooga*; which Norden, in his description of Cornwall, calls a *googoo*, and the Welsh *ogo*; but *Llwyd* (Arch. 47.) *ogov*, a den, a cave." *Pryce*.
- VOR**, s. f. A way. *An vor gŷth*, the old way. *Llwyd*, 251. A late mutation of *for*, qd. v.
- VORDH**, s. f. A way. *An vordh*, the way; 'gys vordh, your way. *Llwyd*, 230, 241. A late mutation of *fordh*, qd. v.
- VOREN**, s. f. A maid, a jade. A mutation of *moren*, qd. v.
- VORETHEC**, adj. Grieved, sorrowful. A mutation of *morethec*, qd. v.
- VORH**, s. f. A fork. A late mutation of *forh*, qd. v.
- VORN**, s. m. An oven, a furnace. A late mutation of *forn*, qd. v.
- VORVOREN**, s. f. A mermaid. A mutation of *morvoren*, qd. v.
- VOS**, v. subs. To be. *Mŷp dŷn a bry yn perfyth me a vyn y vŷs formyys*, the son of man of clay perfectly I will that he be created. O.M. 56. *Lemyn gwyn ow beys, ow vŷs sonys hep whethlow*, now happy my lot, that I am blessed without stories. O.M. 466. *Ow paynys a vŷdh garow, kyn vŷs leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be severe, before being burned to ashes. O.M. 1355. A mutation of *bŷs*, qd. v.
- VOS**, v. n. To go. *Do vŷs dha'n drŷe*, to go to town. *Llwyd*, 230. A mutation of *mŷs*, qd. v.
- VOS**, s. f. A maid. *Yw an vŷs-na 'gys hŷr*, is that maid your sister? *Llwyd*, 246. A mutation of *mŷs*, qd. v.
- VOSE**, v. a. To drive away. A mutation of *mosŷe*, qd. v.
- VOSSAW**, v. a. I will send away. A mutation of *mossaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *mosŷe*, qd. v.
- VOSTERYON**, s. m. Braggarts, boasters. *Fy dheuch, a vosteryon plŷs, avos agas fŷs ha trŷs ny wra bom y worlenŷ*, fy on ye, O dirty boasters; notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not quell him. P.C. 2109. A mutation of *bosteryon*, pl. of *boster*, from the English *boaster*.
- VOSTETHES**, s. m. Filth, dirt. A mutation of *mostelhes*, qd. v.
- VOSTYYS**, adj. Defiled, filthy. A mutation of *mostyys*, id. qd. *mostys*, qd. v.
- VOUNDER**, s. m. A lane. *Pryce*. A mutation of *bounder*, qd. v.
- VOWLZ**, s. f. A reaping hook. *Llwyd*, 38, 241. A late mutation of *fowls*, qd. v.
- VOY**, adj. Greater, more. *An gueel gueres mar a'm vŷdh, dhe Dew dhe voy y whon grŷs*, if the rods shall be help to me, I give the more thanks to God. O.M. 2016. *Rŷk henna nŷb a'm guerthas, mŷr dhe voy ef re pechas*, therefore he that sold me, much the more he hath sinned. P.C. 2191. A mutation of *moy*, qd. v.
- VRAMME**, v. a. To fart. A mutation of *brammŷe*, qd. v.
- VRAN**, s. f. A crow. *An vrŷn vrŷs, march-vrŷn*, the raven. A mutation of *brŷn*, qd. v.
- VRAS**, adj. Great, big. *Saw an wedhen dhym yma hy bŷs sychys marthys vrŷs*, but the tree, it is to me a great wonder that it is dried. O.M. 756. *Tŷs vyan, ha tŷs vrŷs*, people small, and people great. O.M. 1438. A mutation of *brŷs*, qd. v.
- VRE**, s. f. A mountain, a hill. *Moel-vrŷe*, the bare hill. A mutation of *bre*, qd. v.
- VRECH**, s. f. An arm. *Dyw vrŷch*, the two arms, the arms. *Ystyn dhe vrŷch war an pren*, stretch out thy arm on the tree. P.C. 2753. A mutation of *brŷch*, qd. v.
- VREDAR**, s. m. A brother. A mutation of *bredar*, qd. v.
- VREDER**, s. m. Brothers, brethren. A mutation of *breder*, qd. v.
- VREDER**, s. m. Shortness. *A vreder*, shortly. A mutation of *breder*, qd. v.
- VREH**, s. f. An arm. A mutation of *brŷh*, qd. v.
- VRES**, s. m. Understanding, judgment. *Guŷr vrŷs yw honna*, that is a true decision. P.C. 515. A mutation of *brŷs*, qd. v.
- VRESYL**, s. m. Judgment. *Aron whŷk, pŷth a cusyl a rŷth dhym orth am vresyl, a sŷn an debel bobel*, sweet Aaron, what counsel givest thou to me for my judgment, at the noise of the wicked people. O.M. 1814.

- A mutation of *bresyl*, or *bresel*, qd. v.
- VREW, adj. Bruised, broken. A mutation of *brew*, qd. v.
- VREWYON, s. m. Bruises. A mutation of *brewyon*, pl. of *brew*, qd. v.
- VREYS, s. m. The will, mind. *Arluth kêr, an sacryfys a vjdh gurjys orth bôdh dhe vveys*, dear Lord, the sacrifice shall be done according to the wish of thy mind. O.M. 1286. Written also *vreus*. *Kepar hag ef ôn crousys, ha dre wjyr vreus quyt iugyys råk agan drôk ober kens*, like as he we are crucified, and by quite true judgment sentenced for our evil deed before. P.C. 2901. A mutation of *breys*, or *breus*, qd. v.
- VRINC, s. f. France. *Pryce*. A late mutation of *Frinc*, qd. v.
- VRINCAC, s. f. The French language. *Llwyd*, 62. A late mutation of *Frincac*, qd. v.
- VRO, s. f. A country, region. A mutation of *bro*, qd. v.
- VRODER, s. m. A brother. *Lavar ple ma dhe vroder*, tell where is thy brother. O.M. 572. *A vroder, ow banneth dhys*, O brother, my blessing to thee. O.M. 1827. *Moyes, kemer dhe welen, ha ty ha'th vroder Aren*, Moses, take thy rod, and thou and thy brother Aaron. O.M. 1842. A mutation of *broder*, qd. v.
- VRUS, s. m. Judgment. *Dre gujyr vrûs y cothé dodho godhaf bôs ledhys*, by true judgment it is right for him to suffer being killed. O.M. 2237. *Godhaf dhe vrûs dhe honan*, suffer thine own judgment. O.M. 2248. A mutation of *brûs*, qd. v.
- VRUSY, v. a. To judge. A mutation of *brusy*, qd. v.
- VRY, s. m. Account, value. A mutation of *bry*, qd. v.
- VRYES, s. m. A spouse, husband, or wife. *A vryes, hep falladow, mebyon ha myrhes kefrys*, O spouse, without fail, sons and daughters likewise. O.M. 1037. An irregular mutation of *pryes*, qd. v., the secondary form *bryes* being here made primary.
- VRYONGEN, s. f. The throat. A mutation of *bryongen*, qd. v.
- VRYS, s. m. Judgment. A mutation of *brjys*, qd. v.
- VUDHYS, part. Drowned. A mutation of *budhys*, qd. v.
- VUEL, adj. Humble, obedient. *Besy yw dhys bôs vuell; ha spernabyll y'th servys, manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bonas trylys*, it is needful for thee to be humble and submitting to be despised in thy service, that the evil one may not be turned near to thee. M.C. 19. Arm. *vuel*. By metathesis for *uvel*. W. *huvyll*, *uwell*. Ir. *umhail*. Gael. *umhal*. All from the Lat. *humilis*.
- VUR, adj. Great, much. *Ty re gam wrûk eredy, ha re'n drôs dhe vûr anken*, thou hast done wrong verily, and hast brought him to much sorrow. O.M. 282. *My a grjys yn pyrfeth aga bôs gueel a vûr rås*, I believe perfectly that they are rods of great virtue. O.M. 2012. *Mar vûr me re pechas*, so greatly I have sinned. P.C. 1519. A mutation of *mûr*, qd. v.
- VURU, adv. Morrow. ‡ *Y vuru*, to-morrow. *Llwyd*, 52. A late form of *avorow*, qd. v.
- VURU, s. m. Ways, roads. *Pryce*. A late mutation of *furu*, qd. v.
- VUSURE, v. a. To measure. A mutation of *musuré*, qd. v.
- VY, pron. subs. I, me. *Lavar dhymmo vy wharé*, tell thou to me directly. O.M. 158. *Tan henna dheworthef vy*, take thou that from me. O.M. 206. *Colom genef vy yma*, a dove with me there is. O.M. 1189. *Arluth*

- porth côf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord, bear remembrance on the last day of my soul. O.M. 1273. *Ow tás a vy, marth yn teffry ús dhym lemmyn*, my father of me, a wonder truly is to me now. O.M. 1309. *Arluth Dew kêr, klew ow lêf, ha gor vy dhe lowené*, dear Lord God, hear my voice, and bring me to bliss. O.M. 1896. *Ow nygys vy spedyé a wra*, my errand I will expedite. P.C. 1934. A mutation of *my*, or *mi*, qd. v.
- VY, v. subs. Thou mayest be. *Eva kys del vy serrys, my a wra ol del vynny*, Eve, rather than thou be angry, I will do all as thou wishest. O.M. 246. *Spern ha spedhes ow tevy, hedré vy may fo anken*, thorns and briars growing, that there may be trouble as long as thou mayest exist. O.M. 276. *Ymsaw scon yn nêp maner na vy marow*, save thyself immediately in some way, that thou mayest not be dead. P.C. 2893. *Me re dhúth dhe'th confortyé, nac na vy gy yn a wher*, I have come to comfort thee, that thou be not in sorrow. R.D. 474. *Me a'th cusyl dysempys býth na vy trest*, I advise thee immediately that thou be never sad. R.D. 2230. A mutation of *by*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*.
- VYA, v. subs. He would be. *En box oll bedhens gwerthys, a vôs den rág y ranné dhe vohosogyon yn býs; gwel vya ys y scolýé*, let the box all be sold, and be for us to share it to the poor in the world; it would be better than spilling it. M.C. 36. More generally written *vyé*, qd. v.
- VYAN, v. subs. We were. *Ni vyan*, we have been. *Llwyd* 245. A mutation of *byan*, a late form of *buen*, qd. v.
- VYAN, adj. Little, small. *Tús vyan ha tús vrás*, people small and people great. O.M. 1438. *Saw warnouch agas honan, ha war 'gas flehes vyan kên dhe olé why a's býdh*, but on ye yourselves, and on your little children, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2643. A mutation of *byan*, qd. v.
- VYCHAN, adj. Little, small. *Pryce*. A mutation of *bychan*, id. qd. *bechan*, qd. v.
- VYCHTERN, s. m. A king. *Me a ordyn y wyské yn purpyr rych kepar del goth dhe vychtern*, I order to clothe him in rich purple, like as is becoming to a king. P.C. 2123. A mutation of *mychtern*, qd. v.
- VYCHTERNETH, s. m. Royalty, sovereignty. *Arluth, fattel býdh haneth, mar ny wodhef af ple 'dh êth pen vychterneth*, Lord, how will it be to-night, if I know not where is gone the head of royalty? R.D. 720. A mutation of *mychterneth*, qd. v.
- VYDH, v. s. He shall or will be. *Mar myn Dew, rág an gwella, del fydhyaaf, ef a vjdh gurjys*, if God wills, for the best, as I trust, it will be done. O.M. 651. *Ty a vjdh mernans calas*, thou shalt have a hard death. R.D. 2024. *Ple ma an offryn, a dás, a vjdh leskys dhe Dhew rás rág y wordhyé*, where is the offering, O father, (that) shall be burnt to the God of grace, for worshipping him? O.M. 1317. A mutation of *býdh*, qd. v.
- VYDH, v. subs. Be thou. *Ow arluth kêr, na vjdh serrys, kettoth an gér my a dhue dhys*, my dear lord, be not angry, as soon as the word I will come to thee. O.M. 1907. A mutation of *býdh*, qd. v.
- VYDHONS, v. subs. They shall be. *Saw kyn fêns y morthelek, dhe wêth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, but though they be hammered, worse they shall be for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2732.

- A mutation of *bydhons*, qd. v.
- VYDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt be. *Mar nyth wolhaf, dre ow rás, yn néff ny vydhlyth trygys*, if I wash thee not, by my grace, in heaven thou shalt not be dwelling. P.C. 858. A mutation of *bydhlyth*, qd. v.
- VYE, v. subs. He would be. *Yn crês an chy, rês vyé kafus gyst crêf na vo guan*, in the middle of the house, it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it be not weak. O.M. 2481. *Mûr a gâs vyé gené trehy henna*, much dislike there would be with me to cut that. O.M. 2501. *Râk pûr wÿr gynen mar pês, ny a vyé pûr attes, ha lowen mûr*, for very truly if thou wert with us, we should be very much at ease, and very glad. R.D. 2443. A mutation of *byé*, qd. v.
- VYEN, v. subs. I should be. *Arluth ny vyen lowen, mar fur torment a codhfen y bones dhys*, Lord, I should not be joyful, if I knew the fierce torment there was to thee. R.D. 2541. A mutation of *byen*, qd. v.
- VYES, v. subs. Thou wouldst be. A mutation of *byes*, qd. v.
- VYF, v. subs. I may be. *Me a'th pÿs, scrÿf ow ené, pan vÿf marow, yn dhe rol*, I pray thee, write my soul, when I am dead, in thy roll. P.C. 422. *Mar callé bôs yn della, gorre an keth mernans-ma dhyworthyf na vÿf ledhys*, if it can be so, put this same death from me, that I be not slain. P.C. 1036. A mutation of *bÿf*, qd. v.
- VYGYDHYS, part. Baptized. A mutation of *bygydhys*, qd. v.
- VYGYENS, s. m. Victuals, food. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr dhe vygyens den war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I hold birds without equal for food of man in the world. O.M. 131. Perhaps a mutation of *bygyens*, derived from *boys*, meat. So W. *bwytal*, victuals, from *bwyd*.
- VYIN, s. m. Stones. *Fôs a vyin*, a stone wall. *Llwyd*, 230. A mutation of *myin*, id. qd. *meyn*, pl. of *maen*, qd. v.
- VYL, card. num. A thousand. See *Vil*.
- VYLEN, adj. Brutish. A mutation of *mylen*, or *milén*, qd. v.
- VYLGY, s. m. The sea. "Mr. Gwavas doth from hence (and I think not improperly) derive the name of Tre-vylian, the dwelling of seamen; according to the old tradition and arms of the family of Sir John Trevylian." Pryce. W. *gweilgi, y weilgi*. Ir. *fairge*. Gael. *fairge*. Manx, *faarkey*.
- VYLLYC, v. a. He will curse. A mutation of *myllyc*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *mylygé*, qd. v.
- VYLYGES, part. Accursed, wicked. *Ha Cryst mylyges, yn wêdh dew vylyges, y teleth warbarth aga bôs gorris*, and Christ wicked, also two wicked men, it is incumbent that they be put together. P.C. 2533. A mutation of *mylyges*, part. pass. of *mylygé*, qd. v.
- VYMA, comp. verb. I may be. *Ow dyskyblon, ysedhouch, hag omma pols powesouch, hedré vyma ow pygy*, my disciples, sit ye and rest here a while, whilst I am praying. P.C. 1013. A mutation of *byma*, comp. of *bÿf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*, and *me*, I.
- VYN, v. a. He will. *Pan vyn an Tás yn della*, when the Father so wills. O.M. 648. *My a vyn môs dhyworthys*, I will go from thee. O.M. 822. *Nÿ a vyn formyé an bÿs*, we will create the earth. O.M. 11. A mutation of *myñ*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *mynny*, qd. v.
- VYN, s. m. Stones. Pryce. A contracted form of *vyin*, qd. v.
- VYNARY, adv. Continually, ever. *Hag y a wÿth y vody, na potré bÿs vynary*, and they will keep his body, that it decay not for ever. P.C. 3200. *Dyscow y dhe-wortho, py ken ny wreuch drók dhodho bÿs vynary*, strip it from him, or else ye will not do harm to him for ever. R.D. 1872. A mutation of *bynary*, or *benary*, qd. v.
- VYNC, s. f. A bench, a post. *Maras osé máp Dew mûr, dyeskyn a'n vÿnk dhe'n lûr, ha dyswé ran a'th veystry*, if thou art the Son of the great God, descend from the post to the ground, and shew a portion of thy power. P.C. 2868. A mutation of *bÿnc*, id. qd. *benc*, qd. v.
- VYNE, s. m. The edge. To be read *vín*, a mutation of *mín*, qd. v.
- VYNER, adv. Ever, always. *Saw vyner re dhewhyllly genes my a wra pÿsy*, but always that thou mayest return with thee I will pray. O.M. 2196. A mutation of *byner*, qd. v.
- VYNNA, v. a. He would. A mutation of *mynna*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNA, v. a. I will. *Y offendyé ny vynna, kyn fên marow yn torma*, I will not offend him, though I should be dead at this time. O.M. 1330. *Ny vynna strecha pella*, I will not delay longer. O.M. 2288. An abbreviated form of *vynnaf*.
- VYNNAF, v. a. *Mêsk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agas godhaf*, among my people I will no longer endure you. O.M. 1594. A mutation of *mynnaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNAN, v. a. I would. *A Dhew yssé, fuef goky, pana vynnann vy crygy a'n bédh y vôs dasserschys*, O God in thy seat, I was foolish, when I would not believe that he was risen from the grave. R.D. 1566. A mutation of *mynnan*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNAS, v. a. He would. A mutation of *mynnas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNAS, s. m. Will, purpose. A mutation of *mynnas*, qd. v.
- VYNNE, v. a. He would. *Otté ha coynt o an guás, pana vynné gorthyby a dhyrak an arlythy dhe resons an doctors brás*, see how cunning the fellow was, when he would not answer, before the lords, the arguments of the great doctors. P.C. 1820. A mutation of *mynné*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNES, v. a. To will. *Dhe'n Tás huhel yn y trôn y grassaf lemmyn an cás, ty dhe vynnnes dhym danfon, dhum confortyé, dhe vâp rás*, to the Father high on his throne, I give thanks now in the case, that thou art willing to send to me, to comfort me, thy Son of grace. R.D. 509. *A Arloth, ydhof lowen, ty dhe vynnnes dós gynen omma dh'agan lowenhé*, O Lord, I am glad, that thou wouldst come with us here to gladden us. R.D. 1166. A mutation of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNO, v. a. He may wish. A mutation of *mynno*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNONS, v. a. They will wish. *Arluth, ny vynnons crysy, na clewas ow voys a vy, awos me dhe gous dhedhé*, Lord, they will not believe, nor hear my voice of me, notwithstanding that I speak to them. O.M. 1435. A mutation of *mynnons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNOUCH, v. a. Ye will wish. *Pahan cheyson a's bues why erbyn Ihesu Nazaré, pan vynnouch y dhystrewy*,

- what accusation have ye against Jesus of Nazareth, when ye wish to destroy him? P.C. 1972. A mutation of *mynnouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNY, v. a. Thou wilt. *My a wra ol del vynny*, I will do all as thou wishest. O.M. 246. *Kee, kymmer mŷns a vynny*, go, take all that thou wilt. O.M. 403. *Arluth, pan vynny, yskyn*, Lord, when thou wilt, mount. O.M. 1968. *Ahanaf pendra vynny, lavar dhymmo vy deffry, a dhesempys*, what wilt thou of me, tell me really, immediately. R.D. 1614. A mutation of *mynny*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNYN, v. a. We will. *A vynneuch ol assentyé, rák pask my dhylyfryé Ihesu mychtern Yedhewon? A na vynnyn, sir iustys, saw Barabas ny a pŷs ugy yn colm yn pryson*, will ye all agree, for passover that I should liberate Jesus, King of the Jews? Oh we will not, sir Justice, but Barabbas we pray, that is in bond in prison. P.C. 2040. A mutation of *mynnyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNYTH, v. a. Thou wilt. *Ny vynnyth clewas Dew kër, lemyñ mós dhe'n caletter*, thou wilt not hear the dear God, but go to hardness. O.M. 1523. *Govyn worthyn hep lettyé, py suel a vynnyth deffry*, ask of us, without hesitating, whatever thou wilt truly. P.C. 592. A mutation of *mynnyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNS, v. subs. They may be. *Y a vŷdh guythys calas, hedré vŷns y yn ow gulás*, they shall be worked hard, as long as they may be in my country. O.M. 1503. A mutation of *bŷns*, id. qd. *bēns*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bōs*.
- VYNSE, v. a. He would. *Me a vŷnsé y wythé, ha ny yllyn cammen vŷth*, I would have preserved him, and I could not any way. P.C. 3125. *Ow máp whék, me a vŷnsé a luen golon dhe pygy*, my sweet son I would wish with full heart to pray to thee. R.D. 447. A mutation of *mŷnsé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNSYN, v. a. We would. *Púr ryel, yn sŷr certan, an ré-ma yw oberys, del vŷnsyn agan honan*, very royal, in sure certainty, these are wrought, as we would ourselves. O.M. 16. A mutation of *mŷnsyn*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNSYS, v. a. Thou wouldst. *Pendra yw henna dhynny, aban vŷnsys y werthé*, what is that to us, since thou wouldst sell him? P.C. 1510. A mutation of *mŷnsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNTA, v. a. Thou wilt. *Aban na vynta cresy, ty a kyl ow herensé*, since thou wilt not believe, thou shalt lose my love. O.M. 241. *Ow máp kerra, pendra vynta orthyf govyn*, my dearest son, what wilt thou ask of me? O.M. 1311. A mutation of *mynta*, comp. of *myn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *mynnes*, and *te*, thou.
- VYNYN, s. f. A female, a woman. *A vynyñ ryth, ple ydh éth*, O woeful woman, where goest thou? R.D. 851. *A vynyñ ryth, na tuche vy nés*, O woeful woman, touch me not nearer. R.D. 875. A mutation of *bynyn*, another form of *benen*, qd. v.
- VYNYNES, s. f. Females, women. *My onan a'y vynyñes, hag á dhe'n emprour gynes*, I (am) one of his women, and will go to the emperor with thee. R.D. 1667. A mutation of *bynynes*, pl. of *bynyn*, id. qd. *benen*, qd. v.
- VYNYTHA, adv. Ever. *Beys vynytha y wharthes, rág lowené*, for ever thou wouldst laugh for joy. O.M. 153. *Vynytha, hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth arté*, ever whilst thou mayest live, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 243. *Luen dyal war ol an veys ny gemeraf vynytha*, full vengeance on all the world I will not take ever. O.M. 1234. *Vynytha syngys óf dhys*, ever bound I am to thee. R.D. 96. A mutation of *bynytha*, qd. v.
- VYOH, v. subs. Ye have been. † *Hwei a vŷoh*, Llwyd, 245. A mutation of *byoh*, a late form of *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *bōs*.
- VYRAS, v. a. To see. See *Viras*.
- VYRCH, s. f. A daughter. *Arlothes kër, my a wra agas nygys fystyné, dyspyt dhe vyrch Thedama*, dear lady, I will hasten your errand, in spite of thy daughter Thedama. P.C. 1967. A mutation of *myrch*, qd. v.
- VYRH, s. f. A daughter. A late form of *vyrch*. Llwyd, 242, makes *myrh*, an inflected genitive of *merh*, as *an vyrh*, of the daughter.
- VYRU, v. n. He shall die. *Dre cledhé nép a vewo, ef a vyru dredho*, whoever lives by the sword, he shall die by it. P.C. 1157. A mutation of *myru*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *myrwel*, qd. v.
- VYRWYF, v. n. I may die. *Ow tás ynny wolowys, re bo gueres dheuch pŷp prŷs worth temptacyon an lebel, ma 'gas bo lowyné nés, pan vyrwyf dh'agas enef*, my Father in his lights, may he be a help to you always against the temptation of the evil one; that you may have the joy of heaven, when I die, to your souls. P.C. 227. A mutation of *myrwyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *myrwel*, qd. v.
- VYRWYN, v. n. We shall die. *Rág fout guesc ha goscotter namna vyrwyn rág anwos*, for want of raiment and shelter, we are well nigh dying from cold. O.M. 362. A mutation of *myrwyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *myrwel*, qd. v.
- VYS, s. m. The world. *Gwyn vŷs ynno nêb a grŷs*, happy he that believes in him. P.C. 2706. A mutation of *bŷs*, qd. v.
- VYSE, v. subs. Thou mayest be. *Arluth Cryst, me a'th pyssé a prydiry ahané, pan vŷsé yn dhe wlascor*, Lord Christ, I would pray thee to think of me, when thou art in thy kingdom. P.C. 2908. A mutation of *bŷsé*, comp. of *by*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*, and *se*, for *te*, thou.
- VYSHEW, s. m. Misery. *Towles yw dhe vŷshew brás*, he is thrown into great misery. C.W. 108. A mutation of *myshew*; a late word, probably borrowed from Eng. *mischief*.
- VYSMER, s. m. Contumely. A mutation of *bysmer*, qd. v.
- VYST, s. f. A flail. Llwyd, 60, 166. A late form of *fŷst*, qd. v.
- VYSTERDEN, s. m. An architect. A mutation of *bysterden*, qd. v.
- VYSY, adj. Diligent, important, grievous. *Púr vŷsy a veydh dhedhé*, very grievous it shall be for them. O.M. 335. *Hag ordeyneuch guythysy dh'aga aspyé vŷsy, war peyn brás, d'aga gwythé*, and appoint ye guards to watch them diligently, on great penalty, to keep them. O.M. 2039. A mutation of *bysy*, qd. v.
- VYTTYN, s. m. The morning. *Mar a'th caffaf, re iovyn, y'ih ladhaf kyns ys vyttyn a'm dew luef*, if I find thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1533. *Marow vedhons kyns vyttyn*, they shall be dead before morning. O.M. 1644. A mutation of *myttyn*, qd. v.
- VYTH, adv. Ever, for ever, always. *Vŷth ny vyn an kéth dén-ma treylé dhe Dew awartha awos lavar leveryes*,

never will this same man turn to God above, because of word said. O.M. 1535. *Ha lavar my dh'y warnyé vjth na wrella compressa ow tús ús trygys ena*, and say that I warn him that he never oppress my people that are dwelling there. O.M. 1424. *Awos tra vjth a warfo*, notwithstanding any thing (that) may happen. O.M. 2355. A mutation of *bjth*, qd. v.

VYTHETH, adv. Ever, at any time. *A Dew kêr, ass-oma squyith, prynnyer derow ow trehy; vytheth powes my ny'm bjdh, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, O dear God, I am weary, cutting oak sticks; I shall never have rest, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1011. *Râg gwel dewes vytheth wjñ, nys a yn agas ganow*, for any better drink of wine, will not go into your mouth. O.M. 1612. A mutation of *bytheth*, from *bjth*, ever.

VYTHOL, adj. Constant, continual. A mutation of *bythol*, qd. v.

VYTHQUETH, adv. Ever, always. *Ellas, vjth, pan yw kyllys Abel whék, ow máp kerra, na vythqueth pan vef formys*, alas, ever, when is lost sweet Abel, my dearest son, nor ever that I was formed. O.M. 616. *Râg ny gleusyuch yn nép plás, sawor a'n par-ma vythqueth*, for ye have not smelt in any place savour of this sort ever. O.M. 1991. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedhewon*, openly always I taught my doctrine to the Jews. P.C. 1251. A mutation of *bythqueth*, qd. v.

VYUCH, v. subs. Ye may be. *H'agas mychtern ef syn-seuch, hedré vyuch byw yn bjs-ma*, and consider him your king, while ye may be living in this world. O.M. 2349. *Râk hedré vyuch ow pleghyé, dhywhy bjth ny's dýsk neffré*, for as long as ye are yielding, he will never take it off for you. R.D. 1950. A mutation of *byuch*, written also *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*.

VYWY, v. n. Thou mayest live. *Vynytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth arté*, ever as long as thou mayest live, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 243. Written also *vywhy*. *Iowan, otté dhe vam; yn della syns y, hep nam, hedré vywhy*, John, behold thy mother; so esteem her, without denial, as long as thou mayest live. P.C. 2930. A mutation of *bywy*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bywé*, or *bewé*, qd. v.

VYYN, s. m. Stones. *Ke gorhemmyñ ol dhe'n masons yn cyté may tyffons umma myttyn, war beyn cregy ha tenné, dhe wúl fös a vryn bryntyn, hag a lym yn creys an dré*, go thou, command all the masons in the city, that they come here to-morrow, on pain of hanging and drawing, to make a wall of noble stones, and of lime in the middle of the town. O.M. 2281. A mutation of *myyn*, qd. v.

VYYN, v. subs. We may be. *Hedré vryn ow predery yn glassygyon gesouch y, aga thýr, dhe wrowedhé*, while we are considering, leave ye them, on a green plot, the three, to lie. O.M. 2035. A mutation of *byyn*, written also *bén*, *been*, *beyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*.

VYVYAN, v. n. To flee, to escape. *Pryce. W. chwyvan.*

W.

THIS letter is always a consonant in Cornish, as it is also in Armoric and Manx. In Welsh it is both a conson-

ant and a vowel; and in the latter case it represents the Italian *u*, or English *oo*; which sound is represented in Cornish and Armoric by *ou*. Thus *W. gwr*, a man; Corn. and Arm. *gour*. *W. dŵr*, water; Corn. and Arm. *dour*. In Cornish *w* is a primary and a secondary letter; when primary it is immutable; and when secondary it is a mutation of *g*, as *goloc*, sight; *an woloc*, the sight; *goys*, blood; *y woys*, his blood. *Govyn, dhe wovyn*, to ask. After certain words preceding this mutation is further made into an aspirate, *wh*. Thus *godhevys*, suffered; *ef a wodhevys*, he suffered. *War y gorf y whodhevys mŵr a beynys*, on his body he suffered much pain. *Godhfouch*, ye may know; *na wodhfouch*, ye may not know; *may whodhfouch*, that ye may know. *Wh* is also found as an aspirate mutation of *c* in Cornish, as *colon*, a heart; *war ow wholon*, on my heart. *W* has no place in the Irish and Gaelic alphabets.

WAD, s. m. A forefather. Plur. *wadow*. *Dŵn alemma dhe'n mŵr ruydh, tús, venenes, ha flehys, dhe'n tyreth a dhy'th wadow yw reys gans Dew caradow dhyn, ena râg vós trygys*, let us come hence to the Red Sea, men, women, and children, to the land (to which) thy ancestors went, (that) is given by the beloved God to us, there to be inhabited. O.M. 1624. *Râg na worsys ow hanow, râg an flehysygow a Israel, dyscryggyon, ny's goryth, hep falladow, dhe'n tŷr a dhy dhe wadow, ty na dhe vroder Aaron*, because thou honouredst not my name, and for the children of Israel, unbelievers, thou shalt not bring them, certainly, to the land where thy forefathers went; thou, nor thy brother Aaron. O.M. 1871.

WALTOWAT, s. m. Fertility. Corn. Vocab. *fertilitas*. *W. gwalloviad, gwallaviad.*

WAN, v. a. He will pierce. *Râk ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wân*, for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2043. A mutation of *gwân*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwané*, qd. v.

WANE, v. a. To pierce. *Kerchyn Longys, an guás dal, gans guw dhe wané an gal yn y golon*, let us fetch Longius, the blind fellow, to pierce the villain with a spear in his heart. P.C. 2917. *Pan wyls vy y wané dre an golon gans an guw*, when I saw his being pierced through the heart with the spear. R.D. 431. A mutation of *gwané*, qd. v.

WAR, prep. On, upon. *Clewys a'n nŷl tenewen un él ow talleth cané a uchaf war an wedhen*, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing above on the tree. O.M. 216. *Dhe vâp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhys war venedh a dhysquedhaf dhyso gy*, thy son Isaac (whom) thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him on a mountain (that) I shall shew to thee. O.M. 1281. *May tyffons umma myttyn, war beyn cregy ha tenné*, that they come here in the morning, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2280. *Ol ny a bjs, yowynk ha hên, war Dhu pûp prŷs*, all we pray, young and old, to God always. P.C. 40. *Ha war woles pan vyrys, my a welas hy gurydhyow*, and when I looked on the bottom I saw its roots. O.M. 781. *Ha whâth gwêth a wre an pren, war dhellarch mar a'n gorré*, and yet worse did the tree, if he put it backward. M.C. 205. ‡ *War dhelhar*, backward. ‡ *War tya tré*, towards home. *Llwyd*, 137, 249. *War* is a mutation of *W. gwar*, which is over or upon. It enters into composition with the personal pronouns, and inserts an additional *n*, as in Welsh. (See *Warnaf*,

Warnas, &c.) W. ar. Arm. war, †gwar, †voar. Ir. ar, air. Gael. air. Manx, er. Anc. Gaul. are. Gr. ὑπερ. Lat. super. Germ. uber. Eng. over.

WAR, adj. Gentle. *An guar yw dywydhys, ha deuch avar avorow, my agas pŷs, dhe welas felel sevys Cryst mēs a'n bēdh, clēr ha wār, the Play is ended, and come ye early to-morrow, I pray you, to see how Christ rose out of the tomb, bright and gentle.* P.C. 3242. Written also *whār*. *In kēth gŷdh-na pūr avar, ha'n houl nowydh drehevys; tŷr Marea, cleyr ha whār, a dhēth dhē'n bēdh leveryys, on that same day, very early, and the sun newly risen; the three Maries, clear and gentle, came to the said tomb.* M.C. 252. W. gwār, wār; gwarog. Ir. †fuarrech.

WARAF, pron. prep. Upon me, over me. *Yn mēdh Ihesus yn ūr-na, mēstry vŷth te ny vea waraff, drōk vŷth na da, ken onan dhys nā'n rolla, says Jesus then; no power at all wouldst thou have over me, bad nor good, unless some one else had given it to thee.* M.C. 145. An uncommon form of *warnaf*, qd. v.

WARBARTH, adv. Together. *Kelmeuch warbarth y dhywvrech na allo dyank drewal, bind ye together his arms, that he may not escape away.* P.C. 1179. *May fo pūp dēn ol ynno, ha pūp bēst warbarth budhys, that in it every man may be, and every beast together drowned.* O.M. 1044. *Ol warbarth y a'n nachas, hag a yrchys y ladhē, all together they denied him, and bade to slay him.* M.C. 147. Comp. of *war*, on, and *parth*, a side. In late Cornish it was corrupted into *warbarh*. Llwyd, 252.

WARBYN, prep. Against. *I vam whēk, Marya wyn, pūb ūr fystenē a wre, may hallē doys war y byn, y māb kemmys a garē; his sweet mother, Mary blessed, always made haste that she might come to meet him, her son so much she loved.* M.C. 171. *Rāg henna warbyn cunda ydh o dhys mōs dh'y ladha, therefore against nature it was for thee to go to kill him.* C.W. 94. *Warbyn* is another form of *erbyn*, qd. v. This was generally used in late Cornish, being corrupted into *warbidn*. †*Na raz tiah gow warbidn de contrevak, thou shalt not swear falsely against thy neighbour.* Pryce. *Warbidn; war aga phidn, against them.* Llwyd, 249, 252.

WARDHELHAR, adv. Backwards. Llwyd, 248. A late form of *war dhellarch*.

WARE, adv. At once, soon. *Me a vyn dyeskennē, ha mōs yn tempil warē, dhe weles ol an fēr-na, I will dismount, and go into the temple at once, to see all that fair.* P.C. 314. *Me a lever dheuch warē, I will tell you at once.* P.C. 1450. Written also *wharrē*, qd. v.

WARFO, v. n. It may happen. *Arluth, dhe vōdh my a wra, del degoyth dhym yn pūp tra, avos tra vŷth a warfo, Lord, thy wish I will do, as it behoves me in all things, notwithstanding any thing that may happen.* O.M. 2355. A mutation of *wharfo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *wharfos*, qd. v.

WARLERCH, comp. prep. After. Written equally common *warlyrch*. *Rāg ny vew moy es tryddydh warlyrch dhe vones dhe drē, for he will not live more than three days, after that thou hast gone home.* O.M. 830. *Del lavaraf dhys, Moyses, war dhe lerch vedhens rewlys, as I tell thee Moses, after thee they shall be ruled.* O.M. 1434. *Rāg henna, hep falladow, ol warlerch dhe gussullyow bŷs vyn-*

ytha my a wra, therefore, without fail, all after thy counsels for ever I will do. O.M. 2269. *Ihesus a ve hombronkis, ha war y lyrch mūr a lu, Jesus was led on, and a great multitude after him.* M.C. 163. Comp. of *war*, upon, and *lerch*, a footstep. *Ar ol*, is similarly used in Welsh. In late Cornish *warlerch* was softened into *warlēr*. Llwyd, 249.

WARNAF, pron. prep. Upon me. (*War—my.*) *Ottē voys mernans Abel, dhe vroder, prest ow kelwel a'n dōr warnaf pūp teller, behold the blood of the death of Abel, thy brother, now calling from the ground on me every where.* O.M. 579. *Gallos warnaf ny fyes, na fe y vōs grantys dhys dyworth uhella arloth, power over me thou wouldst not have, were it not that it was granted to thee from the most high Lord.* P.C. 2187. W. arnav. Arm. warnoun. Ir. orm, †airium, †form. Gael. orm. Manx, orrym.

WARNAN, pron. prep. Upon us. (*War—ny.*) *Govy ellas, ellas, codhys warnan an mōr brās, ny a vŷdh cōwal vudhys, woe is me, alas, alas, the great sea (is) fallen upon us, we shall be quite drowned.* O.M. 1700. *Mar tue venians vŷth ragtho, warnan ny ef re godho, ha war ol agan flechas, if vengeance shall ever come for him, upon us may it fall, and upon all our children.* P.C. 2502. W. arnom, arnam. Arm. warnomp. Irish, orrainn, †forraind. Gael. oirun. Manx, orrin.

WARNANS, pron. prep. Upon them. *Un quēth tēk hy a drylyas adro dhodho desympys, ha warnans hy a'n quodhas rāg gwythē na ve storvys, a fair cloth she wrapped around him immediately, and upon them she covered him to keep him from being starved (with cold.)* M.C. 177. *Rāg gwan spyр, hag ef yn ten, caman na ylly gwythē war nans na bossē y ben, rāg an arlont a usyē, for he breathed weakly, and he being tight that he could not keep any way, on them that he should not lean his head, for the garland that he wore.* M.C. 205. The more general form is *warnedhē*, qd. v.

WARNAS, pron. prep. Upon thee. (*War—ty.*) *Arluth, warnas tregeryth, Lord, upon thee (be) love.* O.M. 1015. *Na allons cassus cheson dhe wruthyl crothval na sōn warnas, a dās veneges, let them not be able to find cause to make a complaint, nor a sound against thee, O blessed Father.* O.M. 1837. Written also *warnes*, and *warnos*. *A out warnes, drōk venen, O out upon thee, wicked woman.* O.M. 221. *Rāk ty yw dew gallogeк dhe pūp a vo othommek, warnos a pyssē mercy, for thou art a mighty God, to all that are needy, on thee that pray for mercy.* R.D. 2378. W. arnat. Arm. warnoud. Ir. ort, †fort. Gael. ort. Manx, ort.

WARNEDHE, pron. prep. Upon them. (*War—y.*) *Mŷns ūs yn tŷr hag yn mōr, warnedhē kemer galloys, all that is in land and in sea, over them take thou power.* O.M. 70. *Fossow da gans lŷm ha pry ha pen crēf warnedhē y gureuch drehevel, good walls with lime and clay, and a strong top upon them, do ye erect.* O.M. 2451. W. arnynt, arnadhyn, †arnadunt. Arm. warnezo. Irish, orra, ortha, †airiu, †forru. Gael. orra. Manx, orroo. WARNEDHY, pron. prep. Upon her, or it. (*War—hy.*) *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, on it there is a tree, high with many boughs.* O.M. 775. *Yn dewellens pechadow, gūl alter da vyē, ha dhodho agan lothnow warnedhy sacryfyē, in atonement of sins, to make an altar would be good, and to him our bullock*

- upon it to sacrifice. O.M. 1176. Written also *warnydhhy*. *A dās kēr, my a welas yn paradys fenten rās, ha warnydhhy un wedhen*, O father dear, I saw in Paradise a fountain of grace, and upon it a tree. O.M. 837. *Degé ol agan edhyn, bestes yn wēdh maga ta, warnydhhy my a offryn yn gordhyans dhē'n lās quella*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well, I will offer upon it, in worship to the best Father. O.M. 1183. W. *arni*, † *arney*, † *arnei*, † *erni*. Arm. *warnezh*. Ir. *uirre*, *uirri*, † *fuirri*. Gael. *oirre*, *uirre*, *orra*. Manx, *urree*.
- WARNODHANS, pron. prep. Upon them. *Mjns ēs yn tjr hag yn mōr, warnodhans kymar gallus*, all that is in land and in sea, over them take thou power. C.W. 28. A late form of *warnedhé*, and written by Llwyd, 244, *warnydhans*. This form agrees nearer with W. *arnadhynt*, † *arnadunt*; (ar—hwynt.)
- WARNODHO, pron. prep. Upon him or it. (*War—o.*) *Ny yllen travyth dhodho; myshyf a gōdh warnodho, hag a ver spys*, we cannot (do) any thing to this man; harm will fall upon him, and in a short time. O.M. 1539. *Lemyn gorryn ef yn beydh, ewyn an mēn warnodho*, now let us put him in the grave; let us adjust the stone upon it. P.C. 2207. *Me a gryes warnodho*, I believe in him. R.D. 268. W. *arno*, † *arnaw*. Arm. *warnhan*, *warnezh*. Irish, *air*, † *airi*, † *fair*. Gael. *air*. Manx, *er*.
- WARNOT, adv. On the instant, immediately. *Dūn ganso dhe drē warnot, dh'agan arluth*, let us bring him home immediately to our lord. O.M. 559. *How, ottē an pren omma, njns ūs tecka yn wlās-ma, gurēn crous annodho warnot*, ho, behold the tree here, there is not a fairer in this country; let us make a cross of it immediately. P.C. 2560.
- WARNOUCH, pron. prep. (*War—choui.*) *Me a pjs an tās a nēf, re dhanfono vengeans crēf warnouch ol kyngys dybry*, I pray the Father of heaven, that he send heavy vengeance on ye all before eating. P.C. 2632. *Myrches a Ierusalem, na olouch na na wreuch drem warnaf vy, nag onan vjth, saw warnouch agas honan, ha war 'gas flehes vyan, kēn dhe olē why a's bjd̄h*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, nor make lament on me, not any one, but on ye yourselves, and on your little children, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2642. Written also *warnoch*. *Why a gūf bohosugyon pūp ūr warnoch ow karmē*, ye shall have the poor always calling upon you. P.C. 544. W. *arnoch*, † *arnawch*. Arm. *warnhoch*. Ir. *or-raibh*, † *foraibh*, † *fuirib*. Gael. *oirbh*. Manx, *erriu*.
- WARNYDHY, pron. prep. Upon her, or it. Written also *warnedhy*, qd. v.
- WAROE, s. m. Merchandize. Corn. Voc. *merx*. From the English *ware*.
- WARRAH, adj. Highest, chief, supreme. Llwyd, 159. A late form of *wartha*.
- WARRE, adv. At once, soon. *Me a lever dheuch warrē*, I tell you at once. P.C. 445. Another form of *warē*, or *wharrē*, qd. v.
- WARTHA, adv. Above. *Bedhens ebron dreys pūp tra rāk kudhé mjns ūs formys, rāk synsy glaw a wartha, dhē'n nōr vey's may fē dyllys*, let the sky be above all things, to cover all (that) is created, to keep the rain above, to the earth of the world that it be sent forth. O.M. 23. (See *Awartha*.) A mutation of *gwartha*, id. qd. Welsh *gwarthav*, a summit.
- WARWOLES, adv. Below. Llwyd, 248. See *War*, and *Woles*.
- WARY, s. m. A state of freedom, liberty, licentiousness. Llwyd, 79. *Pan ethons oll dhe wary, ancombrys y reben*, when they were all gone out, they were not of one mind. M.C. 34. *Mar mynnouch, me a'n chasty ol warbarth yn y cyté hag a'n delyrf dhe wary*, if ye will, I will chastise him once for all in his city, and let him go free. M.C. 127. *A ny wodhas ow mestry, bōs dhymmo may fēs ledhys, bo delyffris dhe wary*, knowest thou not my power, that it rests with me that thou shouldst be killed or let forth to liberty? M.C. 144.
- WAS, s. m. A servant, a fellow. *An cōth wās gōf*, the old smith fellow. P.C. 1695. *Ty a'n gujsk avel cauch wās*, thou striketh like a coward. P.C. 2103. *Ty wās, dūs gynen yn mēs a dhesempys*, thou fellow, come with us out immediately. R.D. 1827. A mutation of *gwās*, qd. v.
- WASCAF, v. a. I will strike. *Del waskaf y peydrennow*, as I shall strike his buttocks. P.C. 2094. A mutation of *gwascaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gwascel*, qd. v.
- WASCO, v. a. He may strike. *Nynsus mab gōf yn wlās-ma, a wasko mar dha, ha henna pūp ol a wōr*, there is not a smith's son in this country (that) can strike so well, and that every body knows. P.C. 2725. A mutation of *gwasco*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwascel*, qd. v.
- WAST, adj. Idle. *Leverouch dhynny an kēn agas būs dhe wūl genen, nys ōn tūs wast*, tell us the cause that ye have to do with us, we are not idle men. R.D. 2155.
- WAT, s. m. A smart blow, a stroke. *Dysmyg lemmyn, ty guās smat, pyw a rōs dhyso an wat*, declare now, thou brave fellow, who gave thee the blow. P.C. 1384. Written also *what*, qd. v. W. *fat*.
- WAYL, s. m. A work, an action. Pryce. A late form of *whēl*, qd. v.
- WAYLER, s. m. A workman. Pryce.
- WEC, adj. Sweet. *A Dās, Māp, ha Spyr̄ys Sans, gordhyans dhē'th corf wēk pūp prj̄s*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, glory to thy sweet body always. O.M. 86. More correctly written *whēc*, qd. v.
- WECOR, s. m. A trader, a merchant. *Artē Iudas ow trylē; gwan wecor nyn gevē pār, ny ūl dēn vjth amontyē mjns a gollas yn chyffar*, again Judas turning; a weak trader, he found not an equivalent; no man can compute how much he lost in the bargain. M.C. 40. A mutation of *gwecor*, another form of *gwiccur*, qd. v.
- WEDRESIF, s. f. A lizard. Corn. Vocab. *lacerta*. W. *gwedresi*.
- WEDH, s. f. Figure, form. *Yn wēdh (W. un wēdh)*, one form, likewise. *A wēdh*, also. Llwyd, 135. *Degé ol agan edhyn, bestes yn wēdh maga ta*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well. O.M. 1182. (See *Ynwedh*.) A mutation of *gwēdh*, qd. v.
- WEDHEN, s. f. A tree. *Frūt an wedhen a skyans dybbry bjth na borth danger*, the fruit of the tree of knowledge to eat never make thou a delay. O.M. 167. *Cherubyn, ēl Dew a rās yn wedhen me a welas*, a cherub angel of the God of grace, in the tree I saw. O.M. 804. A mutation of *gwedhen*, qd. v.
- WEDHOH, v. n. Ye know. † *Hwi a wedhoh*, ye know. Llwyd, 247. A mutation of *gwedhoh*, a late form of *gwedhouch*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *gon*, qd. v.

- WEDHU, adj. Widowed. *Gwrêg wedhu*, a widow. Ll. 174. A mutation of *gwedhu*, qd. v.
- WEDHYN, v. n. We knew. *Ni a wedhyn*, Llwyd, 247. A mutation of *gwedhyn*, 1 pers. pl. imperf. of irr. v. *gon*, qd. v.
- WEGE, prep. After. *Wegé henna y fynnas Adam Eva dre y rás*, after that he would (create) Adam (and) Eve through his grace. O.M. 2828. More generally written *wogé*, qd. v. *W. wedi*.
- WEIDWUR, s. m. A workman. *Weidwur ti*, architectus, an architect. Corn. Voc. A mutation of *gweidwur*, qd. v.
- WEL, s. m. A sight. *Me a wolch scon ow dulé a wêl dheuch kettep onan*, I will wash immediately my hands in the sight of every one of you. P.C. 2500. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gresouch, ottengy a wêl ol dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, as I said. P.C. 2689. *Ol ow ysyly yn ten, hag a wêl dhe lyes plu*, all my limbs tight, and in the sight of many a parish. R.D. 2584. A mutation of *gwêl*, qd. v.
- WEL, v. n. He shall see. *My a wêl tyrr gwelen*, I see three rods. O.M. 1729. *Ty a wêl Mâp Dew owdh esedhé*, thou shalt see the son of God sitting. P.C. 1328. *Wogé hemma why a wêl Mâp Dew ow ysedhé*, after this ye shall see the son of God sitting. P.C. 1486. A mutation of *gwêl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WEL, adj. Better. *Râg bythqueth my ny welys benen dhym a wel plekyé whêth yn nép le*, for never have I seen a woman (that) pleases me better yet in any place. O.M. 2108. *Myl wel vyé yn blys-ma genys na ve*, a thousand (times) better it would be, that he had never been born into this world. P.C. 751. A mutation of *gwell*, qd. v.
- WELAF, v. a. I shall see. *Yn tormont mar a'lh welaf, gynes me a vjdh marow*, in torment if I shall see thee, with thee I will die. P.C. 1029. A mutation of *gwelaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELAS, v. a. He saw. *El Dew a rás yn wedhen me a welas*, an angel of the God of grace in a tree I saw. O.M. 804. *Fatel fue Cryst mertherys râk kerengé tús an beys, why a welas yn tyen*, how Christ was martyred for love of the people of the world, ye have seen entirely. P.C. 3222. A mutation of *gwelas*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELAS, v. a. To seek, to look for. *My a'd peys, arluth uhel, dhe'n tjr ty a ry cummyas, ma'm gasso kyns ys myr-wel ynno bós dhym dhe welas*, I pray to thee, high Lord, that thou wilt give leave to the earth, that it allow me before dying, in it to seek food for myself. O.M. 378. Another form of *whelas*, qd. v.
- WELN, s. f. A rod. *Toul an welen ol yn tyen dhe'n dôr uskys*, throw thou the rod all entirely on the ground quickly. O.M. 1447. *An welen-ma yn hy kunda treyllys arté*, this rod into its natural form (is) turned again. O.M. 1459. A mutation of *gwelen*, qd. v.
- WELES, v. a. To see. *Dysqua lemman marthusow, may allyf vy y weles*, shew thou now miracles, that I may see them. P.C. 83. *Râk na yllyn dhe weles, cuth ny 'gen gâs*, for that we shall not see thee, sorrow will not leave us. R.D. 2455. Written also *welas*. *Avorow me agas pjs dhe welas fetel sevys Cryst mës a'n bêdh, clêr ha wâr*, to-morrow I pray ye to see how Christ rose out of the

tomb, bright and gentle. P.C. 3241. A mutation of *gweles*, qd. v.

WELEUCH, v. a. Ye shall see. *Gwyn yw prest serwyé yn ta pâr wjr epscop a'n pâr-ma; râg gentel yw, del weleuch*, it is always worth while to serve well very truly a bishop of this kind; for gentle he is, as ye see. O.M. 2778. A mutation of *gweleuch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WELFYTH, v. a. Thou shalt see. *Whêth mjr arté aber-vedh, hag ol ken ty a welfyth kyns ys dones a le-na*, look yet again within, and all else thou shalt see before coming from thence. O.M. 790. A mutation of *gwelfyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WELLA, adj. Best. *Ow môt-lyen, kerch Annas, may hyllyf clewas pjth yw an gusyl wella*, my clerk fetch Annas, that I may hear what is the best counsel. P.C. 555. A mutation of *gwella*, qd. v.

WELLA, v. a. He may see. *An kêth guâs-ma gorreuch why yn drôk pryson dhe peddry, golow na wella deffry*, this same fellow put ye in a bad prison to rot, that he may not see light really. R.D. 2003. A mutation of *gwella*, id. qd. *gwelo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WELLA, v. a. He may better. *Yn della dhymmo y whêr; Arluth re wella ow cher war y lerch ef*, so to me there is sorrow; may the Lord better my state after him. R.D. 710. A mutation of *gwella*, id. qd. *gwello*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwella*, qd. v.

WELOH, v. a. Ye shall see. † *Hwi weloh*, ye see. Llwyd, 246. A late form of *welouch*, qd. v.

WELON, v. a. We shall see. † *Ni a welon*, Llwyd, 246. A late form of *welyn*, a mutation of *gwelyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WELOUCH, v. a. Ye shall see. *Teweuch râk mêdh, dew adla; ymdhysquedhas ny vynna dhe plussyon, a welouch why*, be silent for shame, ye two knaves; he would not have discovered himself to dirty fellows, do ye see. R.D. 1497. A mutation of *gwelouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WELSEN, v. a. I had seen. *Mi a welsen*, Llwyd, 246. A mutation of *gwelsen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WELTE, v. a. Thou shalt see. *Benen, a wellé dhe flôch*, woman, seest thou thy son? P.C. 2925. Written also *welta*. *Lemyn, lavar dhymo, abervedh pandra welta*, now tell me, what seest thou within. C.W. 130. *Lavar pandra welta moy*, tell what seest thou more. C.W. 132. Comp. of *wêl*, a mutation of *gwêl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, and *te*, thou.

WELYS, v. a. I saw. *Govy pan welys Eva*, woe is me, when I saw Eve! O.M. 621. *My a wêl tyrr gwelen gay; ny welys tekké, rum fay, bythqueth aban vef genys*, I see three gay rods; I have not seen fairer, on my faith, ever since I was born. O.M. 1730. A mutation of *gwelys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WEN, adj. White. A mutation of *gwen*, which is properly the feminine form of *gwyn*, as in Welsh. The rule is not observed generally in Cornish, but is preserved in the local name *Trewen*, the white town.

WERCHES, s. f. A virgin. *Ha venytha me a grjys dhe vós a werches genys, Mâp Dew, agan dysprynnyas*, and ever I will believe that thou art born of a virgin, Son of God, our Redeemer. P.C. 403. A mutation of *gwerches*, qd. v.

WERES, s. m. Help, aid, assistance. *Râg pûp tra ol a*

- fýdh da, dre weres agan Dew ny*, for all things will be good, by the help of our God. O.M. 535. *Guyn vñs ynno nép a grýs; rák dhe weres yw parys dhe'th servygy yn bñs-ma*, happy is he that believes on him; for thy help is prepared for thy servants in this world. P.C. 2707. *A Tás, dre dhe luen weres dhe pygy mensen*, O Father, through thy full help I would pray thee. R.D. 443. A mutation of *gweres*, qd. v.
- WERES, v. a. To help. A mutation of *gweres*, qd. v. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow púp úr ol rág dhe weres*, forthwith from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal, always to help thee. O.M. 101. *Na porth own vñth, na vèdh trést, rág me a vñdh prest orth dhe weres yn púp le*, bear no fear ever, nor be sad, for I will be with thee ready helping thee in every place. O.M. 1469. It is also the 3 pers. s. fut. *A ow máp kër, na porth a whêr, Dew a'th weres*, O my dear son, do not complain, God will help thee. O.M. 1358. *Mars Cryst a weres deffry, ef a ládh gans fleyryngy ol ow glascor*, unless Christ will help indeed, he will kill with the stink all my kingdom. R.D. 2132.
- WERESES, v. a. Let him help. *Dús a le-na, ty Gebal, gor an pren yn mës gans mal, ha'th wereses Amalek*, come away, thou Gebal, carry the tree outside with a will, and let Amalek help thee. O.M. 2781. A mutation of *gwereses*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *gweres*.
- WERN, s. f. An alder tree, the mast of a ship. A mutation of *gvern*, qd. v.
- WERTHAS, v. a. He sold. *Oma vy nép a'th werthas dhe'n Hudhewon dhe ladhé*, am I he that sold thee to the Jews to kill thee? P.C. 756. A mutation of *gwerthas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gwerthé*, qd. v.
- WERTHE, v. a. To sell. *Pendra yw henna dhynny, aban vynsys y werthé*, what is that to us, since thou wouldst sell him? P.C. 1510. A mutation of *gwerthé*, qd. v.
- WERTHYS, v. a. I sold. *Dremas yw ef, leun a rás, néb re werthes, yn médh e*, he is a good man, full of grace, whom I have sold, said he. M.C. 103. A mutation of *gwerthys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *gwerthé*, qd. v.
- WERYSON, s. m. Guerdon. *Mar a kýll bones yacheys, ty a fýdh dhe lyfreson hag an our dhe weryson*, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty, and the gold thy guerdon. R.D. 1677. A mutation of *gweryson*, formed from the Fr. *guerdon*, or *guérison*, a cure.
- WESY, v. a. To sweat, to perspire. *Máb Du o kymmys grevys, rág tomder ef a wesé, dour ha goys yn kemeskis weys Crist rág dhe gerensé*, the Son of God was so much grieved, from heat he sweated, water and blood mingled does Christ sweat for love to thee. M.C. 58. The substantive is generally written with an aspirate initial. (See *Wheys*, and *Whýs*.) W. *chwysu*. Arm. *chouezi*.
- WESYON, s. m. Servants, fellows. *Me a wór ple mōns parys, rág an wesyon ordenys*, I know where they are ready, for the fellows ordained. P.C. 2580. *Och, govy, ellas, guelas ow máp mar dyflas gans tebel wesion dychtys*, oh, woe is me, alas, to see my son, so shamefully by wicked fellows treated. P.C. 2605. A mutation of *gvesion*, plur. of *gwás*, qd. v.
- WETRAS, v. n. He looked at. *Gans henna ef a clewas en colyek scon ow cané, ha Crist wortó a wetras, a'n peynys brás may'th esé*, with that he heard the cock soon crowing, and Christ looked at him, from the great pains in which he was. M.C. 86. Another form of *whythras*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *whythré*, qd. v.
- WETTE, adv. Behold. *A wetté vy lygth of foud, dheuch dynnythys; ahanaf pendra vynny*, behold me, light of foot, come to you; of me what wilt thou? R.D. 1612. See *Awatta*.
- WETH, s. f. A time, a turn. *A Ihesu, mychtern a rás, ioy dhym un wèth dhe welas*, O Jesus, king of grace, joy to me once to see thee. R.D. 815. A mutation of *gwèth*, qd. v.
- WETH, s. f. A figure, form. *Dre mûr hyreth ydhof púr squyth, ha'm corf dhe wèth, yscarn ha lýth*, through great longing, I am quite weary, and my body also, bones and back. R.D. 848. More correctly *wèdh*, being a mutation of *gwèdh*, qd. v.
- WETH, adj. Worse. *Saw kyn fens y morthelek dhe wèth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, but though they be hammered, they shall be worse for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2732. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, mýl wèth a vñdh an dywedh*, if it happen so, a thousand (times) worse the end will be. R.D. 348. A mutation of *gwèth*, qd. v.
- WETH, adv. Yet. *Ke wèth tressé treveth dhy, ha mýr gwel orth an wedhen*, go thou yet a third time to it, and look better at the tree. O.M. 799. More generally written *whèth*, qd. v.
- WETHE, v. a. To keep, to preserve. *Pylat a yrchys dhedhé war beyn kyllly an bewnans monas dhe'n corf dh'y wedhé, na'n kemerré y yskerans*, Pilate commanded them, on pain of losing their life, to go to the body to keep it, that his enemies might not take it. M.C. 241. A mutation of *gwethé*, id. qd. *gwythé*, qd. v. It is also the 3 pers. s. imperf. *Oynment o a gymmys rás, may wethé corf heb pedry*, the ointment was of so much virtue, that it kept a body without rotting. M.C. 235.
- WETHYL, v. a. To make. *En debell wrék casadow gans mûr a dóth éth yn chy, war hast dhe wethyll kentrow*, the wicked hateful woman with much of haste went into the house, in haste to make nails. M.C. 159. A mutation of *gwethyl*, qd. v.
- WEW, s. m. Grief, woe. *My a'n knouk ef er y wew; otté mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him, to his grief; behold the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2085. A mutation of *gew*, qd. v.
- WEYDH, s. f. Figure, form. *Dew ha dén kepar del óf, an Tás yma ynnof, hag yn weydh my ynno ef*, like as I am God and man, the Father is in me, and likewise I in him. R.D. 2387. The same as *wèdh*, qd. v., being thus written to shew the long e.
- WEYL, s. m. Sight. *A weyl ol dhe'n arlythy, me a's pe dhyso wñaré*, in sight of all the lords, I will pay it to thee forthwith. P.C. 1558. A mutation of *gweyl*, id. qd. *gwél*, qd. v.
- WEYL, v. a. He shall see. *Yn úr-na me a weyl mar a pedhyn ny abel dhe wúl defens a rák tues*, then I shall see if we shall be able to make a defence against people. P.C. 2304. The same as *wél*, qd. v.
- WEYTH, s. m. A work. *Lavar dhyn mars ós huder, drók na ýl dén vñth dhe wúl, na nýl dhé weyth, na dhé súl*, tell us if thou art a sorcerer, that no man ever is able to do harm to thee, neither work day, nor sunday. R.D. 1833. A mutation of *gweyth*, qd. v.
- WEYTH, adv. Also, likewise. See *Weydh*.

WHAF, s. m. A blow. Pl. *whaffys*. *My a's guysk gans un blogon, vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales*, I will smite her with a bludgeon, that there never was a stroke I know that would give a blow so hard. O.M. 2711. *Nefré kyns mós alemma, ry whaf dhedhy my a wra gans myyn grow yn brás garow*, ever before going hence give a blow to her I will, with gravel stones very sharply. O.M. 2775. *Powesouch, aflythygyon, rág marow yw an voron gans ow whaffys sol a breys*, rest ye, wretches, for dead is the jade by my blows a long time past. O.M. 2747. W. *chwaf*, a strong gust; *paf*, a blow.

WHANE, v. a. He should pierce. *Longis a'n barth dychow dhe grous Ihesus ydh esé, dhe'n marreg worth y hanow y a yrhys may whané*, Longinus was on the right side of the cross of Jesus; to the soldier by his name they bade that he should pierce. M.C. 218. A mutation of *gwané*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwané*, qd. v.

WHANS, s. m. Desire, longing, appetite, lust. *Púr luen yma dhym ow whans a'n ven cowethes ordnys*, very full is my desire to me of the woman ordained for a helpmate. O.M. 91. *A'y frút dybry ny'm bes whans dres dyfen ow arluth kér*, of its fruit to eat I have not a desire against the prohibition of my dear Lord. O.M. 171. *An Tás a'n néf, dre y grás, a danvon dheuch agas whans*, the Father of heaven, through his grace, will send to you your desire. O.M. 1806. *Yn top an wedhen dék, ydh esa un virgin whék, ha'y flóch púr semely maylyes yn y defran wondrys whans*, in the top of the fair tree there was a sweet virgin, and her child very seemly swaddled in her bosom wondrous desirably. C.W. 138. W. *chwant*, † *couuant*. Arm. *choant*, † *hoant*. Ir. *saint*, † *sant*. Gael. *sannt*. Manx, *saynt*. Sansc. *sansa*. Goth. *wan*. Eng. *want*.

WHANSEC, adj. Desirous. *A mester whék, gordhys re by, pan wréth mar ték agan dysky; asson whansek ol dhe pysy, lettrys ha lék, war Dhu mercy*, O sweet Master, be thou worshipped, when thou dost so sweetly teach us; we are desirous all to pray, lettered and lay, to God for mercy. P.C. 37. *Y drobell ydhew kemys, whansek nyn-gew a drevyth*, his trouble is so much, he is not desirous of any thing. C.W. 130. W. *chwannog*. Arm. *choantec*.

WHAR, adj. Gentle. Written also *wár*, qd. v. *Whár* is also the regular mutation of *wár*, after the adverbial particle *yn*. *Benegas yw néb a gár Du dris púp tra ús yn bÿs, hag a wodhaffo yn whár dhodho ús ordnys*, blessed is he that loves God beyond every thing that is in the world, and that suffers gently as much as is ordained to him. M.C. 24. *Yn hanow Du, te lavar, mars ós Du, del omwressys; me yw, yn médh Crist yn whár*, in God's name, say thou if thou art God as thou hast made thyself; I am, says Christ gently. M.C. 93.

WHARE, adv. Anon, presently, quickly, soon, at once. Written also *wharré*, *warré*, and *waré*. *Wharé yn mäs y trylyas, ha'y golon namna dorré*, anon out he turned, and his heart all but broke. M.C. 87. *Yn mäs a'n gorhel wharré my ha'm gurék ha'm flehas á*, out of the ark soon, I and my wife, and my children will go. O.M. 1167. *My a worthyp dhys warré*, I will answer thee presently. P.C. 1973. *Ha mar a lever dén vÿth er agas pyn why travyth, waré gurék y gorthyby*, and if any man say anything against you, soon do ye answer him. P.C. 181.

WHARFOS, v. n. To happen, to occur, to fall out. Preterite *whyrfsys*. Part. pass. *wharfedhys, wharvedhys*. *Ny won fatel ýl wharfes, ty, a dhén, omma dhe vós, dyn-ythys yn kÿc yn kueus*, I know not how it can happen, that thou, O man, shouldst be here, come in flesh and in blood. R.D. 229. *Arluth, mar callé wharfes, gynen ty dhe vynnys bós omma púp úr*, Lord, if it could happen, with us that thou wouldst be here always. R.D. 2439. *Yn della dhyn re wharfo*, so may it happen to us. O.M. 667. *My a vyn aga threhy, pepynag ol a wharfo*, I will cut them, whatever may happen. O.M. 1736. *A nyns osé pryeryn, ufereth yw dhys govyn pÿth yw an marth a wharfé*, if thou art not a stranger, it is idleness for thee to ask what is the wonder (that) has occurred. R.D. 1263. *Ellas bós wharfedhys yn ow gulás myshyf a'n pár-ma codhys*, alas to have happened in my country harm of this sort fallen. O.M. 1548. *Yma tra varth wharvedhys*, there is a wondrous thing happened. O.M. 2082. *Ha wháth moy wy a glewyth a dormont Crist del wharsé*, and yet more shall ye hear of Christ's torment how it happened. M.C. 132. W. *cyvarvod*. Arm. *choarvout, choarvezout*. See also *Whyrfsys, Whyrfyth, Whyrys*.

WHARTH, s. m. Laughter. *Ow hothman, na gymer marth, ty a'n ool, ha lyas mÿl, kyn 'dhota 'skynnys yn wharth, yn dywedh, heb túll na gÿl, why a wél deall uskys*, my friend, take thou not wonder, thou shalt weep, and many thousands, although thou art fallen into laughter; in the end without fraud or guile, ye shall see a deluge quickly. C.W. 168. W. *chwarth*. Arm. *choarz*. Ir. *gaire*. Gael. *gaire*.

WHARTHE, v. n. To laugh. 3 pers. s. future *wharth*. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhané; beys vynytha y wharthes rág lowené*, one thing I know, if thou knewest it (that) would amuse thee; for ever thou wouldst laugh for joy. O.M. 153. *A enefow, ol warbarth, deuch gynef; ol why a wharth, kemmys re wrúk bódh ow thás*, O souls, altogether, come with me; all ye shall laugh, as many as have done the will of my Father. R.D. 156. Another form is *wherthyn*, qd. v. W. *chwardhu*. Arm. *choarzi*. Ir. *gair*. Gael. *gair*. Manx, *gair*. Sansc. *hars*.

WHAS, adj. Good. *Iosep dhe Gryst a vynnys y arrow ha'y dheffrech whék yn vaner del (ve) yn whas, hag a's ystynnys púr dék*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs and sweet arms, in manner as was well, and stretched them out full gently. M.C. 232. An irregular aspirate mutation of *mäs*, the regular form being *yn fäs*. Cf. *what*, with W. *fat*; and *wháth* yet, with Ir. *fós*, and Gael. *fuathas*; and *whib*, *wib*, W. *chwiban*, with Ir. and Gael. *feadan*. Manx, *feddan*.

WHAT, s. m. A blow. *Desefsen dodho ry what*, we wished to give him a blow. R.D. 604. Written also *wat*, qd. v. W. *fat*.

WHATH, adv. Yet, still, again, over and above. *Wháth kentrow dhedhé nyngo Ihesus yn crows rág synsy*, still there were not nails to them to hold Jesus on the cross. M.C. 154. *Lucyfer kelmys yw wháth púr fast yn y golmennow*, Lucifer is still bound very fast in his bonds. M.C. 212. *Yma Dew wháth ow pewé, néb ew arluth drys púp tra*, there is a God yet living, who is Lord above every thing. O.M. 622. *Ny gresaf, awos an beys, bós an horé wháth marow*, I will not believe for the world,

that the strumpet is yet dead. O.M. 2753. Written also *whêth*, qd. v. W. *chwaith*. Arm. *choaz*. Ir. *fôs*. Gael. *feathast*. Manx, *foast*.

WHEAL, s. f. A work, a mine work. *Wheal stean*, a tin work. *Wheal cober*, a copper work. *Wheal glou*, a coal work. This word is still in common use in Cornwall, to denote a mine work, as *Wheal Basset*, *Wheal Seton*, *Wheal Tolgus*, &c. Written in the Ordinalia *wehyl*, and contractedly *whêl*, qd. v.

WHEC, adj. Sweet, pleasant, dear. Written indiscriminately *whêg*. Comp. *weccah*. Sup. *wecca*, *weccé*. *Ow broder whêc*, *dûn dhe drê*, my sweet brother, let us come home. O.M. 525. *Wy yw glân a bûb fyltê*, *mas nynjouch ol da na whêk*, ye are clean from every foulness, but ye are not all good nor sweet. M.C. 47. *An luef a'm grûk me a wêl*, *ha'y odor whekké ys mêl ow tôs warnaf*, I see the hand that made me, and his odour sweeter than honey, coming upon me. R.D. 144. W. *chwêg*. Arm. *chouec*, † *huec*.

WHECTER, s. m. Sweetness, suavity, delight. *Yn mês a'm ioy*, *ha'm whekter*, *rês yw keskar dre terros*, away from my joy and my delight, I must wander through lands. O.M. 359. Arm. *chouekder*.

WHEDDYDH, s. m. The space of six days. *Râg bones ol ték ha da yn wheddydh mýns yw formysys*, *aga sona ny a wra*, for that all is fair and good, in six days all that is created, bless them we will. O.M. 142. Comp. of *whêh*, six, and *dýdh*, a day.

WHEFFES, adj. Sixth. *Hedhyw yw an wheffes dýdh aban dalletheys gonys*, *may rûg nêf, môr, týr, ha gweydh*, *bestes, puskes, golowys*, to-day is the sixth day since I began to work, that I made heaven, sea, land, and trees, beasts, fishes, lights. O.M. 49. † *Ha godhihuar ha metten o an wheffas deydh*, and the evening and the morning were the sixth day. C.W. p. 195. Comp. of *whêh*, six, and *mes*, id. qd. W. *mêd*, a measure. W. *chweched*, † *chuechet*. Arm. *choueched*. Ir. *seismheadh*, *seamhadh*, † *seised*. Gael. *sêathadh*. Manx, *sheyoo*. Gr. *ἑκτος*. Lat. *sextus*.

WHEGOL, adj. Sweet, all sweet. *I vam whegol a welas del esons worth y dhygtýé*, his sweet mother saw how they were treating him. M.C. 164. *Ow arluth whêk-ol lâdh e*, *ken ef a wra ow shyndýé*, *mar clew výtth agan guary*, my all sweet lord, kill him, otherwise he will injure me, if he shall ever hear of our sport. O.M. 2132. W. *chwegol*.

WHEH, card. num. Six. *Henna yw pûr scorn ha geys*, *râg y fue kyns y vôs gurýs dew ugens blydhen ha whê*, that is a very sneer, and jest, for there were before it was done, forty years and six. P.C. 351. *Whêh dydhyow te wra whêl*, *hag a wra mýns ês dhys dhe wûl*, six days shalt thou work, and do all that thou hast to do. *Râg yn whêh dydhyow Dew a wrâs an nêf ha'n 'oar*, *an môr*, *ha mýns ês ythens y*, for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that is in them. Pryce. W. *chwêch*, *hwêch*. Arm. *chouech*. Irish, *se*. Gael. *se*. Manx, *shey*. Sansc. *shash*. Zend, *csas*. Gr. *ἕξ*. Lat. *sex*. Mæso-Goth. *saihs*.

WHEHDEGVAS, adj. Sixteenth. Pryce. Comp. of *whêhdeg*, sixteen, and *mês*, a measure.

WHEL, s. f. A work. *An sythvas dýdh yw an Sabboth an Arluth dhe Dew*, *yn dýdh-na te nyn wra ehan a whêl*; *te nyn dhe vâb*, *nyn dhe verch*, *nyn dhe dên whêl*, *nyn dhe môs whêl*, the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy

God; in that day thou shalt do no manner of work; thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy workman, nor thy workwoman. Pryce. Written also *wehyl*, qd. v.

WHELAF, v. a. I shall see. *Och, govy, rák ow máp kêr*, *dhe weles yn kêth vaner may whelaf lemmyn dychtys*, Oh, woe is me, for seeing my dear son in such a manner that I see him now treated. P.C. 2945. The aspirate mutation of *gwelaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHELAS, v. a. He saw. *Dre râs an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dythgtis*, through the virtue of the blood he saw how Jesus Christ was treated. M.C. 219. The aspirate mutation of *gwelas*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHELAS, v. a. To seek, to search for. Written also *whelé*. *Guýr dhym ty a dharyvas an varchvran-na dh'y whelé*, truly thou hast told me, to seek for that raven. O.M. 1106. *Yno gueet in-ta whelas bôs dhe'th ly ha dhe'th kynyow*, in it take care well to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1139. *Nêb a wheleuch why me yw*, whom ye seek I am (he.) M.C. 68. *En Edhewon yntrethê a whelas dustuneow*, the Jews among them sought witnesses. M.C. 90. *Na býth moy ken mam neffrê es hyhy te na whela*, seek thou not evermore any other mother than her. M.C. 198. *An pesworê a gewsys*, *na whelyn gwevyê an pow*, the fourth said, let us not seek to flee the country. M.C. 247. *Gans henna y a drylyas*, *hag êth tús Crist râg whelas*, with that they returned, and went to seek for the people of Christ. M.C. 257. Written also *whyilas*, qd. v. W. *chwilio*. Arm. *chouilia*. Manx, *shalee*.

WHELLO, v. a. He may see. *Guask gynsy dywyth an mên*; *may whello an debeles ow gueres menouch dhedhé*, strike with it twice the stone; that the wicked may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1849. The aspirate mutation of *gwelo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHELTH, s. m. A tale, a story. *Ef a gara Crist gwelas*, *râg gymmys ydho praysys*, *ganso mar callo clewas whelth nowydh a vo coyntys*, he loved to see Christ, for that he was so much praised, that he might be able to hear the new story that was recounted. M.C. 109. See *Whethl*.

WHER, s. m. A complaint, sorrow, ailment. *A ow máp kêr*, *na portha whêr*, *Dew a'th weres*, O my dear son, do not complain; God will help thee. O.M. 1357. *A vam whêk*, *na portha wêr*, *râk neffrê yn púp maner*, *me a výtth prest parys dhys*, O sweet mother, do not bear sorrow, for always in every manner I will be well prepared for thee. P.C. 2949. *Adam, pandra whêr dhe why*, *yn delma bonas serrys*, Adam, what ails thee, in this manner to be troubled? C.W. 88. *Yn della dhymmo y whêr*, so to me is sorrow. R.D. 709. *Bôs trest dhywhy pendra whêr*, what is your grief that ye are sad? R.D. 1255. Written also *awher*, qd. v.

WHEROW, adj. Bitter. *Wogé ow da oberow*, *dywes a yrhys dedhé*, *dhym rosons bystyl wherow*; *býth ny fynnys y evê*, after my good works, I asked drink of them; they gave me bitter gall; never would I drink it. R.D. 2601. Written by Pryce, *chuero*, qd. v.

WHETTAC, card. num. Sixteen. Pryce. More correctly *whedhec*. Arm. *chouezec*. Irish, *sedeag*. Gael. *se-deug*. Manx, *shey-jeig*. Lat. *sedecim*. See *Hwetta*.

WHETH, adv. Yet, again, ever, quite. *Whêth mýr artê abervedh*, yet look thou again within. O.M. 789. *Whêth ol bywê y a wra*, all those are yet living. O.M. 1877.

Kyn fe dyswrŷs an temple, yn tri dydh y'n drehafsé byth-queth whêth na fe ve guel, though the temple were destroyed in three days he would re-build it, that never yet it was better. P.C. 384. The same as *whâth*, qd. v.

WHETHE, v. a. To blow. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *whêth*. Part. pass. *whethys*. *Dyson hep whethê dhe gorn, dysempys gwra y dhybry*, quietly without blowing thy horn, do thou eat it immediately. O.M. 207. *Och, tru, tru, shyndyys ôf gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y venym*, Oh, sad, hurt I am by a black toad, and blown by his venom. O.M. 1779. *Whethouch menstrehs ha tabours*, blow ye minstrels and tabours. O.M. 1995. *Hep whethê corn na gûl sôn*, without blowing horn, or making a noise. P.C. 1358. *Me a wra ge dên a bry, haval dh'agan face wharê, hag a whêth yn y vody sperys, may hallas bewa*, I will make thee man of clay, like to our face anon, and will blow in thy body a spirit that thou mayst live. C.W. 28. Written also *whythê*, qd. v.

WHETHL, s. m. A tale, a story. Pl. *whethlow*. *Ef a'n pren, re synt ioyyn, mar ny dhynach y whethlow*, he shall catch it, by Saint Jove, if he retracts not his tales. P.C. 369. *Pŷth yw an whethlow, ha'n sôn a glewaf aberth yn pow*, what are the tales, and the report (that) I hear in the land? R.D. 609. *Taw ty wrêk gans dhe whethlow, ha cous guŷr, del y'th pysaf*, be silent, thou woman, with thy stories, and speak truth as I pray thee. R.D. 901. The sing. is wrongly spelt *whelth*, in M.C. 109, qd. v. W. *chwedl*. Arm. *keel*, *kehezl*. Irish, *sgeal*, † *keadal*. Gael. *sgeul*. Manx, *skecal*.

WHEYL, s. f. A work. *Pan vo ol dhyn lafurrys, agan wheyl a vŷdh mothow*, when all is laboured by us, our work will be failing. O.M. 1216. *Ty vaow, darbar lŷm ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodyys, ha genow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges. O.M. 2318. *Râg ef a vyn hep lettyê wheyl y dâs y gol-enwel*, for he will, without stopping, fulfil the work of his Father. O.M. 2428. *My re wrûk y vusurê râg an kêth wheil-ma dewyth*, I have measured it for this work twice. O.M. 2569. Written in late Cornish *wheal*, and contractedly *whêl*. W. *chwŷl*. Arm. *kouls*. Manx, *queeyl*. Eng. *wheel*, *while*.

WHEYS, v. n. To sweat. *Wheys yw ow thâl dhyso gy ow fystenê*, my forehead is sweating to you hastening. O.M. 2686. Written also *wesy*, qd. v.

WHODHEFYs, v. a. He suffered. *War y corf y whodhefys mûr a peynys râk sawyê lynnyeth mâp dên*, on his body he suffered many pains to save the race of mankind. R.D. 1808. The aspirate mutation of *godhefys*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *godhevel*, qd. v.

WHODHFOUCH, v. a. Ye may know. *A wottê ve ef genê, may whodhfouch yn pûr deffry; ny gafaf vy kên ynno*, behold him with me, that he may know in very earnest, I find not cause in him. P.C. 2157. The aspirate mutation of *godhfouch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.

WHOLHAS, v. a. He washed. *Y wholhas y dhewlagas gans y eyll leyf o gosys*, he washed his eyes with his one hand (that) was bloodied. M.C. 219. The aspirate mutation of *golhas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *golhy*, qd. v.

WHOLON, s. f. The heart. *Ow broder whêk, dún dhe drê; yma un posygyon brâs war ow wholon ow codhê, pynag vo ve*, my sweet brother, let us come home, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart, whatever it

may be. O.M. 527. An irregular aspirate mutation of *colon*; the regular form being *ow holon*.

WHON, v. n. I acknowledge. *A'n gueel gueres mar a'm vêdh, dhe Dew dhe voy y whon grâs*, from the rods if I shall have help, to God the more I give thanks. O.M. 2016. *Dhys y whon grâs, râk dhe dhesyr, ioy yn ow gulâs y fŷdh pûr wŷr*, to thee I acknowledge thanks, for thy desire, joy in my land shall be very truly. R.D. 870. *Y whon gwŷr Dew agen Tâs y sor dhyn y teig pûr vrâs*, I know truly God our Father his anger to us that he will bear very great. C.W. 62. The aspirate mutation of *gon*, qd. v.

WHRETH, v. a. Thou wilt do. *Prâg y whrêth genaf flattra*, why dost thou flatter with me? C.W. 48. The asp. mutation of *gwrêth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.

WHREUCH, v. a. Ye will do. *Yn ŷr-na whreuch py-jadow, may codhdho an mynydhyow warnouch râg ewn uthekte*, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror. P.C. 2651. The aspirate mutation (after *y* understood) of *gwreuch*, 2 pers. plur. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.

WHRUSSONS, v. a. They did. *May whrussons cam dremenê y vylyk an prŷs*, that they did the evil transgression they will curse the time. O.M. 337. The asp. mutation of *grussons*, 3 pers. pl. preter. of *gwrey*, qd. v.

WHRUSTE, v. a. Thou didst. *Eva prâg y whrustê sy tullê dhe bryes hep kên, an aval worth y derry, wosê my dhys dh'y dhefen*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity, by plucking the apple, after I had forbidden it to thee? O.M. 277. The asp. mutation of *grustê*, comp. of *gwrus*, id. qd. *gwres*, 2 pers. s. imperf. of *gwrey*, and *te*, thou.

WHRYLLY, v. a. Thou mayst do. *Kyn whrylly flattre mar mûr ahanas tra vŷth ny'm dûr, kyn dhôs bysy*, though thou mayst chatter so much, from thee nothing concerns me, though thou be busy. R.D. 1058. *Ty Pilat dhum arluth dues; kyn whrylly vŷth cous a drues dhynny lem-myn, genen ny ty â*, thou Pilate come to my lord; though thou mayst speak ever against it to us now, with us thou shalt go. R.D. 1792. The asp. mutation of *gwrylly*, 2 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *gwrey*, qd. v.

WHUL, v. a. To do or make. *Adam, sâf yn ban yn clor, ha treyl dhe gŷk, ha dhe woys; preder my dhê th whûl a dôr, haval dheym a'n pen dhê'n troys*, Adam, stand up on the ground, and turn to flesh and to blood; consider me to have wrought thee of earth, like to me from the head to the foot. O.M. 67. The asp. mutation of *gûl*, qd. v.

WHY, pron. subs. Ye or you. *Omma ny wreuch why trygê; euch yn mês a dhysympys: why a geyl ow lowenê a rŷs dhyuch yn parathys*, here ye shall not stay, go out immediately; ye will lose my joy, that I gave to you in Paradise. O.M. 317. *Botler, my a worhemmyh ha'th cowyth, guytheuch why y*, butler, I command (thee) and thy companion, guard ye them. O.M. 2043. *My a lever dheuchwhy why*, I say to you. O.M. 2209. *Why re leveryys ow bôs, ha pûr wŷr yn della ôf; why a wra y aswonvos dêdh brûs, hag a'n kŷf yn prôf*, ye have said that I am, and very truly so I am; ye will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and will have it in proof. P.C. 1493. This is the common form in the Ordinalia of *chui*, qd. v.

WHYFLYN, adj. Hissing. *Yn tân whyflyn ef a séf, ha paynys neffré a pŷs; ha'y gân a vŷdh och, goef dhén bŷs-ma pan fue genys*, in hissing fire he shall stay, and tormented ever shall pray; and his song shall be, Oh, woe is me, to this world when I was born. R.D. 2311. W. *chwifiawl*.

WHYL, s. f. A work. *Popel Ysral ny assaf, na's gorren y dhy whŷl créf*, the people of Israel I will not leave, that I put them not to hard work. O.M. 1490. A contracted form of *whyel*, qd. v.

WHYLAS, v. a. To seek for, to search for. *Dhym lever-euch, pyw a whyleuch, A Yedhewon*, tell me whom ye seek, O Jews. P.C. 1109. *Iosep whyla corf mab Maria dheworth Pylat*, Joseph, seek the body of the Son of Mary from Pilate. P.C. 3100. *Y laddré mar whylé dén*, if a man seek to steal it. R.D. 370. *A dhysempys why-lewhé (why-leuch why) maras ethé dhe cudhé*, immediately seek ye, if he is gone to hide. R.D. 537. *Tra vŷth ny amont dhynny y whylas ef na moy*, it avails us nothing to seek him any more. R.D. 560. *Nép a whyleth, sychsys y treys gans dhe dhyw pléth*, whom thou seekest, thou driedst his feet with thy two plaits. R.D. 853. *Me a'th pŷs, pyw a whylyth*, I pray thee, whom seekest thou? R.D. 1640. *An emprour reu danfonas a whylas yn pow gueras*, the emperor has sent me to seek help in the country. R.D. 1645. *An kéth profus a whylyes gurŷs yw marow*, the same prophet (that) thou wert seeking is killed. R.D. 1680. *Euch, whyleuch dhymmo Pilat*, go ye, seek Pilate for me. R.D. 1773. *Dún ahanan, ha touth da dhe whyles an kéth guás-na*, let us come hence, and with good haste to seek that same fellow. R.D. 1780. *Gans y gollan marihys scon ydh emwyskys yn golon; hager vernans a whylas*, with his knife wondrous soon he smote himself in the heart; a cruel death he sought. R.D. 2068. Written also *whelas*, qd. v. W. *chwilio*. Arm. *chouilia*. Manx, *shalee*.

WHYLFYTH, v. a. He shall see. *Yw syrè, war ow ené, ha henna why a whylfyth*, it is sir, on my soul, and that you shall see. P.C. 2208. The asp. mutation of *gwylfyth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHYLLY, v. a. Thou mayest see. *Me a'th whypp war an wolok, may whylly gurychon ha mók dhe dhew-lagas a dre dro*, I will whip thee on the face that thou mayest see sparks and smoke round about thy eyes. P.C. 2101. The asp. mutation of *gwylly*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHYLLYN, v. a. We shall see. *Amen may whyllyn Cryst agan prennas yn tyn*, Amen that we may see Christ (that) bought us painfully. R.D. 829. *Vynytha erna whyllyn, a travyth ny gemeryn nép lowené*, ever until we shall see (thee,) from any thing we shall not receive pleasure. R.D. 2364. The asp. mutation of *gwyllyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. and subj. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHYLSYN, v. a. We saw. *Y whylsyn y verthuryé, hag yn grous pren y squerdyé*, we saw his being martyred, and torn on the cross-tree. R.D. 1282. *My ny wodhyen a'th vernans, na vŷth moy a'th daserchyans, pan y'th whylsyn dewedhys*, I knew not of thy death, nor any more of thy resurrection, when we saw thee come. R.D. 2546. The asp. mutation of *gwylsyn*, 1 pers. pl. preterite of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHYN, adj. White. *Maga whyn avel an léth*, as white as the milk. P.C. 3138. The asp. mutation of *gwyn*, qd. v.

WHYRFYS, v. n. Happened. *Yn Egip whyrfys yw cás; ow popel vy grevyys brás gans Pharow yw mylyges*, in Egypt trouble has happened, my people, greatly aggrieved by Pharoah, (that) is accursed. O.M. 1415. Part. of *wharfos*, qd. v.

WHYRFYTH, v. n. He will happen. *Rág y whyrfyth an tyrmyn, dredhé may fether dhe wel*, for the time will happen, that they shall be improved by them. O.M. 45. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, mŷl wéth a vŷdh an dyw-edh*, if it shall happen so, a thousand (times) worse the end will be. R.D. 347. 3 pers. s. fut. of *wharfos*, qd. v.

WHYRYS, v. n. It happened. *Dhyn kyns ef a leverys, ol annodho del whyrys yn nór bŷs-ma*, to us before he told, all as it happened relating to him in the earth of this world. R.D. 1190. An abbreviated form of *whyrfys*, qd. v.

WHYS, s. m. Sweat, perspiration. *Y'th whŷs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bŷs y'th worfen*, in thy sweat labour to eat thou shalt, even to thy end. O.M. 273. *An beys yw cales kylden, yn lafur, whŷs, hag anken, ha deydh ha nós*, the world is a hard lodging, in labour, sweat, and sorrow, both day and night. R.D. 245. *Ow hanow yw Vernona; fás Ihesu gynef yma, yn hyvelep gurŷs a'y whŷs*, my name is Veronica; I have the face of Jesus, in a likeness made by his sweat. R.D. 1705. Written by Llwyd, 157, *hués*. W. *chwŷs*. Arm. *choues*. Gr. *ἵδωρ*. Lat. *sudor*. Eng. *sweat*. Sansc. *svēda*.

WHYTHE, v. a. To blow. 3 pers. s. fut. *whŷth*. *Tân yn kunys gorraf uskys, whythé a wráf*, fire in the fuel I will immediately put, I will blow. O.M. 1388. *Ny a whŷth yn dhe vody sperys may hylly bewé*, we will breathe into thy body a spirit that thou mayst live. O.M. 61. *Otté lour kunys gyné, whythyns lemmyn pŷp yn fréth; nép na whytho gréns fannyé gans y lappa worth an eth*, behold fuel enough with me; let all blow now vigorously; he that does not blow, let him fan with his lap to the blast. P.C. 1244. *Cowethé, hedheuch kunys, ha my a whŷth gans mŷr greys may tewé an tân wharré*, comrades, reach wood, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1220. Written also *whethé*, qd. v. W. *chwythu*. Arm. *choueza*. Ir. *seid*. Gael. *seid*. Manx, *sheid*. Germ. *wehe*. Sansc. *svas*.

WHYTHRE, v. a. To look at, to look for, to seek, to search for. 3 pers. s. fut. *whythyr*. *Ha mŷr a pŷp tenewen; aspy yn ta pŷp echen; whythyr pŷp tra ol bysy*, and look thou on every side; examine well every particular; search out every thing diligently. O.M. 748. *Ny allaf myres y'th fath rák golowder; nymbus grath a whythré warnas un prŷs*, I cannot look in thy face for the light; there is not grace to me to look on thee a while. O.M. 1414. *Whythrouch hedheu worthyf wharré; me yw Ihesu an Nazaré; lyvyreuch whéth, pan 'dh euch mar fréth, pyw a whyleuch*, look ye to-day at me presently; I am Jesus of Nazareth; say again, when ye are so bold, whom seek ye. P.C. 1113.

WHYTHRES, s. f. A deed, work. *Aban golsté werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen; mylygé a wráf defry an nór y'th whythres hogen*, since thou hearkenedst to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 272. *A Dás Dew y'th wolowys, grannt dhe'th whythres, my a'd peys, nép péth a oel a vercy*, O God the Father in thy lights, grant to thy work, I pray thee some of the oil of mercy. O.M. 326. The asp. mutation of *gwythres*, qd. v.

- WIB, s. f. A pipe. Corn. Voc. *musa*. W. *chwib*, a pipe, whence *chwiban*, a whistle. Arm. *chouiban*. Ir. *feadan*. Gael. *feadan*. Manx, *feddan*.
- WIBANOR, s. m. A sock or slipper. Corn. Voc. *subtularis*. W. *chwibanor*, what hisses or creaks, from the noise made by a sock or slipper.
- WIBONOU, s. m. A pipe or flute. Corn. Voc. *fistula*. Derived from *wiban*, a whistle, whence also *wibanor*, qd. v. W. *chwibanogyl*.
- WIC, s. f. A village. Pryce. A mutation of *gwic*, qd. v.
- WICCET, s. m. A little village. A mutation of *gwiccet*, dim. of *gwic*. It is preserved in the local name *Wicket*, in St. Agnes.
- WIHITH, s. m. Care, caution. † *Dho cymeras wihith*, to beware; lit. to take care. *Llwyd*, 47. A late form of *gwith*, qd. v.
- WILECUR, s. m. A parasite. Corn. Voc. *parasitus*. It is possibly a corrupt reading of *wiledur*, which would be W. *gwledhur*, a banquetter, from *gwledh*. Ir. *fleadh*, † *fled*. Gael. *fleadh*, a feast.
- WILI, s. m. A bed. † *Môs dho wili*, to go to bed. *Llwyd*, 231. A mutation of *gwili*, id. qd. *gwely*, qd. v.
- WIN, s. m. Wine. Corn. Voc. *vinum*. *Gwedran a win*, a glass of wine. *Llwyd*, 242. A mutation of *gwin*, qd. v.
- WINAS, s. m. Nails. *Llwyd*, 28. An abbreviated form of *ewinas*, pl. of *ewin*, qd. v.
- WINDRAW, s. m. Numbness in the fingers from extreme cold. *Llwyd*, 165. A late corruption of *ewinrew*, qd. v.
- WINNIC, adj. Marshy, fenny, moorish. Pryce. Preserved in the names of places, as *Trewinick*, the marshy town, in St. Ervan, and Gwennap. *Arwenak*, on the marsh, near Falmouth. *Penwinnick*, the head of the marsh, in St. Agnes. *Winnic* is a mutation of *gwinic*, the adj. of *guen*, qd. v.
- WINNOW, s. m. Moors. Pryce. *Trewinnow*, the town of moors, in Creed, and Davidstow. A mutation of *gwinnow*, pl. of *guen*, qd. v.
- WIPHIT, s. m. A piper. Corn. Voc. *tibicen*. Comp. of *wib*, a pipe, and *it*, which denotes the agent. W. *chwifur*.
- WIR, adj. True. *En wir*, truly, indeed. *Llwyd*, 134. A mutation of *gwir*, qd. v.
- WIRIONETH, s. m. Truth. *Pûr wyryoneth re geusys ahanaf*, very truth hast thou spoken of me. P.C. 1587. A mutation of *gwirioneth*, qd. v.
- WISCY, v. a. To dress, to clothe. Pryce. A mutation of *gwiscy*, id. qd. *gwesca*, qd. v.
- WITH, s. m. Care. *Cemer with*, take care. *Llwyd*, 251. A mutation of *gwith*, qd. v.
- WITHEN, s. f. A tree. Pryce. More correctly *wydhén*, a mutation of *gwýdhen*, qd. v.
- WITHENIC, adj. Woody, full of wood. Pryce. More correctly written *wydhénic*, a mutation of *gwýdhenic*.
- WL, s. m. Will, desire. *Mara iêves wl dybbry, me a wor guýr yredy nag yw e Dew*, if he has a desire of eating, I know true clearly that he is not a God. P.C. 47. W. *ewyll*, *ewylllys*. Arm. *ioul*, † *youl*. Eng. *will*. Sansc. *val*, *vlí*, to wish. Lat. *volo*.
- WLAN, adj. Clean, clear. *Y vós Dew ha dén yn wlân, dhé'n kéth tra-na crygyans rén*, that he is God and man clearly, to that same thing we give belief. P.C. 2405. A mutation of *glân*, qd. v.

- WLAS, s. f. A country. *Ke yn mës a'n wlâs troha ken pow dhe vewé*, go thou out of the country, towards another land to live. O.M. 343. *Goef a gollas an wlâs*, woe is he that has lost the country. O.M. 754. A mutation of *gwlas*, qd. v.
- WLASCOR, s. f. A kingdom. A mutation of *gwlascor*, qd. v.
- WLETH, s. f. A kingdom. *Ha pesyn rág y ené, may fo Dew luen a byté, ré'n kyrho dhodho dh'y wleth*, and let us pray for his soul, that God may be full of pity, that he may fetch him to him to his kingdom. O.M. 2370. A mutation of *gwleth*, id. qd. *gwlas*, qd. v.
- WLOS, s. f. A sight. *Rág gwander war ben dowllyn hy a'n guelas ow codhé, ha'n wlos a's kemeras mar dyn may clamderas hy arté*, for weakness on his knees she saw him falling, and the sight took her so sharply that she swooned again. M.C. 171. More correctly *wolos*. A mutation of *golos*, id. qd. *goloc*, qd. v.
- WOCY, adj. Foolish. *Thomas, ydhos pûr woky, drefen na fynnyth crygy*, Thomas, thou art very foolish, because that thou wilt not believe. R.D. 1105. A mutation of *gocy*, qd. v.
- WOCYNETH, s. m. Foolishness, folly. *Rum fey, mûr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a ýl dén orto bewé*, by my faith, much of folly it is to burn a thing (that) a man can live upon. O.M. 473. A mutation of *gocyneth*, qd. v.
- WODHAF, v. a. To bear, to suffer. *Ow Tás, ma ny ýl bones may trelyo mernens dhe vês, saw y wodhaf dhym a reys, dhe volnegeth re bo gurês*, my Father, if it cannot be that death be turned away, but I must suffer it, thy will be done. P.C. 1071. *A harlot ymskemunys, worth pôst ty a ýjdh kelmys, dhe wodhaf an strecusow*, O knave accursed, to a post thou shalt be bound to suffer the blows. P.C. 2072. A mutation of *godhaf*, qd. v.
- WODHAFFO, v. a. He may suffer. *Benegas yw nêb a gâr Du dris pûp tra ús yn býs, hag a wodhaffo yn whâr dhodho kymmys ús ordnys*, blessed is he that loves God beyond everything that is in the world, and that suffers gently as much as is ordained to him. M.C. 24. A mutation of *godhaffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *godhevel*, qd. v.
- WODHAN, v. a. We know. *An dén-ma re drehevys, gallas ny wodhan pelé*, this man has arisen, he has gone we know not where. M.C. 245. Written by *Llwyd*, 247, *wodhen*; *ni a wodhen*, we know. A mutation of *godhan*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHAS, v. a. Thou knowest. *Ny geusyth, rák ny wodhas bós grantys dhym gallos brás hedhew may hallaf dyvys*, thou speakest not, for thou knowest not that there is granted to me great power, to-day that I may choose. P.C. 2181. *Taw Peder, ty ny wodhas lemyñ pendra wrama dhys*, be silent Peter, for thou knowest not what I do to thee. P.C. 855. Written also *wodhes*. *Pendra wráf, ny wodhes whéth; ty a'm godhvyth yn dywedh wogé ow môs ahanan*, what I shall do thou knowest not yet; thou shalt know it in the end; after my going hence. P.C. 848. A mutation of *godhas*, 2 pers. s. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHEN, v. a. We know. *Rág fout gwesc ha goscotter, namna vyrwyn rág anwos; ny wodhen rág ponvotter py'dh een yn gweel py yn cós*, for want of clothes and shelter, we are almost dying for cold; we know not for trouble whether we shall go into field or into wood.

O.M. 363. Llwyd, 247, gives *ni a wodhen*, and *wydhén*, we know. A mutation of *godhen*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHER, v. pass. It is known. *Syr, arluth whék, mûr y rás, yma ow conys dhyuwhy chyf guythoryon ol an gulás, a wodher dhe dysmegy*, Sire, sweet Lord, great his grace, there are working for you all the chief workmen of the land, (that) can be mentioned. O.M. 2332. A mutation of *godher*, 3 pers. pass. of *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHEFAF, v. a. I shall know. *Arluth, fattel býdh haneth, mar ny wodhefaf ple'dh êth pen vychterneth*, Lord, how will it be to-night, if I shall not know where is gone the head of royalty? R.D. 719. A mutation of *godhefaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHEFYS, v. a. He suffered. *Mûr a peyn a wodhefys rák kerengé tús an býs, del yw mychtern a gallos*, much pain he suffered, for the love of the people of the world, as he is the king of power. R.D. 832. Written also *wodhevys*. *Ol péch Adam pan prennas, pûr mýr mûr a torment brás hep dout a wodhevys ef*, when he redeemed all the sin of Adam, very truly much of great torment without doubt he endured. R.D. 2564. A mutation of *godhefys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *godhaf*, or *godhevel*, qd. v.

WODHEVYTH, v. a. Thou shalt suffer. *In médh Pylat, marth a'm bés, kymmes drók a wodhevvyth, ha te reson výth a drés, er aga fyn na gewsyth*, says Pilate, it is a marvel to me, how much evil thou endurest, and any reason against them thou sayest not. M.C. 120. A mutation of *godhevvyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *godhevel*, qd. v.

WODHFEN, v. a. I should know. *Benen, na gows mus-cochneth, rák an kêth dén-ma bythqueth nyn servys war ow ené, na rum fay my ny'n guelys, may wodhsen tremyn yn beys yntredho ha'y gowethé*, woman, speak not folly, for this same man I never served, on my soul; nor by my faith, have I seen him, that I should know any difference in the world between him and his companions. P.C. 1287. A mutation of *godhsen*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHFO, v. a. He will know. *Tra ny výdh yn pow adro na wodhfo dhe dharryvas*, there will not be a thing in the country, (that) he will not know how to declare. O.M. 190. *Me a'n conclud yredy, ma na wodhfo gorthyby un reson dhum argument*, I will silence him clearly, that he shall not know how to return one reason to my argument. P.C. 1660. A mutation of *godhfo*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHFOS, v. a. To know. *Guyn ow býs kafus cum-myas dhe wodhfos pýth vo ena*, happy my lot to have permission to know the thing (that) is there. O.M. 751. *Yma dhymmo mûr dysyr a wodhfes ortheuch an guýr*, there is to me a great desire to know of you the truth. R.D. 195. A mutation of *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHFYE, v. a. He would have known. *A pe profus bynyges, ef a wodhfyé y bós hy pechadures, ny's gassé dh'y ylyé*, if he were a blessed prophet, he would have known that she is a sinner; he would not have permitted her to anoint him. P.C. 490. A mutation of *godhfyé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHFYTH, v. a. He shall know. *Me a vyn mós dhe vyras, hag a wodhfyth kyns denas a dhyworto ol an cás*, I will go to see, and shall know, before withdrawing from it all the case. O.M. 1400. Written also *wodh-*

vyth. *Me a wodhvyth yn úr-na pýth yw dhe gallos*, I shall know then what is thy power. P.C. 63. A mutation of *godhfyth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHONS, v. a. They know. *A Tás whék, gáf dhedhé y, rág ny wodhons yn tefry, py nýl a wróns drók py da*, O sweet Father, forgive them, for they know not really whether they do evil or good. P.C. 2774. A mutation of *godhons*, 3 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHOUC, v. a. Ye know. *Mar a cofynnaf travvyth, ny wodhouch ow gorthyby*, if I shall ask any thing, ye know not how to answer me. P.C. 1484. *A ny wodhouch why un dra*, know ye not one thing? R.D. 2445. Written also *wodhoch*. *Ny wodhoch pendra gewseuch*, ye know not what ye say. P.C. 443. A mutation of *godhouch*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHYE, v. a. He knew. *Ihesus Crist a worthebys; y gowsys ef a wodhyé*, Jesus Christ answered; his speech he knew. M.C. 36. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85. A mutation of *godhyé*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHYEN, v. a. I knew. *Arluth, ny vyen lowen, mar fûr torment a codhsen y bones dhys; my ny wodhyen a'th vernans, na výth moy a'th daserchyans pan y'th whylsyn devethys*, Lord, I should not have been joyful, if I had known the fierce torment that was to thee, I knew not of thy death, nor any more of thy resurrection, when I saw thee come. R.D. 2544. *A Ihesu Cryst, luen a rás, my ny wodhyan dhe vonas alemma gyllys dhe'n beys*, O Jesus Christ, full of grace, I knew not that thou wert hence gone to the world. R.D. 2614. *Arluth, dhym gáf, del y'th pysaf war pen dewlyn an pýth a wrén; my ny wodhyen, rág ny wylyn, hag a quellen my ny'n grussen, kyn fên ledhys*, Lord, forgive me, as I pray thee on my knees what I did; I knew not, for I did not see; and if I had seen, I would not have done it, though I had been killed. P.C. 3021. A mutation of *godhyen*, 1 pers. s. imperf. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WODHYENS, v. a. They knew. *Un flouch yonk, gwyn y dhyllas, eyll o, ha y ny wodhyens; scruth own mûr a's kemeras, rág an marthus re welsens*, a young child, white his raiment, an angel it was, and they knew it not; a shiver of great fear seized them at the marvel they saw. M.C. 254. A mutation of *godhyens*, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WOFFAS, v. a. Thou mayest know. *Adan, py'dhesta, golsow dhymmo, ha dés nês; yma genaf dhe'th pleysya; na barth dowl a'n bratt és gwryes, may woffas dhym gras-sow*, Adam, where art thou? hearken to me, and come nearer; I have (something) to please thee; bear no doubt of the deed (that) is done, that thou mayest acknowledge thanks to me. C.W. 54. A contracted form of *wodhfes*, a mutation of *godhfes*, 2 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WOFFE, v. a. He may know. *An Tás a wrúk ow formyé, a'm offryn re woffé grás, ha pan wrylyf tremené a'n býs, rum gorre dh'y wlás*, the Father who created me, to my offering may he acknowledge favour; and when I shall pass away from the world, may he bring me to his land. O.M. 530. A contracted form of *wodhfé*, a mutation of *godhfé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

- WOGÉ, prep. After. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorre an tús a le-na*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence. O.M. 1427. *Efa leverys yn wédh, try dédh wogé mós yn bédh dhe veunans y tasserhy*, he said also, three days after going into (the) grave, to life that he would rise again. P.C. 1746. A corrupted form of *wosé*, qd. v. It was lastly corrupted into *udzhé*, qd. v.
- WOLCH, v. a. He will wash. *Saw yn tokyn ow bós gulán a gous Ihesu Nazaré, me a wolch scon ow dulé a wél dheuch kettep onan*, but in token that I am clean of the blood of Jesus of Nazareth, I will wash immediately my hands, in the sight of every one of you. P.C. 2499. A mutation of *golch*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *golchy*, qd. v.
- WOLE, v. a. To weep, to wail, to lament, to cry. *Fest yn lyn hy a wolé, dhe wherthyn nysteua whans*, very bitterly she wept, to laugh she had not a desire. M.C. 222. *Ha hy a wolas kymmys, gans mar vēr nerth ha galloys, a'n fynten may trehevys ran yn ban du droka loys*, and she wept so much, with so great strength and power, that from the fountain a part was raised upwards, worst pang. M.C. 224. *A wola*, weeping. *Llwyd*, 75, 248. Written also *olé*, qd. v. *W. wylo*, *gwyllo*.
- WOLES, s. m. The bottom. A mutation of *goles*, qd. v.
- WOLHY, v. a. To wash. *Mós dhe wolhy ow dulé a dhes-empes me a vyn omma yn dour*, go to wash my hands immediately I will here in water. R.D. 2202. Written by *Llwyd*, 77, *dho wolhya*. A mutation of *golhy*, qd. v.
- WOLI, s. m. A province. Corn. Voc. *provincia*. *W. gwely, wely*, a bed, family, tribe.
- WOLLAS, s. m. The bottom. *A wollas*, at the bottom, below. *Ha'n noor yn wédh a wollas scon worth compas a vjdh gwryes*, and the earth likewise below immediately by compass shall be made. C.W. 2. *An plás yw ornys ractha, yn efarn barth a wollas*, the place is ordained for him, in hell on the lower side. C.W. 148. A later form of *woles*, qd. v.
- WOLOC, s. m. The sight. *Me a wra dhys mūr a dhrók, hag a'th whyp war an wolo, may whyllly gurychon ha mōk dhe dhewlugas a dre dro*, I will do to thee much evil, and whip thee on the sight, that thou mayst see sparks and smoke round about thy eyes. P.C. 2100. A mutation of *goloc*, qd. v.
- WOLOW, s. m. Light. *Venytha nan geffo tam a wolow tēk*, that he may never have a bit of fair light. O.M. 552. *Y wolow o mūr a splan*, his light was very brilliant. R.D. 535. Also the adj. *Gallas ef dhe nēf wolow gans eledh gwyn*, he is gone to bright heaven with angels white. R.D. 587. A mutation of *golow*, qd. v.
- WOLOWYS, s. m. Lights. *Kyn wyllly mūr wolowys, na dhout ny fjdh ken ys da*, though thou shouldst see many lights, fear not, it will not be other than good. O.M. 717. *Ow Tās, ynny wolowys, re bo gueres dheuch pūp prys*, my Father, in his lights, may he be a help to you always. P.C. 223. A mutation of *golowys*, pl. of *golow*, qd. v.
- WOLSOWAS, v. a. To hear. A mutation of *golsowas*, qd. v.
- WOLSYS, v. a. Thou watchedst. *Peder, ny wolsys y fās, un prygyth gynef golyas, kyns ys dōs ow torment tyn*, Peter, thou watchedst not well; a little while (thou shouldst) watch with me, before my sharp torment comes. P.C. 1054. A mutation of *golsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *golyas*, qd. v.
- WOLY, s. m. A wound. *Maria, mjr ow pym woly; crys my dhe wjr dhe dhasserchy*, Mary, see my five wounds; believe me truly to have risen. R.D. 867. *Neffré ny fynnaf crygy, er na hyndlyf y golon gans ow luef dre y woly*, I will not ever believe, until I touch his heart with my hand through his wound. R.D. 1532. A mutation of *goly*, qd. v.
- WOLYOW, s. m. Wounds. *Ny leverys un gér gow, rák dhym ol y wolyow a dhyswedhas*, I said not an untrue word, for to me all his wounds he shewed. R.D. 1050. A mutation of *golyow*, pl. of *goly*, qd. v.
- WON, v. irr. I know. *Un dra a won*, I know one thing. O.M. 151. *My ny won leverel prák gans pūp na vedhaf ledhys*, I know not how to tell why by every one I shall not be slain. O.M. 595. *Ny dhe gamvul y won gujr*, that we transgress, I know truly. P.C. 1065. A mutation of *gon*, qd. v. *W. gwn, ni wn, a wn*.
- WON, s. f. A sheath. A mutation of *gón*, qd. v.
- WON, s. f. A level plain, a down. A mutation of *gón*, qd. v.
- WONEDHONS, v. a. They will work. *Mar ny wonedhons yn fās, y a's tevyt anfugy*, if they will not work well, they shall have punishment. O.M. 2327. A mutation of *gonedhons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *gonedhy*, qd. v.
- WONES, v. a. He will work. *Ha me yn wédh, Arluth nēf, a'th leal wones del vo reys*, and I also, Lord of heaven, will faithfully serve thee as may be necessary. C.W. 102. A mutation of *gones*, qd. v.
- WONESUGY, s. m. Workmen. *Conseler, dūn ny dhe veras scon war an wonesugy*, counsellor, let us come to look immediately over the workmen. O.M. 2326. A mutation of *gonesugy*, pl. of *gonesec*, qd. v.
- WONAN, card. num. One. *Cyniver wonan*, every one. *Llwyd*, 135, 176. *Wonnán warn igans*, one and twenty. *Pryce*. A late form of *onan*, qd. v. Written also *wonyn*. *Skon a wonyn dhe asow me a wra dhedha parow, pūb ovr rág dhe weras*, immediately from one of thy ribs I will make to thee a help-mate, every hour to help thee. C.W. 30.
- WONYS, v. a. To work, to cultivate, to till. *Dhe bales ha dhe wonys*, to dig and to till. O.M. 414. *Mós dhe wonys me a wra*, I will go to till. O.M. 1257. A mutation of *gonys*, qd. v.
- WOR, v. irr. He knows. Used with all persons. *My a wór prág o ganso*, I know how it was with him. O.M. 185. *Ty a wór gujr yredy*, thou knowest very truly. P.C. 1511. *Efa wór lyes cast rák dhe tollé*, he knows many a trick to deceive thee. P.C. 1884. *Lemyn ny a wór yn ta*, now we know well. P.C. 1912. *Why wór pjth yw guella dheuch dhe wruthyl*, ye know what is best for you to do. P.C. 468. *Rák y a wór leverel kemmys dhedhé re geusys*, for they know how to say as much as I have said to them. P.C. 1261. *Dew a wór*, (W. *Duw a wjr*,) God knows. O.M. 2509. A mutation of *gór*, qd. v.
- WOR, v. a. He will put. *Dhe'n Tās Dew yn mūr enor war y alter my a wor grugyer tēk hag awhesyth*, to the Father God in great honour upon his altar I will put a partridge fair and tender. O.M. 1202. *My a'd wor scon bjs dhedhy*, I will soon bring thee to her. O.M. 2072. A mutation of *gor*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gora*, qd. v.

WORDH, v. a. He will worship. *A Dás Dew arluth huhel, my a'th wordh gans ol ow nel y'm colon púr trewysy, O Father God, high Lord, I will worship thee with all my strength, in my heart very seriously.* O.M. 510. *Rág dewes mar nys tevyth, y a dreyll-fyth, hag a wordh dewow tebel, for if they get not drink, they will turn, and worship evil gods.* O.M. 1818. A mutation of *gordh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gordhy*.

WORDHYANS, s. m. Worship, honour, glory. *Arluth kër, dhys mûr wordhyans; rág hÿr lour ew ow bewnans, kymmer dyso ow enef, dear Lord, much worship to thee; for long enough is my life; take my soul to thee.* O.M. 847. A mutation of *gordhyans*, qd. v.

WORDHYAS, v. a. He worshipped. *Ty re wordhyas, war nêp tro, an fals losel, thou worshippedst, on some occasion, the false knave.* P.C. 2692. A mutation of *gordhyas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gordhyé*.

WORDHYE, v. a. To worship. *Abel whék, dún alemma dhe wordhyé an arluth gwella, del yrchys agan tás dhyn, sweet Abel, let us come hence to worship the best Lord, as our father commanded us.* O.M. 447. A mutation of *gordhyé*, qd. v.

WORDHYO, v. a. He may worship. *Rák ef a gerch dhyworthyn kemmys na wordhyo Iovyn, for he will carry from us as many as worship not Jove.* P.C. 1917. A mutation of *gordhyo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gordhyé*.

WORFEN, s. m. An end. *Prederys pëb a'y worfen, fettyl allo gorfenné, let every one think of his end, how it may end.* O.M. 225. *Na dybreuch, my a yrvyr, kÿc gans gós bÿs worfen veys, eat ye not, as I enjoin, flesh with blood even to the end of the world.* O.M. 1220. *Trank hep worfen, time without end.* P.C. 1562. A mutation of *gorfen*, qd. v.

WORHEL, s. m. A vessel, a ship, an ark. *A bûp kyndé edhen vâs, y'th worhel guet dew gorré, of every kind of good birds, in thy ark take care two to put.* O.M. 980. *Aga gora ty a wra yn dhe worhel abervedh, thou shalt put them in thy ark within.* O.M. 992. A mutation of *gorhel*, qd. v.

WORHEMMYN, s. m. A command. *Y a dhue dhe'th worhemmyn, they will come to thy command.* O.M. 121. *Púr parys dh'y worhemmyn ny â dhy a ver termyn, very readily to his commands we will go there in a short time.* P.C. 1653. *Dre worhemmyn an Iustys, by order of the magistrate.* P.C. 3005. A mutation of *gorhemmyn*, qd. v.

WORHEMMYN, v. a. He will command. *My a worhemmyn wharé dhe'n glaw na moy na wrello, I will soon command to the rain that it do no more.* O.M. 1091. A mut. of *gorhemmyn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gorhemmyna*, qd. v.

WORHEMMYNADOW, s. m. Commands. A mutation of *gorhemmynadow*, pl. of *gorhemmynad*, qd. v.

WORLENE, v. a. To quell, to quiet. A mutation of *gorlené*, qd. v.

WORRE, v. a. To put, to place. *Yn pren crous gruech y worré, on the cross tree do ye put him.* P.C. 2357. *Awos travyth nys o reys mós dhe worré dhe'n mernans máp Dew a'n nêf, because of any thing it was not necessary to go to put to death the Son of the God of heaven.* R.D. 1253. A mutation of *gorré*, or *gora*, qd. v.

WORSEUCH, v. a. Ye have placed. *Corf yn bédh a*

worseuch why, a wre bóst a dhasserchy dhe pen try deydh, the body (that) ye put in the grave, he boasted that it would rise again at the end of three days. R.D. 43. A mutation of *gorseuch*, 2 pers. plur. preter. of *gora*, qd. v.

WORSYN, v. a. We have placed. *An corf a worsyn yn bédh, the body we have placed in the grave.* R.D. 49. *Aberth yn bédh del re'th worsyn, pen vychterneth, dre dhe elledh býdh socor dhyn, within the grave as we have placed thee, head of royalty, by thy angels be thou a succour to us.* R.D. 312. A mutation of *gorsyn*, 1 pers. pl. preterite of *gora*, qd. v.

WORSYS, v. a. Thou honouredst. *Rág na worsys ow hanow a rág an flehysygow a Israel dyscryggyon, ny's goryth hep falladow dhe'n tÿr a dhy dhe wadow, ty na dhe vroder Aaron, because thou honouredst not my name before the children of Israel unbelievers, thou shalt not place them, certainly, in the land where thy forefathers went, thou nor thy brother Aaron.* O.M. 1867. A mutation of *gorsys*, a contracted form of *gordhsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *gordhy*, qd. v.

WORTE, pron. prep. To, from, at, by them. (*Worth—y.*) *Kréf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may 'thyw ow dywvrech terrys worté menouch ow quethé, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them.* O.M. 689. *Ha pedyr streyth vrâs defry ow reseck a dywortÿ; worté myres may 'tho whans, and four great streams indeed flowing from it, that there was a desire to look at them.* O.M. 774. Written also *orté*, qd. v.

WORTO, pron. prep. To, from, at, by him or it. (*Worth—o.*) *A out warnes, drók venen, worto pan wrussys colé, Oh, out upon thee, wicked woman, when thou didst listen to him.* O.M. 222. *Arluth, gallosek ha créf, worto an porthow ny séf, Lord, powerful and strong, against him the gates will not stand.* R.D. 119. *Worto y keusys yn wédh, I spoke to him also.* R.D. 897. *Mÿr worto, look at it.* R.D. 1729. *Ydh o ow fous ha'm Brustplat, purpur garow dhum strothé; dre an gós a rák Pilat worto an kÿc a glené, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me, through the blood before Pilate the flesh stuck to it.* R.D. 2594. *Ha púr hardh a wovynnys corf Ihesus worto yn ro, and begged very hard the body of Jesus from him as a gift.* M.C. 215. Written also *orto*, qd. v.

WORTO, v. a. He will stay. *Yn plâs-ma me a worto antecryst býs may teffo, in this place I will wait until antichrist comes.* R.D. 238. A mutation of *gorto*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gortos*, qd. v.

WORTOS, v. a. To stay, to wait. *I wortos hy a vynnas, guelas Ihesus a garé, she wished to wait for him, to see Jesus (whom) she loved.* M.C. 163. A mutation of *gortos*, qd. v.

WORTY, s. m. A husband. *Attebres ty ha'th werty, a'n wedhen ha'y avalow, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits.* O.M. 175. A mutation of *gorty*, qd. v.

WORTY, pron. prep. To, from, at, by her or it. (*Worth—hy.*) *Aban golsté werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, because thou hearkenedst to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition.* O.M. 269. *Rág ty dhe gola werty, ha tollé dhe bryes lén, because thou didst hearken to her, and deceive thy faithful spouse.* O.M. 293. *Sylteuch gystys worth an yet, agas dyscodh kettep chet, hertheuch*

worty hy yn wêdh, put ye beams against the gate, your shoulders, every fellow, thrust ye against it also. P.C. 3069. Written also *orty*, qd. v.

WORTH, prep. At, by, to, for, with, from, against. *Crist worth an goyn a warnyas*, Christ at the supper gave warning. M.C. 42. *Pu a woras y'th colon cows yn delma worth iustis*, who put it in thy heart to speak thus to a justice? M.C. 81. *Dhe veras worth Crist y êth, hag ef yn crous ow cregy*, to look on Christ they went, while he was hanging on the cross. M.C. 216. *Dhe Herodes ydh esa pûr wÿr worth Pylat sor brás*, to Herod there was very truly against Pilate great anger. M.C. 110. *Ow Tás, ynny wolowys, re bo gueres dheuch pûp prÿs worth temptacyon an tebel*, my Father, in his lights, be a help to you always against the temptation of the evil one. P.C. 225. *Worth hemma pÿth yw cusul*, for this what is advisable? P.C. 1915. *Gans kentrow worth an plynken bedhens tackys*, with nails to the planks let them be fastened. P.C. 2517. *An êl dhyn a leverys worth an bêdh y vós yn ban dasserchys*, the angel said to us by the grave that he was risen up. R.D. 1063. *Worth henna whet me a wÿth*, from that I will yet preserve (myself.) R.D. 2039. *Worth* is used with the infinitives of verbs to form participles when pronouns are joined, and these are inserted in their possessive form. *Prág y tolsté sy hep kên, worth hy thempté dhe dyrry an frût erbyn ow dyfen*, why didst thou deceive her without pity, by tempting her to break off the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 303. *Hag y worth y dormontyé y cudhens y ben gans quéth*, and they tormenting him, covered his head with a cloth. M.C. 97. *Rág y hyller ervyré ha'y welas yn suredy, y vós prêst worth dhe vetyé dhe vêdh dhys ha belyny*, for it is possible to observe, and to see him surely, that he is ready to meet thee for shame to thee and villainy. M.C. 20. *Kyn fên neffré ow ponyé yn pûp tol worth y whylas*, though we be ever running in every hole to seek him. R.D. 551. *Ages bones ol warbarth porrys worth ow duwenhé*, all of you together being willed to grieve me. R.D. 1413. (This idiom obtains also in Welsh.) *Worth* enters into composition with the personal pronouns, as *worthyf*, *worthys*, &c. qd. v. *Worth* is written also *orth*, qd. v.

WORTH, adj. Opposite, contrary. *Ty a alsé crygy dhe'n abesteledh deffry, galsos pûr worth*, thou mightest believe the apostles really; thou art become very contrary. R.D. 1470. *W. gwrth, gorth, wrth, † gurt*. Ir. *frith, fri*. Gael. *frith*. Goth. *viltra*.

WORTHEB, s. m. An answer. A mutation of *gortheb*, qd. v.

WORTHEBY, v. a. To answer. *Ol Ihesus a'n godhevys, ha'y wortheby ny vynnas*, Jesus endured it all, and he would not answer him. M.C. 92. A mutation of *gortheby*, qd. v.

WORTHEBYS, v. a. He answered. A mutation of *gorthebys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gortheby*, qd. v.

WORTHEBYTH, v. a. Thou shalt answer. *Prák na worthebyth*, why wilt thou not answer? P.C. 1757. A mutation of *gorthebyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gortheby*, qd. v.

WORTHEUCH, pron. prep. To you. (*Worth—chui*.) *A arluth, dhywhy mûr grás; wortheuch why daryvas mûr me a câr*, O lord, great thanks to you; to you to shew I shall greatly love. R.D. 1818.

WORTHYBY, v. a. To answer. *Geseuch vy dhe worthyby*, allow me to answer. P.C. 2493. A mutation of *gorthyby*, qd. v.

WORTHYBYS, v. a. He answered. *Yn ta ef re'n dyn-dylas, pan cam worthybys Cayfas, cafus drók gráth*, well he has deserved it, when he rudely answered Caiaphas, to have bad dole. P.C. 1403. A mutation of *gorthybys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gorthyby*, qd. v.

WORTHYF, pron. prep. To me. (*Worth—mi*.) *Fystyn alemma duwhans, worthyf na gous na moy gér*, hasten thou hence quickly; speak not another word to me. O.M. 170. *Ol an bÿs-ma ty a fÿdh, colé worthyf mar mynnyth*, all this world thou shalt have, if thou wilt hearken to me. P.C. 129. Written also *orthyf*, qd. v.

WORTHYN, pron. prep. To us. (*Worth—ni*.) *Mysshyf lemmyn codhys worthyn nynsus bewé*, evil now has fallen upon us, there is no living. O.M. 1707. *Warbarth ol del yn guelsyn, dhyragon ow cous worthyn*, all together as we have seen him, before us speaking to us. R.D. 1211. Written also *orthyn*, qd. v.

WORTHYP, s. m. An answer. *Yn y worthyp ny gyfyn kên dh'y ladhé*, in his answer I found not cause to kill him. R.D. 1850. A mutation of *gorthyp*, qd. v.

WORTHYP, v. a. He will answer. *Me a worthyp dhyso lél*, I will answer thee faithfully. P.C. 1751. A mutation of *gorthyp*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gorthyby*, qd. v.

WORTHYS, pron. prep. To thee. (*Worth—ti*.) *Worthys me a wra govyn*, of thee I will ask. P.C. 1236. *Ellas, na allaf yn scon keusel worthys*, alas, that I cannot speak at once to thee. R.D. 762. *Yn y golon fast regeth mûr a gerensé worthys*, into his heart there hath quite gone much of love towards thee. M.C. 115. Written also *orthys*, qd. v.

WOS, s. m. Blood. *Myschef a gódh tyn ha créf rák y wós a vÿdh scolllys*, mischief will fall sharp and strong, for his blood that shall be shed. P.C. 2460. A mutation of *gós*, qd. v.

WOSE, prep. After. *Rág sythyn wosé hemma dew ugens dÿdh my a ás glaw dhe godhé awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1026. *Ha wosé henna evyn, pép ol adro, dracht a wÿn*, and after that let us drink, every one, all round, a draught of wine. O.M. 2626. *Wosé try deydha hanter*, after three days and a half. R.D. 226. *Bÿth ny ÿl, avos an bÿs, dén vÿth bones dasserhys wosé merwel*, never can, for the world, any man be raised after dying. R.D. 940. *W. gwedi, wedi, † guetig, † gueti*. Arm. *† goude*. Ir. *feasad*. Gael. *feasd*.

WOSLEWYS, v. a. Let him hear. *Me a cache an casadow, póp ay du yn lavarow; worté dén na woslewys*, I will catch the villain, on all sides in words; to them let not a man listen. P.C. 454. A mutation of *goslewys*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *goslowas*, or *golsowas*, qd. v.

WOSTALLETH, adv. At first. *Awos godhevel ancow, ny nahas hy lavarow, wostalleth na wostewedh*, notwithstanding suffering death, she retracted not her words, at first nor at last. O.M. 2762. Comp. of *wos* for *war*, on, and *talleth*, a beginning.

WOSTEWEDH, adv. At last, finally. O.M. 2762. Written also *wotewedh*. *Ha wotewedh rág densys ef a'n gevé awell boys*, and at last from manhood he had a desire of food. M.C. 10. *Ef o harlot tebel wás, wotewedh lader vyé*, he was a scoundrel, an evil fellow, at last he was a

- thief. M.C. 38. Comp. of *wos* for *war*, on, and *diwedh*, an end. W. *o'r diwedh*. Ir. †*fo-diud*.
- WOTTA, adv. Lo, behold. *A wotta omma nêb yll tempell Du dowstoll squardyé, ha dh'y vódh y dhrehevel*, behold here one who can tear to pieces the temple of God, and raise it at his will. M.C. 195. *Sevys, gallas dhe gen le, dén apert ha mûr y breys, a wotta an le may 'thesé, umma nyngew ef tregis*, he is risen, he is gone to another place, a man clearly and much his worth, behold the place where he was; here he is not dwelling. M.C. 255. Written also *awatta*, qd. v.
- WOTTEVE, comp. adv. Behold him. (*Wotta—ve.*) *Syrys, dhywhy lowené, a wottvé ef gené, may whodhfouch yn pûr deffry*, sirs, joy to ye, behold him with me, that ye may know in very earnest. P.C. 2155.
- WOTTENSE, adv. Behold it. *Ewné an mên me a wra; a wottensé ewnys da; dún ny lemmyn war tu tré*, I will adjust the stone; behold it well adjusted; let us come now towards home. P.C. 3212.
- WOTH, adj. Fierce. *My a worhemmyn wharé dhe'n glaw na moy na wrello; an lûf woth guréns ymdenné*, I will soon command to the rain that it do no more; let the fierce flood withdraw. O.M. 1093. W. *gwyth*, †*guith*.
- WOULCH, v. a. He will wash. *Tommans onan dour war tân, rág wogé soper my a woulch ol agas trÿs*, let one warm water on the fire, for after supper I will wash all your feet. P.C. 835. The same as *wolch*, qd. v.
- WOUR, s. m. A husband. *Róf dhys ow thour; vedhaf dhe wour; warbarth ny a drÿg nefré*, I will give thee my palace; I will be thy husband; together we will live always. O.M. 2111. A mutation of *gour*, qd. v.
- WOW, s. m. A lie, falsehood. *My yw Dew dhe tassow, Abram, Ysac, hep wow, ha Iacob yn wêdh keffrys*, I am the God of thy fathers, Abraham, Isaac, without a lie, and Jacob likewise. O.M. 1410. A mutation of *gow*, qd. v.
- WOWHELES, v. a. To deceive. A mutation of *gowheles*, qd. v.
- WOYS, s. m. Blood. *Treyl dhe gÿk ha dhe woys*, turn thou to flesh and to blood. O.M. 66. A mutation of *goys*, qd. v.
- WRA, v. a. He will do. Used with all persons. *My a wra dhyso parow pûp ûr ol rág dhe weres*, I will make to thee an equal always to help thee. O.M. 100. *Y'th whÿs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bÿs y'th worfen*, in thy sweat thou shalt labour to eat, even to thy end. O.M. 274. *Ef a wra dynnythy un máp da hep falladow*, he shall beget a good son without fail. O.M. 638. *Aga sona ny a wra*, we will bless them. O.M. 143. A mutation of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. imp. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Na wra kelas un dra*, do not conceal any thing. C.W. 130.
- WRAF, v. a. I will do. *Mylygé a wráf defry an nôr y'th whythres hogen*, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 271. *Pandra wráf, may te sorré, a Dás whék*, what shall I do, that I have angered thee, O sweet Father? O.M. 2257. A mutation of *gwraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRAMA, v. a. I shall do. *Taw, Peder, ty ny wodhas lemmyn pedra wrama dhys*, be silent, Peter, thou knowest not what I shall do to thee. P.C. 856. *Pendra wrama, marnes dredhos, ny'm býdh gueres*, what shall I do? un-

- less through thee, there will be no help to me. R.D. 2219. A contingent form of *wráf*.
- WRE, v. a. He was doing, or would do. *Kyns ty a wre meystry dhyn*, rather thou shouldst do a wonder for us. P.C. 2982. *Me a'n glewas dyougel lyes guÿth ow leverel an temple y wre terry, hag arté y dhrehevel yn try-dydh na vyé guel*, I heard him plainly several times saying that he would destroy the temple, and again raise it in three days, that it could not be better. P.C. 1309. *Govy y vones ledhys, kemmys dader prest a wre*, woe is me his being killed; so much good he always did. P.C. 3096. A mutation of *gwre*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WREANS, s. m. Creation, workmanship. A mutation of *gwreans*, qd. v.
- WREAR, s. m. A maker, a creator. A mutation of *gwrear*, qd. v.
- WREC, s. f. A wife, a woman. *Re'th ordené ty ha'th wrék, pan vy marow, yn y cuer*, may he ordain thee and thy wife, when ye are dead, into his court. P.C. 685. *Noe ha'y wrék ha'y flehes keffrys*, Noah and his wife and his children also. O.M. 932. A mutation of *gwrec*, qd. v. Written by Llwyd, 243, *wrég*. *Prederys yw an wrég-na*, that wife is diligent.
- WREFE, comp. v. He did, or would do. (*Wre—fe.*) *Ha me a dhék dustyny y'n clewys ow leverel, trey-dydh wosé y terry y wrefé y dhrehevel*, and I bear witness, I heard him saying, in three days after destroying it that he would rebuild it. P.C. 1316. Written also *wrefa*. *Ha nêp na vynno crygy ny ÿl bós a'm servusy; ma ny wrefa ow desyr y fydh dampnys dhe peynys*, and he that will not believe, cannot be of my servants; if he has not done my desire, he shall be condemned to pains. R.D. 2473.
- WREGTY, s. f. The woman of the house, a housewife, a wife. *Adam, yn dywedh a'n beys, my a wronnt oel mercy dheys, ha dhe Eva dhe wregty*, Adam, in the end of the world, I will grant the oil of mercy to thee, and to Eve thy wife. O.M. 330. *Whêth gans Eva y wregty*, again with Eve his wife. O.M. 637. A mutation of *gwrecty*, comp. of *gwrec*, a woman, and *ty*, a house.
- WREHA, v. a. To sow. Llwyd, 149. *Pan dra ny vyn Dew gûl vry ahanaf, na sowyny an peyth a wreha ny wra, ha pûp ûr chatel Abel y a sowyn mÿl blék guel*, why will not God make account of me, nor thrive the thing that I sow will not, and Abel's chattels always thrive a thousand times better. O.M. 521.
- WREITHON, v. a. We have done. *Ni a wreithon*, Llwyd, 246. A mutation of *gwreithon*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *gwrey*.
- WRELLEN, v. a. We may or should do. *Dún ol dhe'n gorhyl tôth da, gans lÿf na wrellen budhy*, let us come to the ark quickly, that we be not drowned by the flood. O.M. 1048. *Ef a rûk agan dyfen, aval na wrellen dybbry*, he did forbid us, that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 183. A mutation of *gwrellen*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *gwrey*, qd. v. Another form is *wryllyn*, qd. v.
- WRELLES, v. a. Thou wouldst do. *A Tás, dre dhe luen weres, dhe pygy mensen taryé lemmyn na wrelles, rák yma dhymmo vy kên*, O Father, through thy full help, I would pray thee, that thou wouldst not tarry now, for there is anguish to me. R.D. 445. A mutation of *gwrelles*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRELLO, v. a. He should do. *Na wrello y vódh, goef;*

- y'n gefyith mŵr a trustyys*, woe is he that doeth not his will; he shall have much of sorrow. O.M. 2093. Written also *wrella*. *Leverel dhum arluth gura, Ihesu na wrella dampnyé*, do thou say to my lord, that he do not condemn Jesus. P.C. 1958. A mutation of *gwrello*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRELLOUCH, v. a. Ye may do. *Ow arlothes gyné dre dhynnarch agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus a Nazaré*, my lady by me, through greeting, prayed you, that ye do not unjustly slay the prophet of Nazareth. P.C. 2196. A mutation of *gwrellouch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRELLYN, v. a. I may do. *A dás cŵf kêr, my a wra; Arluth nêf roy dhym gŵl da yn pŵp ober a wrellyn*, O dearly beloved father, I will (go); may the Lord of heaven grant me to do well in every work that I may do. O.M. 445. A mutation of *gwrellyn*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WREN, v. a. We shall do. *Pŵp ober ol yn bŵs-ma a wrén, re bo plygadow*, every work in this world (that) we shall do, may it be agreeable. O.M. 1088. *Ellas, lemyr pandra wrén*, alas, now what shall we do? O.M. 1654. A mutation of *gwren*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRENNYE, v. a. To iron, to fasten with iron. *Dén fel mŵr yw, hag yngyn; gweyt y wrennyé prest yn tyn bŵth na scapyé*, a very cunning man he is, and ingenious; take thou care to iron him very tightly that he may never escape. P.C. 1887. Another form of *hernia*, qd. v.
- WRENS, v. a. They did. *Ny wréns y na hen scyle, lymyn sywyé aga bôdh*, they did no other ground, but followed their will. M.C. 175. *Gonys oll a wréns yn fast, rág nag o Crist attendijs*, all did work quickly, for Christ was not attended. M.C. 202. A mutation of *gwrens*, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRER, v. pass. It shall be done. *Hag annedhé crous y wrér, rág crousé Cryst ow mŵp kêr*, and of them a cross shall be made, to crucify Christ my dear son. O.M. 1936. *Ha mar ny wrér y wythé, y dhyskyblon yn prývé a'n lader yn mës a'n beydh*, and if it be not guarded, his disciples privily will steal him out of the grave. R.D. 341. A mutation of *gwrer*, 3 pers. s. fut. pass. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRES, v. a. Thou wouldst do. *Del dhedhywsys dhymmo vy, y wrés yn ban dasfewé dh'e'n trygé dēdh yredy*, as thou promisedst to me that thou wouldst revive up on the third day really. R.D. 451. A mutation of *gwres*, 2 pers. s. imperf. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRETA, comp. v. Thou wilt do. (*Wréth—te.*) *Ydh heuel bôs falsury gynes, pan wreta tewel*, there seems to be falsehood with thee, when thou wilt be silent. P.C. 1320. *A gothman da, prák y wreta dhymmo ammé*, O good fellow, why dost thou kiss me? P.C. 1105. *Mar ny wreta y crygy, bŵth ny dhueth neffré dh'e'n ioy ūs yn nêf*, if thou wilt not believe it, thou shalt never come to the joy that is in heaven. R.D. 1088.
- WRETH, v. a. Thou shalt or wilt do. Used also as a present. *Adam, pandra wréth, prág na dhéth dhum wolcummé*, Adam, what art thou doing? why camest thou not to welcome me? O.M. 257. *Mar ny wréth del lavaraf, ty a fŷdh pŵr tormont sad*, if thou wilt not do as I say, thou shalt have very sad torment. O.M. 490. *David, ny wréth dhymo chy bŵs venary*, David, thou shalt never make a house for me. O.M. 2333. A mutation of *gwreth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WREUCH, v. a. Ye shall or will do. *Omma ny wreuch why trygé*, here ye shall not remain. O.M. 317. *Gonys a wreuch pŵr vysy dhym del hevel*, ye work very diligently as it seems to me. O.M. 2448. *Na wreuch un tuch vŷth letyé*, do not any one moment delay. P.C. 1714. *Myrches a Ierusalem, na olouch na na wreuch drem warnaf vy nag onan vŷth*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, nor make lament on me, not any one. P.C. 2640. A mutation of *gwreuch*, 2 pers. plur. fut. and imp. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WREYS, part. Made. *An temple may fe coul wreys*, that the temple may be fully made. O.M. 2412. A mutation of *gwreys*, part. pass. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRONS, v. a. They shall or will do. *Mar tue moy nys levyth man, rág nown y wróns clamderé*, if more come, it will not be enough, from hunger they will faint. O.M. 400. *A Tás whék, gáf dhedhé y, rág ny wodhons yn teffry py nŷl a wróns drók py da*, O sweet Father, forgive them, for they know not really whether they do evil or good. P.C. 2775. A mutation of *gwrons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRONT, v. a. He will give. *Yn dywedh an beys my a wront oel mercy dheys*, at the end of the world I will grant the oil of mercy to thee. O.M. 329. A mutation of *gront*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gronté*, id. qd. *grontyé*, qd. v.
- WRONTE, v. a. He may grant. *Tays ha Máb ha'n Speris Sans, wy a bŵs a leun golon, re wronté dheuch grás ha whans dhe wolowas y basconn*, Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with a full heart, that he grant to you grace and desire to hear his Passion. M.C. 1. A mutation of *gronté*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gronté*.
- WRONTYAF, v. a. I will grant. *Bôs gwythyas a wrontyaf dhys*, to be a keeper I will grant to thee. O.M. 74. A mutation of *grontyaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *grontyé*.
- WRONTYO, v. a. He may grant. *Y grás dheuchwhy re wrontyo*, may he grant his grace to you. O.M. 1726. A mutation of *grontyo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *grontyé*.
- WROWEDHE, v. a. To lie down. *Ny a'lh dēg bŵs gorfen vŷs yn ponow dhe wrowedhé*, we will carry thee, till the end of the world in pains to lie. O.M. 904. A mutation of *growedhé*, qd. v.
- WRUC, v. a. He did, or made. *Ef a wrúk ow husullyé*, he did advise me. O.M. 217. *An Tás Dew a wrúk pŵp tra*, God the Father made every thing. O.M. 1188. A mutation of *grúk*, qd. v. Written also *wrúg*. *Bynygys re bo an prŷs, may wrúg an êl ow guarunyé*, blessed be the time, when the angel warned me. O.M. 1980.
- WRUGE, v. a. He did. *Pan wrugé dres ow dyfen, fest yn tyn ef rum sorras*, when he acted against my prohibition, very grievously he provoked me. O.M. 423. *Pan wrugé dres ow defen, mës a Parathys lowen an êl wharé a'n goras*, when he acted against my prohibition, out of happy Paradise the angel soon put him. O.M. 922. *Arluth, geyans dhum ené, govy pan wrugé pehé gans corf an debel venen*, Lord, pardon to my soul, woe is me when I did sin with the body of the wicked woman. O.M. 2250. A mutation of *grúg*, 3 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *gwrey*, *e* being added in a subjunctive construction.
- WRUSSEN, v. a. I had done, or would do. *Awos travyth ny wrussen venytha dhe guhudhas*, because of any thing

I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 163. *Râg cola worth un venen, gwlan ef re gollas an plâs, a'm lëf dhych-yow a wrussen*, for listening to a woman he has quite lost the place, (that) with my right hand I had made. O.M. 421, 921. *Pan clewfyf vy an tân, parhap y wrussen fyé*, when I should feel the fire, perhaps I should flee. O.M. 1352. A mutation of *gwrussen*, 1 pers. s. pluperf. of *gwrey*, qd. v.

WRUSSENS, v. a. They had done, or would do. *En Edhewon betegyns gûl tol arall ny vynné, lemyan an tol re wrussens, y a vynné dhe servyé*, the Jews nevertheless would not make another hole, but the hole they had made, they would that it should serve. M.C. 180. *Hag a codhfons yredy, ny wrussens ow dystrewy*, and if they knew in truth, they would not destroy me. P.C. 2777. A mutation of *gwrussens*, 3 pers. pl. pluperf. of *gwrey*.

WRUSSOUCH, v. a. Ye did, or have done. *A's wrussouch cam tremené; cûth gueles y dhewedh fe, namna'n dallas*, what ye have done was a wrong ending; a grief it was to see his end, it almost blinded us. R.D. 40. *Why a vjdh aquyttys da råk an onor yn torma a wrussouch dhymmo pûr wjgr*, ye shall be repaid well for the honour in this time that ye have done to me very truly. P.C. 312. Written also *wrussyuch*. *Arluth whêk, ny amonnt man an pyt a wrussyuch, lemyan moy dysenour dhys*, sweet Lord, nothing avails the pit (that) thou hast made, but more dishonour to thee. O.M. 2792. A mutation of *gwrussouch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *gwrey*, qd. v.

WRUSSYN, v. a. We did, or made. *Mâp dén my re wrûk prenné, gans gôs ow colon na fe nêp a wrussyn ny kyllys*, mankind I have redeemed with the blood of my heart, that no one (whom) we have made should be lost. R.D. 2624. *Ny a fyn leverel ol, fatel wrussyn ny keusel orth an Arluth kêr Ihesu*, we will tell all, how we did speak to the dear Lord Jesus. R.D. 1341. A mutation of *gwrussyn*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *gwrey*.

WRUSSYS, v. a. Thou didst, hast done; or wouldst do. *Out warnes, drôk venen, worto pan wrussys colé*, out upon thee, wicked woman, when thou didst listen to him. O.M. 222. *Lavar dhym awos travyth, mara crusté leverel, ken fe an temple dyswrys, kyn pen try dydh y wrussys guel ys kyns y dhrehevel*, tell me, notwithstanding anything, whether thou didst say, though the temple were destroyed, before the end of three days thou wouldst raise it better than before. P.C. 1760. *Kepar del wrussys pûp tra, nag ês ken Dew agesos*, like as thou hast done everything, there is not another God than thou. R.D. 2476. A mutation of *gwrussys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *gwrey*.

WRUSTA, v. a. Thou hast done. *Pan drôk-kuleth a wrusta? gorthyp vy na vjff tollys*, what evil deed hast thou done? answer me, that I be not deceived. P.C. 2007. A mutation of *gwrusta*, comp. of *gwrus*, id. qd. *gwres*, 2 pers. s. imperf. of *gwrey*, and *te*, thou. Used in questions.

WRUTHYL, v. a. To do or make. *A meys ôf ow pre-dyry pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, I am puzzled thinking what I can do. O.M. 194. *Arluth cûf, dhe archadow y wruthyl rês ew dhymmo*, dear Lord, thy commands need is to do them. 998. A mutation of *gruthyl*, qd. v.

WRYLLEUCH, v. a. Ye may do. *Ha dhychy me re ordynas glâs nêf ynny råk trygé, kepar del ordenas an Tås*

dymmo vy yn lowené; may wrylleuch yn lowené keffrys dybry hag evé war ow bôs yn uhelder, and for you I have ordained the kingdom of heaven, to dwell in it, like as my Father ordained for me in joy; that ye may eat and drink of my food on high. P.C. 811. A mutation of *gwrylleuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *gwrey*.

WRYLLY, v. a. Thou mayst do. *Saw guel may wrylly cressy*, but take care that thou do believe. O.M. 1784. *Dhe pygy me a vynsé, na wrylly y dysyryé yn torma dhyworthyf vy*, I would pray thee, that thou wouldst not desire it at this time from me. R.D. 1933. A mutation of *gwrylly*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *gwrey*.

WRYLLYF, v. a. I may do. *An Tås a wrûk ow formyé, a'm offryn re woffé grâs; ha pan wryllyf tremené a'n bÿs, rum gorre dh'y wlâs*, the Father (who) created me, to my offering may he acknowledge favour; and when I shall pass away from the world, may he bring me to his land. O.M. 531. *Penag a wryllyf ammé, henna yw efrum lauté*, whomsoever I may kiss, that is he, by my truth. P.C. 1085. A mutation of *gwryllyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gwrey*.

WRYLLYN, v. a. We may do. *Bÿs yn epscop fystynyn; warfor streché na wryllyn, dún scon ganso*, to the bishop let us hasten; wherefore that we may not delay, let us come with him soon. P.C. 1135. A mutation of *gwryllyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *gwrey*. *Wrellen* is another form, qd. v.

WRYNCH, s. m. A trick. *Bysy yw dheuch bones wâr; coynt mûr yw an guâs hep mar, hag a aswon lyes wrync*, it is good for you to be cautious; the fellow is very sharp without doubt, and knows many a trick. P.C. 1001. From the Ang. Sax. *wrence*, deceit. Scott. *wrink*, *wrynk*.

WRYs, part. Made, done. *Dún dhe leverel yn scon d'agan arluth Salamon bones an temple coul wrys*, let us come to say forthwith to our lord Solomon, that the temple is quite done. O.M. 2581. A mutation of *gwrÿs*, part. pass. of *gwrey*.

WRYTH, s. m. Sorrow. *Ple ma haneth a wôr dén vjth may caffen whêth Cryst lén a wryth*, where is there to-night any man (that) knows where I may find yet Christ full of sorrow? R.D. 850.

WUIR, s. f. A sister. Corn. Voc. *soror*. It is doubtful whether this word is to be read *wuir*, or *huir*, qd. v.

WUL, v. a. To do or make. *Ny sconnyaf yn nêp maner a wûl ol dhe voluneth*, I will not refuse in any manner to do all thy will. O.M. 1292. *Otté omma prynner genef dhe wûl tân, degys a dré*, behold here wood with me to make a fire, brought from home. O.M. 1314. A mutation of *gûl*, qd. v.

WULUDOC, adj. Rich. Corn. Voc. *dives*. W. *goludog*, fr. *golud*, wealth. Arm. *glad*.

WUTHYL, v. a. To do or make. *An Edhewon ny wodhyé an prennyer py fêns kefis dhe wuthyl crous anedhé*, the Jews knew not where the timbers should be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151. *Fysteneuch ow leverel pendra reys dhyn dhe wuthul*, hasten ye to say what is needful for us to do. R.D. 2252. A mutation of *guthyl*, qd. v.

WY, pron. subs. Ye or you. *Tays ha Mâb ha'n Speris Sans wy a bÿs a leun golon*, Father, and Son, and the Holy Ghost ye shall beseech with a full heart. M.C. 1. *Euch yn fen dh'y dhyscyblon, ha leverouch wy dhedhé, ha*

- dhe Pedyr, dôs yn scon erybyn dhe Alylé; ena Crist, an kûf colon, wy a'n kûff yn lowené, go ye quite to his disciples, and tell ye to them, and to Peter, to go forthwith to meet him to Galilee; there Christ, the loving heart, ye shall find in joy. M.C. 256. A softened form of why, qd. v.*
- WY, s. m. Water. *Pryce. The general form used in forming local names in Cornwall is gy, qd. v. W. gwy, wy.*
- WYAN, s. m. Bream fish. *Pryce. I rôf henwyn dhe'n puskas dhe wyun, pengarnas, selyas, me a's reckon oll dybbians, I give names to the fishes, to breams, gurnards, congers, I will reckon them all distinctly. C.W. 32.*
- WYDHEN, v. a. We know. *Ellas, bythqueth kyns lemnen y vós gujyr Dew ny wydhen, alas, ever before now, we did not know that he was true God. P.C. 1914. Ni a wydhen, we know; ti a wydhy, thou shalt know; ti a wydhy, thou didst know; hwi a wydh, ye did know. Llwyd, 247. Another form of wodhen, &c. qd. v.*
- WYL, v. a. He shall see. *Ti a wyl, thou shalt see. Llwyd, 246. Another form of wél, a mutation of gwél, 3 pers. s. fut. of gweles.*
- WYLA, v. a. Seek thou. *En keth guas-ma ydhesé gans Ihesu worth y servyé, ha'y naché blyth ny wyla, rák dhe gous a bréf neffré dhe vós dén a Galilé apert dhe púp ús omma, this same fellow was staying with Jesus serving him, and never seek thou to deny it, for thy speech proves ever that thou art a man of Galilee clearly to every man (that) is here. P.C. 1407. 2 pers. s. imp. of whylas, qd. v.*
- WYLFYTH, v. a. He shall see. *Ty a wylfyth an toknys; kyn wylly mûr wolowys, na dhout ny fjydh ken ys da, thou shalt see the tokens; though thou mayst see much light, fear not that it will be other than good. O.M. 716. Me a lever dheuch deffry, pyw penag a'm gwellha vy ef a wylfyth ow Thás, I say to you seriously, whoever hath seen me shall see my Father. R.D. 2384. A mutation of gwylfyth, 3 pers. s. fut. of gweles.*
- WYLLY, v. a. Thou mayst see. *Mjyr gwel orth an wedhen; mjyr pandra wylly ynny, look better at the tree; look what thou canst see in it. O.M. 801. Ty a védh prysonys, na wylly golow yn blys, blys pen vlydhen, thou shalt be imprisoned, that thou mayst not see light in the world, till the end of a year. R.D. 71. A mutation of gwylly, 2 pers. s. subj. of gweles.*
- WYLSTA, v. a. Thou hast seen. *A Seth, osa dynnythys agy dhe yet Paradys, lavar dhym pandra wylsta, O Seth, thou art come within the gate of Paradise, tell me what thou hast seen. O.M. 765. A wylsta ken yn torma ys del egé agensow, hast thou seen different now than as it was just now? O.M. 795. A mutation of gwylsta, a compound form of gwylsys, 2 pers. s. preter. of gweles, and te, thou.*
- WYLSYN, v. a. We have seen. *Y vernans ef pan wylsyn, ellas, when we saw his death, alas. R.D. 689. Alemma dún ny dhe tré, ha leveryn yn púp le, del wylsyn ny, hence let us go home, and let us say in every place as we have seen. R.D. 807. A mutation of gwylsyn, id. qd. gwelsyn, 1 pers. pl. preter. of gweles.*
- WYLSYS, v. a. Thou hast seen. *Máb Dew o néb a wylsys, avel flóch byhan maylys; ef a bren Adam dhe dás, the Son of God it was thou sawest, like a little child swathed; he will redeem Adam, thy father. O.M. 809. A mutation of gwylsys, id. qd. gwelsys, 2 pers. s. preter. of gweles.*
- WYLYN, v. a. I did see. *An pŷth a wrén my ny wodh-yen, rág ny wyllyn; hag a quellen, my ny'n grussen, kyn fén ledhys, the thing I did I knew not, for I did not see; and if I had seen, I would not have done it, though I were killed. P.C. 3022. Bŷth ny wyllyn yn nép tu, I saw nothing on any side. R.D. 434. A mutation of gwyllyn, id. qd. gwelyn, 1 pers. s. imperf. of gweles.*
- WYLYS, v. a. I have seen. *Ol an tekter a wyllys, ny ýl taves dén yn blys y leverel bynytha, all the beauty (that) I saw, the tongue of no man in the world can tell it ever. O.M. 766. Ny fuf dén dhodho bythqueth, na ny wyllys kyns lymman y lym na'y feth, I have never been a man of his, nor have I seen his form nor his face before now. P.C. 1239. A mutation of gwyllys, id. qd. gwelys, 1 pers. s. preter. of gweles.*
- WYN, adj. White, blessed. *I vam whék, Marya wyn, púb úr fystené a wre, may hallé doys war y byn, y máb kemmys a garé, his sweet mother, blessed Mary, always made haste that she might come to meet him, her son so much she loved. M.C. 171. A mutation of gwyn, qd. v.*
- WYNYN, card. num. One. *Llwyd, 176. Another late form of onan, qd. v.*
- WYR, adj. True. See *Wir*.
- WYR, v. irr. He knows. *Dew e wjyr, God knows; ev a wjyr, he knoweth, or will know. Llwyd, 232, 247. Another form of wór, qd. v.*
- WYRAS, s. m. Liquor, drink. A mutation of gwiras, qd. v.
- WYRCHAS, s. f. A virgin. *Onan yw an Tás a néf, arall Crist y un vaaw ef, a vjdh a wyrchas genys, one is the Father of heaven, another Christ, his one Son, (that) shall be of a virgin born. O.M. 2663. A mutation of gwyrchas, id. qd. gwerches, qd. v.*
- WYRHES, s. f. A virgin. *Bynyges re bo an prjys, may fe a venen genys, an wyrhes kêr Maria, blessed be the time that he was born of woman, the dear Virgin Mary. R.D. 154. A mutation of gwyrhes, qd. v.*
- WYRTHEWYS, v. irr. He knew. *† Ev a wyrthewys, he did know. Llwyd, 247. A late corruption of wodhvedhys. A mutation of godhvedhys, 3 pers. s. preter. of godhvos, qd. v.*
- WYSC, v. a. He will strike. *Me a'th wysk gans ow gwelan, I will strike thee with my rod. P.C. 2734. A mutation of gwysc, 3 pers. s. fut. of gwyscel, qd. v.*
- WYSCÉ, v. a. To clothe. *Me a ordyn y wyské yn purpyr rych, kepar del goth dhe vychtern, I order that he be clothed in rich purple, like as is becoming to a king. P.C. 2121. A mutation of gwyscé, qd. v.*
- WYSCÉL, v. a. To strike. *Arluth, lavar dyssempys dhynny, mars yw bódh dhe vreys, ha bolenegoth an Tás my dhe wyskel nép ús worth dhe dalhenné, Lord, say immediately to us, if it is the will of thy mind, and the wish of the Father, that I should strike with the sword him that is holding thee. P.C. 1140. A mutation of gwyscel, qd. v.*
- WYSKENS, v. a. They struck. *Gans púb colmen may'th ellé, pan wyskens, yn mës an crow, that with every knot the blood might come forth when they struck. M.C. 131. A mutation of gwyscens, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of gwyscel, qd. v.*

WYSTRE, v. a. To whisper. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedhewon; worth golow nōs ny geusys, na ny wystrys yn scoforn*, openly always I have taught my doctrine to the Jews; by the light of night I have not spoken nor whispered in the ear. P.C. 1254. (W. *sibrwd, sisial*. Lat. *susurro*.)

WYTH, s. m. Care, guarding. *Ha'y Spyrys re worro wýth a'm ené*, and may his Spirit set a guard over my soul. O.M. 1978. A mutation of *gwíth*, qd. v.

WYTH, s. m. A work, deed. *War agan keyn ef a dhue dhe dré, dh'y settyé dh'y le, rág púr dha ew rág an wýth*, on our back it will come home to put it in its place; for very good it is for the work. O.M. 2572. *Púp dēn yn bŷs-ma a wór, dēn vythol na'n drehafsé yn try dýdh wýth war nēp cor*, every one in this world knows, that no man whatever would build it in three days' work, in any way. P.C. 388. *My ny garaf streché pel, na nŷl dhé wýth na dhé súl*, I do not like to stay long neither work day nor sunday. R.D. 2250. A mutation of *gwýth*, qd. v.

WYTH, s. f. A time, a course. *Drefen un wýth dhe henwel, lydhys óf púr dhyogel*, because of naming thee once, I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2724. *Aban rés an brús un-wýth, ny fynnaf y ry dywyth*, since I have given the judgment once, I will not give it twice. P.C. 2496. *Me re'n cusullyes mŷl wýth*, I have advised him a thousand times. P.C. 1811. A mutation of *gwýth*, qd. v.

WYTH, v. a. He will take care. *Ty á yn pryson na wyllly deydth, ha me a wýth na'n lytry*, thou shalt go to prison, that thou see not day, and I will take care that thou steal him not. R.D. 58. A mutation of *gwíth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwíthé*, qd. v.

WYTHE, v. a. To take care of, to keep. *My re bredyrys gúl prat, rág y wythé erbyn háf*, I have thought of doing a thing, to keep it against summer. O.M. 488. A mutation of *gwíthé*, qd. v.

WYTHES, s. m. A keeper. *Nēp ma'n ressys dhe welhé, dheworth henna govynné; py ūr fŷf vy y wythes*, he to whom thou gavest him to keep, demand him of that one; when was I his keeper? O.M. 576. A mutation of *gwythes*, qd. v.

WYTHRES, s. f. A work, deed. *A Dás, del ón dhe wythres, a bol hag a lyys formys*, O Father, as we are thy work, of clay and mire created. O.M. 1069. *Me a wrúk trespassyé créf, pan y'n nechys Dev a nēf, hag ol y wythres keffrys*, I did trespass strongly, when I denied him the God of heaven, and all his work also. P.C. 1443. A mutation of *gwythres*, qd. v.

WYTHYES, s. m. A keeper. *Anodho már 'thes preder, worth y wythyes govynné*, for him if there is anxiety, from his keeper ask him. O.M. 609. A mutation of *gwythyes*, qd. v.

Y.

THIS letter is chiefly used as in Welsh, and many words are spelt exactly the same in both languages, as *bŷth*, ever; *dýdh*, a day; *ymma*, here; *yn*, in; &c. It is also used to express the diphthongal sound of *i*, as in the

English words *wine, fine, &c.*, which is always written in Welsh, *ei*; thus C. *y*; W. *ei*, his, her, its. It is also constantly used in the Ordinalia for *i*; thus we find *gwyn, gwyr, gwyrioneth*, for *gwin, gwir, gwirionedh, &c.* Y is the only letter in Welsh which has two distinct sounds. In monosyllables that of *u* in the English words *turn, burn, &c.* The following monosyllables are exceptions, and have the penultimate sound, viz. *y, ydh, ym, yn, yr, ys, vy, dy, myn*. Both sounds are expressed in the English word *sundry*. It is singular that the same rule obtains in Manx. "Y in the penultima, antepenultima, &c. is pronounced as *u* in the English *turn, hunt, further, sturdy*; or as *i* in *bird, third*; as *spyrryd, ymmyrchagh*. In the ultima or monosyllables, as *i* in *tin, skin, thin, trim*, except these monosyllables *y, ym, yn, gys, ayn, myn*, which sound *y* as in the penultima. The constant sound of *y* in the penultima, and its ordinary sound in the ultima, are both exemplified in the single word *sundry*." *Kelly's Manx Grammar*. This letter has no place in the Armoric, Irish, and Gaelic alphabet.

Y, pron. s. They, them. *Ro dhedhé aga hynwyn, y a dhue dhé'th worhemmyrn*, give to them their names, they will come at thy command. O.M. 121. *Dew dhén a gefyith ena; gor y yn mēs desempys, púr vysy a veydh dhedhé*, two men thou shalt find there; put them outside immediately, very hard it shall be for them. O.M. 334. *Aga hynwyn y a vŷdh an houl, ha'n lór, ha'n stergan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 35. *My a worhemmyrn, guytheuch why y*, I command, watch ye them. O.M. 2042. *Guthyl crous annedhé y*, to make a cross out of them. O.M. 1952. W. *hwy, hwynt, twy, twynt*. Arm. *hi, ty*. Ir. *siad, iad, te*. Gael. *iad*. Manx, *ad*. Gr. *oi*. Lat. *ii, ea, ea*.

Y, pron. adj. His, her its. The genders are determined by the initials following. After the pronoun masculine the initial assumes the soft form as *tās*, a father; *y dās*, his father. When feminine the initial is aspirated. The same rule is observed in Welsh and Armoric. *Iowan y vam a sensy Marya, Crist del arsé; yn pŷb manner may hylly, y vam prest a's onoré; yn delma comfort dhydh y mab a vynnas dygtyé*, John esteemed Mary as his mother, as Christ had commanded; in every way that he could, as his mother he readily honoured her; thus her son would provide comfort for her. M.C. 199. *Rág porrys rŷs o dhodho gasé y ben dhe gregy, rág galsé glán dheworto y woys*, for it was very needful to him to leave his head to hang, for clean from him his blood had gone. M.C. 207. *War y holon may crunys dre nerth an bum fynten woys*, so that on her heart gathered through force of the blow a fountain of blood. M.C. 224. *Gans y gŷk ha'y woys*, with his flesh and his blood. O.M. 812. *Dre y vernans yredy ol an bŷs a vŷdh sylwys*, through his death clearly all the world will be saved. O.M. 817. *Pan varwo, gorry yntre y dhŷns ha'y das*, when he dies, put them between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Y wordhyé y teleth dheys*, to worship him is incumbent on thee. O.M. 1775. *Lemmyn ny a ŷll gwelas lavar Du maga del wra nēb a vynno y glewas*, now we may see how the word of God will feed whosoever will hear it. M.C. 12. (*An temple, fem.*) *yn triddydh dyowgel ef a wra y trehevel*, (the temple) in three days easily he will raise it. P.C. 353. *Rák henna warbarth*

- ol y fechas gulán dedhy hy y feydh gyfys*, for that together all her sin to her shall be clean forgiven. P.C. 528. W. *ei*, +*e*, +*i*. Arm. *e*, *he*. Ir. *a*. Gael. *a*. Manx, *e*.
- Y**, a verbal particle used before a verb in affirmative sentences, when the nominative follows, or is omitted. *A* being used when the nominative precedes, as *ni a wra*, we will do. It aspirates the initials of words following, and requires *h* before vowels. *Avel Du y fedhyth guris*, like God thou shalt be made. M.C. 6. *Dheworté un lam bechan ydh éth pesy may hallé*, he went from them a little distance that he might pray. M.C. 53. *Ywholhas y dhewlagas gans y eyll leyff o gosys, dre rás an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dydhgtis*, he washed his eyes with his one hand (that) was bloodied, through the grace of the blood he saw how Jesus Christ was treated. M.C. 219. *Rág henna y tanvonas Crist dhodho ef may'n dampné*, therefore he sent Christ to him that he might condemn him. M.C. 108. Before vowels *ydh* is used qd. v. W. *y*, *ydh*, *yr*.
- Y**, prep. In. An abbreviated form of *yn*, qd. v. *Kyns y un teller yn beys dew kendoner ydh egé*, formerly in a place in the world, there were two debtors. P.C. 501. *Púr wýr ef a fue genys y Bethlem Iudi*, very truly he was born in Bethlehem Juda. P.C. 1607. *Ken teffo y ges golok*, should he come into your sight. R.D. 1861. *Éna ny a réd y gen lyfryw*, there we will read in our books. R.D. 2411. The adverbial particle *yn* is similarly abbreviated. *A alsesta y aswonfos? Galsen y ta, dhe'n kensa fu*, couldst thou know him? I could well, at the first sight. R.D. 863.
- YA**, adv. Yea, yes. *Pryce*. Written also *ia*, qd. v.
- YACH**, adj. Sound, healthy. See *Iách*.
- YACHE**, v. a. To made sound, to heal. See *Iaché*.
- YACHES**, s. m. Health. See *Iaches*.
- YAR**, s. f. A hen. Corn. Voc. *gallina*. See *Iár*.
- YBBA**, adv. In this place, here. *Llwyd*, 65. A further corruption of *ybma*, as that is of *ymma*, qd. v.
- YBBERN**, s. m. The sky. *Yn ybbern y fydh gwelys*, in the sky it shall be seen. C.W. 180. Written also *ybron*. *Yn ybron és awartha*, in the sky (that) is above. C.W. 6. Both later forms of *ebron*, qd. v.
- YBEN**, pron. subs. The other. *Gebal, a dystouch mars ty a dhég a neyl pen dhe dour Cedron, cachaf yben púr an-whelk*, Gebal, immediately if thou wilt carry the one end to the water of Cedron, I will seize the other very sharp. O.M. 2816. *Heys Crist y a gemeras a'n neyll léf býs yn yben*, the length of Christ they took from the one hand even to the other. M.C. 178. *Me ha'm cowyth a dreha dismas yn ban; gueres lemmyn me a'th pýs, ha why drehevouch ybeyn, may farwé an dhew vülen*, I and my comrade will raise Dismas up; help now I pray thee; and do ye raise the other, that the two villains may die. P.C. 2826. Written also *hyben*, qd. v. This pronoun is peculiar to Cornish and Armoric, and is not found in Welsh, where *llall* is the equivalent. In Armoric, *eben* is used for "the other," when feminine only. In Cornish it is used when masculine as well.
- YBMA**, adv. In this place, here. ‡ *Mír Dzhúan, médh e vester; ybma dha guber*, see John, says his master, here are thy wages. *Llwyd*, 251. A late corruption of *ymma*, qd. v.
- YC**, adv. Also. *Llwyd*, 249. Eng. *eke*.
- YD**, s. m. Corn, standing corn. Corn. Voc. *seges*. Where it is also written *hit*, qd. v. The later form was *ys*, qd. v. W. *yd*, +*ith*, +*it*, (hence *gwenith*, wheat, lit. white corn.) Arm. *id*, *ed*, +*yd*. +*ith*, +*ioth*. Gael. +*ith*, +*ioth*. Gr. *σῖτος*. O.N. *aeti*. Sansc. *atta*, eaten; *ad*, to eat.
- YCHIELLAS**, v. a. To ascend. *Llwyd*, 245. See *Uchellas*.
- YDDRAC**, s. m. Sorrow, grief. *Nymbes yddrac vñth yn býs*, I have not any sorrow in the world. C.W. 110. The same as *edrec*, qd. v.
- YDN**, card. num. One. ‡ *Ydn marh*, one horse. ‡ *Ydn lygadzhac*, one-eyed. ‡ *Re a ydn dra*, too much of one thing. *Llwyd*, 82, 231, 244. A late corruption of *un*, qd. v.
- YDNAC**, card. num. Eleven. *Llwyd*, 176. A late corruption of *unnec*, qd. v.
- YDNACAS**, adj. Eleventh. *Llwyd*, 176. A late corruption of *unnecves*.
- YDNIC**, s. m. A chick, or young bird. Corn. Voc. *pullus*. Diminutive of *edhen*, qd. v. (W. *ednan*. Arm. *evnik*.) *Llwyd*, 132, gives *ydnungc* as a late form.
- YDZHI**, v. subs. He is. ‡ *Ydzhí gys tás bew*, is your father alive? *Llwyd*, 245, 246. Though a late form, it agrees closely with W. *ydi*.
- YDZHENS**, v. subs. They are. *Llwyd*, 246. W. *ydynt*.
- YDH**, a particle used in composition before verbs when beginning with vowels, as *a* is before consonants. *Dhys ydh archaf, a dyreyth*, I command thee, O earth. O.M. 381. *Y honan ydh ymwanas*, himself he has stabbed. R.D. 2065. *Ydh emwyskys yn golon*, he smote himself in the heart. R.D. 2067. *Dhe'n kéth plás-na dhyuch ydh áf*, to that same place to you I will go. R.D. 2400. W. *ydh*.
- YDHAMA**, v. subs. I am. *Why a'm gwél, overdevys ydhama warbarth gans blew*, ye see me, overgrown I am with hair. C.W. 110. A reduplicate form of *oma*, qd. v.
- YDHANWAF**, v. a. I name. *Ydhanwaf buch ha tarow*, I name cow and bull. O.M. 123. A contracted form of *ydh* and *hanwaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *henwel*, qd. v.
- YDHAPYAS**, v. a. It happened. *Ydhapyas dhym gúl folly, trystya a wráf y'th vercy*, it happened to me to do folly, trust I will in thy mercy. P.C. 1438. Comp. of *ydh*, and *hapyas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *hapyas*, formed from Eng. *hap*.
- YDHE**, v. subs. He was. *Ihesu Crist yn pow may'dhe, ef a sawyé an glevyon*, Jesus Christ in the country, where he was, he healed the sick. M.C. 25. A redupl. form of *e*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *bós*.
- YDHEGE**, v. subs. He was. *Kyns y un teller yn beys dew kendoner ydhegé dhe un dettor*, once in a place in the world there were two debtors to one creditor. P.C. 502. A redupl. form of *egé*, qd. v.
- YDHEN**, v. subs. I was. *Yn le may'dhén, yn trevow yn splan me a's derevas*, in the place where I was, in towns clearly I declared them. M.C. 79. A redupl. form of *én*, qd. v.
- YDHENS**, v. subs. They were. *Reson y a rey ragthé, mes war fals ydhens growndys*, reasons they gave for them, but on falsehood were they grounded. M.C. 118. A redupl. form of *éns*, qd. v.
- YDHESAF**, v. subs. I am. *Rák ewen anwous ny glewaf yender dhum troys; ydhesaf ow clamderé*, for very chilliness I feel not the cold to my feet; I am fainting.

- P.C. 1224. A double reduplicate form of *ôf*, qd. v.
- YDHESAS, v. subs. Thou art. *A Thomas, nynsyw goky; ydhasas ow muskegy, yn mës a fordh*, O Thomas, he is not foolish; thou art raving, out of the way. R.D. 1466. A double reduplicate of *ôs*.
- YDHESE, v. subs. He was. M.C. 162. Read *yd* and *esé*, qd. v.
- YDHESES, v. subs. Thou wast. P.C. 2259. Read *yd* and *eses*, qd. v.
- YDHESOUCH, v. subs. Ye were. P.C. 332. Read *yd* and *esouch*, qd. v.
- YDHETA, v. n. Thou wilt go. *Prâg ydmeta er y pyn, râk Cryst a brennas yn tyn omma a'th drôs*, why wilt thou go against him? for Christ, who painfully redeemed, brought thee here. R.D. 241. To be read *yd*, and *eta*, poetic form of *êth*, qd. v.
- YDHO, v. subs. He was. *A Bertyl, asogé mûs ha goky, dres ol an dús py ydho fôl*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad and stupid, beyond all the people that were foolish. R.D. 973. A reduplicate form of *o*, qd. v.
- YDHOF, v. subs. I am. *A vâp whêk, ydhof cuthys*, O sweet son, I am grieved. O.M. 1336. *Gans moreth ydhof lynwys*, with sorrow I am filled. O.M. 2194. A reduplicate form of *ôf*, qd. v.
- YDHOMA, v. subs. I am. *Lemyn ydhoma plagys, del welouch why oll an prôf*, now I am troubled, as ye all see the proof. C.W. 114. A redupl. form of *oma*, qd. v.
- YDHON, v. subs. We are. *Nynsus bewé na fella, ydhon warbarth myshevyys*, there is no living any longer, we are altogether destroyed. O.M. 1704. A reduplicate form of *ôn*, qd. v.
- YDHOS, v. subs. Thou art. *Huhel ydhos ysedhys, ha dyantel, rom lauté*, high thou art seated, and dangerously, by my truth. P.C. 93. *Ydhoz, Llwyd, 245*. A redupl. form of *ôs*, qd. v.
- YDHOSE, v. subs. Thou art. *Prâg ydhosé mar wokky*, why art thou so foolish? P.C. 1290. A redupl. form of *osé*, qd. v.
- YDHOSTA, v. subs. Thou art. *Me a vyn môs alemma, râg ydhosta drôg ebal*, I will go from hence, for thou art a wicked colt. C.W. 174. A redupl. form of *osta*, qd. v.
- YDHOUCH, v. subs. Ye are. *Dhe Arluth nêf ydhouch druyth*, to the Lord of heaven ye are brought. O.M. 1621. A redupl. form of *ouch*, qd. v.
- YDHYN, s. m. Birds. *Adam, otté an puskes, ydhyn an nêf, ha'n bestes, kefrys yn tîr hag yn môr*, Adam, see the fishes, the birds of heaven, and the beasts, equally in land and in sea. O.M. 118. Plur. of *edhen*, qd. v.
- YDHYNS, v. sub. They are. *Dew vâb yma dhym genys, ha tovys ydhyns dha denes, why oll a's gwêl*, two sons are to me born, and grown they are to manhood, ye all see them. C.W. 78. A reduplicate form of *îns*, qd. v.
- YDHYW, v. subs. He is. *Cryst, a fue yn grous gorrays, yn mës a'n bédh dasserchys ydhyw*, Christ, (that) was put on the cross, out of the grave is risen. R.D. 1236. *Prâg ydh-yw rûdh dhe dhyllas*, why is thy raiment red? R.D. 2529. A redupl. form of *yw*, qd. v.
- YECH, interj. Oh. *O yêch*, an outcry. *Llwyd, 249*.
- YECHES, s. m. Health. See *Ieches*.
- YEDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Pl. *Yedhewon*. *Lavar mars ôf vy Yedhow*, say thou if I am a Jew. P.C. 2003. *Pepenag vo a'n parth wîr a cleufyth ow voys yn tîr*,

Sarsyn py Yedhow kyn fo, whoever is of the true part, shall hear my voice in the land, though he be a Saracen or Jew. P.C. 2027. *Lavar dhymo vy yn scon, yw ty mychtern Yedhewon, kepar del fûs acusyys*, tell me directly, art thou king of the Jews, like as thou hast been accused? P.C. 1998. Another form of *Edhow*, qd. v.

YEIN, adj. Cold, frigid. See *Iein*.

YEINDER, s. m. Cold, extreme cold. *Llwyd, 141*. Written also *yender*, or *iender*, qd. v.

YER, s. m. Air, sky. *Ha deydh brues dheuch ef a dhue ha why a'n guylvyth yn yer*, worth agas yuggé ol tûs an beys, crêf ha guan, and the day of judgment he will come to you, and ye shall see him in the sky, judging you, all the men of the world, strong and weak. P.C. 1333. Another form of *ayr*, qd. v.

YER, s. m. Hens. Plur. of *yâr*, or *iâr*, qd. v.

YERL, s. m. An earl. *Goon Yerl*, the earl's down. *Pryce. W. iarll. Arm. † iarl. Ir. iarla. Gael. iarla. Ang. Sax. eorl.*

YET, s. m. A gate. Pl. *yettys*. *Agy dhe'n yet gor dhe ben*, within the gate put thy head. O.M. 743. *A Seth, osa dynythys agy dhe yet paradys*, O Seth, thou art come within the gate of Paradise. O.M. 764. *Dûn lôth brâs dhe prenné agan yettys*, let us come in great haste to bar our gates. P.C. 3039. Prov. Eng. *yate*.

YEUES, s. m. A desire, wish. *A Dâs, del ôs bynyges, môs dhodho yw ow yeues, del yw e ow Arluth kêr*, O Father, as thou art blessed, it is my desire to go to him, as he is my dear Lord. P.C. 1046. *Râg ol ow yeues pûp prîs ty a vîdh pûr wîr nefré*, for all my love always thou shalt very truly ever have. O.M. 2125.

YEUGEN, s. f. A ferret. Corn. Vocab. *feruncus*. W. *ieugen*.

YEUNY, v. a. To desire, to wish. *Mars yw hemma an Ihesu, wolcom yw re'n Arluth Dew; y weles my re yeunys*, if this is the Jesus, he is welcome, by the Lord God; to see him I have wished. P.C. 1701.

YF, v. a. Drink thou. *Yn pow-ma nynsus guel guîn, râg hemma yw pymment fyn; yyf ow Arluth hep parow*, in this country there is not better wine, for this is fine liquor; drink it, my lord without equal. O.M. 1916. 2 pers. s. imp. of *evé*, qd. v. W. *îv. Arm. ef, iv.*

YFARN, s. m. Hell. See *Ifarn*.

YG, s. m. A hook. *Yg hórñ*, an iron hook. *Llwyd, 242*. Written also *îg*, qd. v.

YGE, v. subs. Is. *Dhe dhyskyblon yw serrys mûr, ha'n Yedhewon gans nerth pûp ûr ygé kerhyn*, thy disciples are very sad, and the Jews with great strength always are round about them. R.D. 886. A corrupted form of *usy*, qd. v.

YGERY, v. a. To open. Part. *ygerys*. Some of the tenses are formed from *ygory*. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *ygor*. 3 pers. s. preter. *ygoras*. *Râk an porthow hep dywedh a vîdh ygerys yn wêdh, may'th ello abervedh an mychtern a lowené*, for the everlasting gates shall be opened also, that may enter in the king of joy. R.D. 102. *Euch, ow dew êl, dhum servons lêl, yn pryson êns; hep ygery, na fôs terry, drew hy yn mës*, go my two angels, to my faithful servants, (that) are in prison; without opening or breaking wall, bring them out. R.D. 317. *Ty wâs geyler kesadow, ygor scon an darasow, ha hêdh an prysnes yn mës*, thou jailer, detestable

- fellow, open directly the doors, and haul the prisoners out. R.D. 632. *Me a's ygor wharré, an darasow agan naw*, I will open them soon, our nine doors. R.D. 638. *An carna a ygoras, del o destnys dhodho ef*, that rock opened, as it was fated for him. R.D. 2335. *Ygor an daras*, open thou the door. P.C. 1985. Written also *egery*, qd. v.
- YL, v. n. He will go. *Ny ýl an gýst yn y blás; re hýr ew a gevelyn*, the beam will not go into its place; too long it is by a cubit. O.M. 2528. 3 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *mones*. W. *él*.
- YLL, pron. adj. The one, one of two. *Gansé Crist a ve tewlys war an grous dhe wrowedhé, ha'y ýll léff a ve tackis orth en grows fast may'thesé, ha'y ýll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé*, by them was Christ thrown on the cross to lie, and one of his hands was nailed on the cross, so that it was fast, and one of his feet was put right over the other. M.C. 179. Another form of *eyl*, qd. v.
- YLL, v. n. He shall or will be able. *Ganso kyn fés tewlys, le a ýll sevel arté*, though thou wert thrown down by him, thou wilt be able to rise again. M.C. 22. *Rág ny a ýl gúl scovva*, for we may make a tent. O.M. 1717. *Pýw a ýl henna bones*, who can that be? P.C. 771. *Synt Iovyn whék re'n carro, ha dres púp ol re'n gordhyo, kepar del ýll e yn ta*, may sweet Jove love him, and honour him above every body, like as he can well. P.C. 1849. *Y a ýl bones kechys gans tús war fordh dheworthyn*, they may be taken by people on the way from us. P.C. 2293. *Me a ýl bós morethek*, I may be mournful. P.C. 3187. *Ny won fatel ýl wharfós*, I know not how it can happen. R.D. 229. *Pandra ýl henna bones*, what can that be? O.M. 157. A mutation of *gýll*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLLENS, v. n. They were able. *Ha dhodho a leveryys, re saffé Crist heb strevyé ol dh'y vódh gans golowys, ha na yllens y gwythé, y vódh na vo colenwys*, and (they) said to him, that Christ had risen incontestably, all to his will with lights, and they were not able to keep him, that his will should not be fulfilled. M.C. 248. A mutation of *gyllens*, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLLONS, v. n. They shall or will be able. *Rág an lafur ús dhedhé, výth ny yllons ymweres*, for the labour that is to them, they will never be able to help themselves. O.M. 1420. *Ny yllons bós nyfyrys, an tús yw marow*, they cannot be numbered, the people (that) are dead. O.M. 1544. A mutation of *gyllons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YlLOUCH, v. n. Ye shall or will be able. *Ken teffo y ges golok, dhodho ny yllouch gúl drók, me a grýs*, though he should come into your sight, to him ye will not be able to do harm, I believe. R.D. 1862. *Un pols golyas ny yllouch dhum comfortyé*, one moment can ye not watch to comfort me? M.C. 55. A mutation of *gyllouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLLY, v. n. He was able. *Camen Pylat pan welas na ylly Crist delyffré*, when Pilate saw that he was not able any way to deliver Christ. M.C. 150. *Rág gwan spyrr hag ef yn ten, caman na ylly gwythé*, from weak spirit, and he constrained, that he could not keep any way. M.C. 205. *Pan omsettyas dhe demptyé, guthyll péch nêb na ylly*, when he set himself to tempt him, who could not commit sin. M.C. 20. A mutation of *gylly*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLLY, v. n. Thou shalt have gone. *Arluth, pandra wráf lemman, pan ylly gy ahanan dhe'n nêf dhe'n Tás*, Lord, what shall I do now, when thou shalt have gone from us to heaven to the Father? R.D. 2452. 2 pers. s. 2 fut. of irr. v. *mones*. W. *eli*.
- YLLYF, v. n. I may go. *Kymereuch, eveuch an guýn, rág ny evaf býs dédh fýn genouch annodho na moy, býs may'th yllyf yn ow gwlas*, take, drink ye the wine, for I will not drink till the last day with you of it any more, until that I go into my kingdom. P.C. 726. 1 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *mones*. W. *elwyv*.
- YLLYN, v. n. We may go. *Yn ewn fordh dh'y may'th yllyn, may feen hembrynkys, pesyn en Tás Dew leun a vercy*, in the right road to it, that we may go, that we may be conducted, let us pray the Father God, full of mercy. O.M. 1972. *Yw ón pásk dhynny parys, ma yllyn mós dhe soper*, is the paschal lamb ready for us, that we may go to supper? P.C. 708. *Henna ny a vyn notyé le may'th yllyn yn púp le, y vós dasserrhys*, that we will make known, where we may go in every place, that he is risen again. R.D. 664. 1 pers. pl. subj. of irr. v. *mones*.
- YLLYN, v. n. We shall or will be able. *Lavar, cowyth da del ós, fattel yllyn aswonvos en harlot yn mýsk y tús*, say, good fellow as thou art, how shall we be able to know the knave among his people. P.C. 966. *Arluth, ny á dhy wharé, rák ny yllyn yn nêp trê trygé dres nós*, Lord, we will go to it directly, for we shall not be able in any town to dwell over night. R.D. 2404. *Gynen bydhyth yn dowses, rák na yllyn dhe weles, cúth ny gen gás*, with us thou shalt be in Godhead, because that we shall not be able to see thee, sorrow will not leave us. R.D. 2455. *Ni a yllin*, we can. *Llwyd*, 247. A mutation of *gyllyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLLYN, v. n. I was able. *Me a vynsé y wythé, ha ny yllyn cammen výth; púp ol esé ow cryé y ladhé awos travyth*, I would have preserved him, and I could not in any way; every one was crying to kill him notwithstanding anything. P.C. 3126. *Gans ow dew lagas ow syvel me a'n guelas, ha garow hag uthyk brás yn kerdh gallas mēs a'n bédh; ny yllyn syvel yn ban rák own anodho*, with my eyes I saw him standing; and fierce and terribly great, forth he went out of the tomb; I could not stand upright for fear of him. R.D. 533. A mutation of *gyllyn*, 1 pers. s. imperf. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLLYR, v. pass. It is possible. *A Dás Dew kër veneges, ny yllyr re dhe wordhé; rág púp úr ol dhe wythres yw da, ha múr dhe byté*, O Father, dear blessed God, it is not possible too much to worship thee; for always thy work is good, and great thy compassion. O.M. 1852. A mutation of *gyllyr*, id. qd. *galler*, qd. v. See also *Hyller*.
- YLLYTH, v. n. Thou shalt or wilt be able. *Yma dhys colon galas na le ys ty dhe vynnas gasé dhe vés an er brás; ken ny yllyth bós sylwys*, thou hast a hard heart, that thou hast not lessened thy will, to leave off the great defiance (? air,) else thou wilt not be able to be saved. R.D. 1526. *Pandra yw henna dhyso, guelhé ny yllyth dhymmo, púr wýr hep mar*, what is that to thee? thou wilt not be able to benefit me, very truly without

- doubt. R.D. 1643. A mutation of *gyllyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLSYN, v. n. We were able. *Lowenê dhys Syr Pilat; awos bôs ny peswar smat, guythê an bêdh ny ylsyn*, joy to thee Sir Pilate, notwithstanding our being four fellows, we were not able to keep the tomb. R.D. 603. A mutation of *gylsyn*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLTA, v. n. Canst thou. (*Yl—te.*) *Pyw a ylta gy bones, pan yw mar rûdh dhe dhylles, yn gulascor nêf*, who canst thou be, when thy clothing is so red, in the kingdom of heaven? R.D. 2511.
- YLWYS, adj. Successful. *Hag a'n grous, del o prîs, corf Ihesus a gemeras; tîr Marya, me a gris, pûr ylwys a'n gweresas*, and from the cross, as was time, the body of Jesus he took, the three Maries, I believe, very successfully helped him. M.C. 230. I connect this word with *W. hylwydh*.
- YLWYS, v. n. He cried out. *Pûb onan ol a ylwys, Arluth Du, yw me hena*, every one exclaimed, Lord God, am I that one? M.C. 43. *Pan y'n caffsons-yntredhê, ol warbarth y a ylwys*, when they got him among them, they all cried out together. M.C. 142. A mutation of *gylwys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gylwel*, qd. v.
- YLY, s. m. Ointment, salve, cure, remedy. Pl. *ylyow*. *Benyn dyr vûr cherytê y box ryche leun a yly a uch Crist râg y untyê, hy a vynnas y derry*, a woman through much charity her box rich full of salve, over Christ to anoint him she wished to break it. M.C. 35. *Ha mar scon del y'n guylly, ef a'th saw hep ken yly ol a'th cleves yn tyen*, and as soon as thou seest him, he will heal thee, without other remedy, of all thy malady entirely. R.D. 1695. *Y vyrys y wolyow, aga guelas o tructh, dhê'n bîs kyns êns ylyow*, I looked on his wounds, it was pitiful to see them; to the world rather they are healings. R.D. 900. *A Arluth pen ylyow, me a wêl dhe wolyow warbarth a lês*, O Lord, head of healings, I see thy wounds altogether disclosed. R.D. 1315. *W. eli, olew. Arm. oleou, eól, †oleo. Ir. ola. Gael. ola, uillidh. Manx, ooil. Gr. ελαιον. Lat. oleum. Goth. alêv.*
- YLYE, v. a. To anoint. *My a vyn môs dhe urê ow Arluth, treys ha dewlê, gans onement kêr, ha war y pen y scullyê, a pûp squythens y sawyê, hag ylyê y vrewyon*, I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands with precious ointment, and shed it upon his head; from all weariness to cure him, and anoint his bruises. P.C. 478. *A pe profus bynyges ef a wodhyfê y bôs hy pechadures, ny's gassê dh'y ylyê*, if he were a blessed prophet, he would know that she is a sinner; he would not permit her to anoint him. P.C. 492. *W. elio. Arm. eôli.*
- YLYN, adj. Clean, fair. *Dyworto ma'm boma grâs, môs dhe-blansê my a vyn en gueel gans reontê vrâs yn nêp plath t êk hag ylyn*, from him that I may have grace, I will go to plant the rods with great care, in some fair and clean place. O.M. 2080. Written also *elyn*, qd. v.
- YM, comp. pron. Used when the first person sing. is the object of a verb in the indicative or subjunctive mood. *Ym* is compounded of the verbal particle *y*, and *am*, my. *En Tâs a nêf y'm gylwyr*, the Father of Heaven I am called. O.M. 1. *Lavar dhymmo dyowgel, del y'm kerry*, speak to me clearly, as thou lovest me. O.M. 1370. *A Dew, lemyn guyn ow beys, aban y'm sawyas ef*, O God, now I am happy, since he hath healed me. O.M. 1774.

Mars dhe wel y'm gorthebeuch, fast prysonys why a vîdh unless ye answer me for the better, fast imprisoned ye shall be. R.D. 47. *W. ym, y'm.*

- YM, comp. prep. In my. *My re weles y'm hunrus a dhyragof êl dyblans*, I have seen in my dream a bright angel. O.M. 1954. *Ha Pylat râk y dhanfon me a'n carvyth y'm colon alemma bîs gorfen beys*, and Pilate for sending him, I will love him in my heart henceforth to the end of the world. P.C. 1703. *Heys ol ow crochen scorggyys, down y'm kîc may'th o tellys lyes mîl tol*, all the length of my skin scourged, so that deep in my flesh were pierced many thousand holes. R.D. 2539. Comp. of the preposition *y*, for *yn*, and *am*, my. The same contraction occurs in Welsh. *I'm hing y gelwais ar v' Arglwydh*, in my distress I cried on my Lord. (Prys's Metrical Version of the 120th Psalm.) *Arm. em.*
- YM, a particle prefixed to verbs, which reflects the action on the agent. Thus *gweres*, to help; *ymweres*, to help one's self. *Cregy*, to hang; *ymgregy*, to hang one's self. Written also *em*, and *om*, qd. v.
- YMA, v. imp. There is, it is. *Pûr luen yma dhym ow whans*, very fully there is to me my desire. O.M. 91. *Yma Dew yn tyller-ma*, God is in this place. O.M. 1992. *Why â scon ahanan dhe Pilat, râk yma owdh ysedhê*, ye shall go immediately from us to Pilate, for he is sitting. P.C. 2342. Written as commonly separately *y ma*. See *Ma*.
- YMA, adv. In this place, here. *Pîth yw an gusyl wella dhe wruthil worth an treytor, ma yma lyes gwrêk ha gour ow treylê dhodho touth-da*, what is the best counsel to do with the traitor? there is many a woman and many a man turning to him with great haste. P.C. 557. Various written *umma*, *omma*, and by *Llwyd*, 222, *ymma*. See *Ma*, and *Omma*.
- YMAMENDYE, v. a. To mend one's self. *Mar ny wrêth ymamendyê, ef a wra tyn dhe punssyê, may leverry och ellas*, if thou wilt not mend thyself, he will severely punish thee, that thou wilt say, Oh, alas! O.M. 1526. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *amendyê*, borrowed from English.
- YMBITHIONEN, s. f. A sheet of paper, a schedule. Corn. Voc. *sceda vel scedula*. *W. peithinen.*
- YMBREYSE, v. a. To judge one's self. *Ny vennaſ pel ymbreysê, râg nys yw an vaner vâs; dhe voy dên vîth ny'm gorsê, kyn facyen mûr*, I will not longer judge, for the custom is not good; no man any more would place me, though we may pretend much. P.C. 1677. Comp. of reflect. part. *ym*, and *breysê*, id. qd. *brusy*, qd. v.
- YMCENER, v. pass. Let it be sung to each other. *My a gân an conternot, ha ty, dyscant ymkener*, I will sing the counter note, and thou, let a descant be sung to each other. O.M. 562. 3 pers. s. imp. pass. of *ymcana*, comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *canê*, to sing. *W. ymganu.*
- YMCNOUCE, v. a. To beat each other. *Yma dheuch mûr a dhylt a ymknoukê*, there is to you much delight to beat each other. P.C. 2323. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *cnoucê*, id. qd. *cnoucyê*, qd. v.
- YMCUSYLLE, v. a. To consult one another. *Tra vîth ny amont dhynny y whylas ef na moy; ymcusyllê gureny ny pîth yw guella dhe bôs gwrîs*, it avails us nothing to seek him any more; let us consult together what is best to be done. R.D. 561. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *cusyllê*, id. qd. *cusylyê*, qd. v.

- YMDENNE**, v. a. To draw one's self, to withdraw, to refrain. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *ymden*. (*Ym—tenné.*) *Efo tebel edhen, nêb a glewsys ow cané, hag a'n doro dhe anken, mars ny a wra ymdenné*, he was an evil bird, whom thou heardest singing, and will bring us to sorrow, unless we do refrain. O.M. 226. *My a worhemmyn wharé dhe'n glaw na moy na wrello; an llyf woth gwréns ymdenné*, I will soon command the rain that it do no more; let the fierce flood withdraw. O.M. 1093. *Yn pŵr wŷr Dew a aswon volungeth ol dhe colon, rág henna ymden yn scon a dhyworto ef deffry*, very truly God knows all the wish of thy heart; therefore withdraw thou immediately from him in earnest. O.M. 1377. *Mar asos fŷr, ty a tew, hag a ymden*, if thou art wise thou wilt be silent, and wilt withdraw. R.D. 985.
- YMDOWLA**, v. a. To throw one another, to wrestle. (*Ym—towla.*) *Dho ymdowla, Llwyd, 81. W. ymdawlu.*
- YMDOWLUR**, s. m. A wrestler, a champion. *Llwyd, 44, 81, 240. W. ymdawlur.*
- YMDHREHEVEL**, v. a. To raise one's self. (*Ym—drehevel.*) *Dŷn alemma cowethé; y weles me a garsé owdh astel ymdhrehevel*, let us come hence comrades; I would have liked to have seen him endeavouring to raise himself. R.D. 395. *W. ymdhyrchavael.*
- YMDHYSQUEDHAS**, v. a. To shew one's self. (*Ym—dysquedhas.*) *Teweuch rák médh, dew adla, ymdhysquedhas ny vynna dhe plussyon, a welouch why*, be silent for shame, (ye) two knaves, he would not shew himself to wretches, do ye see. R.D. 1499. *W. ymdhadgudhio.*
- YMGREGY**, v. a. To hang one's self. (*Ym—cregy.*) *Aban nag ŷs ken maner, an arhans, kettep dyner, me a's deghe war an luer, hag a vyn scon ymgregy*, since there is no other way, the silver, every penny, I brought upon the floor, and will forthwith hang myself. P.C. 1516. *W. ymgrogi.*
- YMGUEN**, v. a. To move one's self. *A'n bédh pan dhueth, ha lammé, y fyys yn un vrammé, own kemerys, del levaraf, pen bronnen; rák ny alsé ymguen, del ol degys*, from the grave when he came, and leapt, I fled in a tremor, seized by fear, as I say, rush-head; for he could not move himself, as he was entirely shut up. R.D. 2097. *W. ymwingo. Arm. emwinca.*
- YMMY**, v. a. Thou shalt kiss. *Ty a saw a'n trós dhe'n pen, dre vertu an thŷr guelen, may scon dhedhé del ymmy*, thou shalt be healed from the foot to the head, by virtue of the three rods, as soon as thou shalt kiss them. O.M. 1764. *Mar scon dhodho del ymmy kychouch ef yn vryongen*, as soon as thou kissest him, catch him in the throat. P.C. 1006. 2 pers. s. subj. of *ammé*, qd. v.
- YMONS**, v. imp. They are. Used with nouns plural, as *yma* is with nouns singular. *Ow popel vy grevyys brás gans Pharow, yw mylyges, ymóns dhymo ow cryé*, my people greatly aggrieved by Pharoah, (that) is accursed, they are crying to me. O.M. 1418. *Tŷs venenes, ha flechys, ymóns omma dynythys, ha'ga pŷth degys gansé*, men, women, and children, they are come here, and their things carried with them. O.M. 1612. *An keth guél-ma, yn dór ymóns ol gurydhyys*, these same rods, in the earth they are all rooted. O.M. 2084. Written often separately *y móns*, qd. v.
- YMPYNYON**, s. m. The brains. See *Impinion*.
- YMSAWYE**, v. a. To save one's self. (*Ym—sawyé.*) 2 pers. s. imp. *ymsaw*. *Mars ós máp Dew a vér brŷs, ymsaw scon a dhrokeleth*, if thou art the Son of God of great price, save thyself immediately from ill usage. P.C. 2866. *Ef a allas dyougel, del glowys y leverel yn lyes le, sawyé bewnens tŷs erel; lemmyn y honan ny ŷl ymsawyé*, he could indeed, as I heard it said in many places, save the life of other men; now himself he cannot save himself. P.C. 2878.
- YMSCEMUNYS**, part. pass. Accursed. *A dhyragouch me a pŷs ow bones ymskemunys, me mar a'n sewys bythqueth*, before you I pray that I may be cursed, if I have ever followed him. P.C. 1415. *Hemma yw deaul ymskemunys*, this is a devil accursed. R.D. 2089. Written also *ymskemenys*. *Ke dhe vés ymskemenys yn defyth yn tewolgow*, go thou out, accursed, into desert into darkness. P.C. 141. The same as *emscmunys*, qd. v. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *scmunys*, part. of *scmuna*, or *scemyna*, to curse.
- YMSENSY**, v. a. To feel one's self. (*Ym—sensy.*) *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry; pan vernans a'n gevé ef, ha fatel ve fe ledhys, rág ef o stout ha gothys, hag a ymsensy dén créf*, tell me, as thou lovest me, what death did he have, and how was he killed; for he was stout and proud, and felt himself a strong man. O.M. 2222.
- YMSYWE**, v. a. To follow each other. (*Ym—sywé.*) *Guyryoneth a reys bós dreys abervedh yn mater-ma, ha lendury kekeffrys, rág ymsywé y a wra*, need is that truth be brought within this affair, and good faith also, for they do follow each other. P.C. 2450.
- YMWANE**, v. a. To stab one's self. (*Ym—gwané.*) *Ar-luth, Pylat yw marow, dre payn ha dre galarow; y honan ydh ymwanas*, Lord, Pilate is dead, through pain and through sorrows; himself he hath stabbed. R.D. 2065. *W. ymwanu.*
- YMWEDHE**, v. a. To pine. *A Arluth, ydhof lowen ty dhe vynes dós gynen omma dh'agan lowenhé; henna me a lever whéth, ydhesen dre pŵr hyreth war dhe lerch owdh ymwedhé*, O Lord, I am glad that thou wouldst come with us hither to gladden us; that I will say likewise, I was, through great longing, after thee pining. R.D. 1170. *W. ymhêdh*, to beseech earnestly.
- YMWERES**, v. a. To help one's self. (*Ym—gweres.*) *Ydhanwaf búch ha tarow, ha march, yw bést hep parow dhe váp dén rág ymweres*, I name cow, and bull, and horse, (that) is a beast without equals, for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 125. *Ymóns dhymo ow cryé, rág an lafur ŷs dhedhé, vŷth ny yllons ymweres*, they are to me crying, for the labour that is to them, they can never help themselves. O.M. 1420. *W. ymwared.*
- YMWRYL**, v. a. To make one's self, to pretend. 3 pers. s. fut. *ymwra*. *Euch alemma gans Iudas dhe gerhas an guás muscok ugy ow ymwryl Máp Dew*, go ye hence with Judas to fetch the crazed fellow (who) is making himself Son of God. P.C. 962. *Rág mychtern nêp a ymwra, erbyn Cesar cous yma, ha'y ladhé travyth ny vern*, for he who makes himself a king, is speaking against Cæsar, and to kill him it matters not. P.C. 2222. *Ydh ymwruk pŵr wŷr hep fal dew ha dén gans whethlow gow*, he hath made himself, without doubt, God and man with lying tales. P.C. 2395. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *gwryl*, a contracted form of *gwrythyl*, to make. *W. ymwneud, ymwneuthur.*
- YMWYTHE**, v. a. To keep one's self. (*Ym—gwythé.*)

2 pers. s. imp. *ymwyth*. *Heil mychtern an Yedhewon, ymwyth lemman rāg an kēn*, hail, king of the Jews, preserve thyself from the torture. P.C. 2144.

YMWHELES, v. a. To throw one's self. *Ellas, a Cryst, ow māp kēr, yn mūr payn pan y'th welaf, ellas dre kueth yn clamder dhe'n dōr prāg na ymwelaf*, alas, O Christ, my dear son, in much pain when I see thee; alas, through shame in a faint to the earth why shall I not throw myself? P.C. 2594. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *wheles*, to turn, (W. *chwelyd*), whence *dewheles*, to return. W. *ymchwelyd*, †*ymchoelyd*.

YN, prep. In, within, on, into, to. *Yn grows gans kentrow fastys*, on a cross with nails fastened. M.C. 2. *I êth ha Ihesus gansē bīs yn Pylat o Iustis*, they went, and Jesus with them, unto Pilate (that) was Justice. M.C. 98. *A vyne gwarthē y ben war y gorff bīs yn y droys; swardiys oll o y grohen, hag ef cudhys yn y woys*, from the very top of his head on his body to his feet; all his skin was torn, and he hidden in his blood. M.C. 135. *Pylat êth yn mēs a'y hell, yn un lowarth a'n gevē*, Pilate went out of his hall into a garden (that) he had. M.C. 140. *En debell wrēk casadow gans mūr a dōth êth yn chy*, the wicked hateful woman with much of haste went into (the) house. M.C. 159. *Lucyfer kelmys yw whāth pūr fast yn y golmennow, hag ef a drūk heb fyn-weth yn yffarn yn tewolgow*, Lucifer is still bound very fast in his bonds, and he shall dwell without end in hell in darkness. M.C. 212. *Yn* was abbreviated into *y*, qd. v. *Yn* enters into composition with pronouns, as *ynnof*, in me; &c. qd. v. W. *yn*, *y*, †*en*, †*in*, †*hin*, †*i*. Arm. *enn*, *e*. Irish, *ann*, †*in*, †*i*, †*hi*. Gael. *ann*, *anns*. Manx, *ayns*. Gr. *ἐν*. Lat. *in*.

YN, a particle, which placed before adjectives forms them into adverbs. It aspirates the mutable initials. Thus *da*, good; *yn ta*, well. *Brās*, great; *yn frās*, greatly. *Garow*, rough; *yn harow*, roughly. *Mās*, good; *yn fās*, well. *Yn dan*, beneath; *yn rāg*, forward; *yn scon*, immediately; *yn tyn*, sharply. Instances are found where it softens the initial following, which is the rule in Welsh. *Glān*, clean; *yn lān*, cleanly. (W. *glān*, *yn lān*.) *I beyn o mar grēff ha tyn, caman na ylly bewē, heb dascor y eneff gwyn; bythqueth yn lān revewsē*, his pain was so strong and keen that he could not live any way without parting with his blessed soul; ever purely he had lived. M.C. 204.

YN, comp. pron. Him, it. Used when the personal pronoun is the object of the verb in the indicative or subjunctive mood, and is placed before it, when it is affixed to the verbal particle. *Yn gwrāf ytho scon yn torna*, I will do it now immediately in this time. O.M. 1275. *Hag ef dhyn re leveryys, kyn fe an temple dyswrīs, yn tri djdth y'n dreafsē*, and he hath said to us, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would rebuild it. P.C. 366. *Pan fue genouch acusyys, ef ny gafas fout yn bīs, pan y'n danfonas ef dhyn*, when he was accused by you, he found no fault in the world, when he sent him to us. P.C. 1861. *Ha dew a dhūk dustuny, y'n clewsons ow leverel*, and two bare witness (that) they heard him saying. M.C. 91.

YN, comp. pron. Us. Used with the first person plural, as in the preceding article. *A Dhew a nēf, dhe pysy a luen colon gueres ny, nag y'n veny velyny gans Pharow yw mylyges*, O God of heaven, I pray thee with full heart,

help us that no villainy may be to us by Pharaoh, (that) is accursed. O.M. 1609. *Yn* is similarly used in Welsh, as *pan y'n gwelodh*, when he saw us.

YNA, adv. In that place, there. *Llwyd*, 248. Generally written *ena*, qd. v.

YNAN, pron. subs. Self. *Da ynan*, thyself. *Llwyd*, 167. A late form of *honan*, qd. v.

YNDAN, prep. Under. Arm. *indan*. See *Dan*.

YNDANNO, pron. prep. Under him. (*Yndan—o*.) *Me a vyn yn della dysky ow dyllas quella, ha tywlel a dhyr-aglho; yma gynef flowrys tēk yn onor dhum arluth whēk, aga skulyē yndanno*, I will also take off my best clothes, and cast before him; I have fair flowers in honour to my sweet Lord to scatter before him. P.C. 260. W. *dano*.

YNNE, pron. prep. In them. (*Yn—y*.) *Gosteyth dhymo y a vjdh, kekemys ūs ynnē gwreys*, obedient to me they shall be, as much as is in them made. O.M. 54. *Ottē spern grisyl gynē, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynnē a grup bīs yn empynyon*, see sharp thorns with me, and spines rough and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to the brains. P.C. 2116. W. *yndhynt*, †*endunt*. Arm. *ennhō*. Ir. *ionnta*, †*indib*, †*andsom*. Gael. *annta*. Manx, *ayndoo*.

YNNO, pron. prep. In him or it. (*Yn—o*.) *A wollevē ef genē, may whodhfouch yn pūr deffry, ny gafaf vy kēn ynno dhe vones ledhys*, behold him with me, that ye may know in very earnest, I do not find cause in him to be slain. P.C. 2157. *Kepar del fuvē dremmas, yn dōr my a vyn palas tol may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a just man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 866. W. *yndho*, †*endau*, †*yndaw*. Arm. *enn-han*, †*entaf*, †*enhaf*, †*ennaff*. Ir. *ann*, *ann-san*, †*indid*. Gael. *ann*. Manx, *aynsyn*.

YNNOF, pron. prep. In me. (*Yn—mi*.) *Mar ny fyn, dre y rasow, ow gueres a termyn ver, ow colon ynnof a ter pūr ewn dre fyanasow*, if he will not, through his graces, help me in a short time, my heart in me will break very really through troubles. R.D. 707. *Dew ha dēn kepar del ôf, an tās yma ynnof, hag yn weydh my ynno ef*, like as I am God and man, the Father is in me, and likewise I in him. R.D. 2386. W. *ynov*. Arm. *ennoun*. Ir. *ionnam*, †*indiumm*. Gael. *annam*. Manx, *aynym*.

YNNON, pron. prep. In us. (*Yn—ni*.) *A nys esē ynnon ny agan colon ow lesky, pan wrūk an bara terry, ha'n scryptor y egyry*, ah, was not within us our heart burning? when he did break the bread, and open the scripture. R.D. 1321. W. *ynom*. Arm. *ennomp*. Ir. *ionainn*, †*indiunn*. Gael. *annainn*. Manx, *ayndooin*.

YNNOS, pron. prep. In thee. (*Yn—ti*.) *Rāg kannas ôs, hep danger, nys ūs fout ynnos guelys*, for thou art a messenger, without delay, there is not a fault in thee seen. O.M. 2291. *Ihesus Cryst, arluth a nēf, a clew lemmyn agan lēf; nēp na grīs ynnos, goef ny fýth syl-wys*, Jesus Christ, Lord of heaven, O now hear our voice who believes not in thee, miserable he; he will not be saved. R.D. 757. W. *ynnot*. Arm. *ennod*. Ir. *ionnad*, *ionnat*, †*indit*. Gael. *annad*. Manx, *aynyd*.

YNNOUCH, pron. prep. In you. (*Yn—chui*.) W. *ynnoch*. Arm. *ennhōch*. Irish, *ionaibh*, †*indiib*. Gael. *annaibh*. Manx, *ayndiu*.

YNNY, pron. prep. In her or it. (*Yn—hy*.) *Ha dhy-why me re ordynas glās nēf ynny rāk trygé*, and to you I have ordained the kingdom of heaven, in it to dwell.

- P.C. 808. *Gorré dhe'n mernans, gorré yn pren crous a dhysempis, ha kelmys treys ha dulé, ynny hy bedhens tackys*, put him to death, put him on the cross-tree forthwith; and bound feet and hands, on it let him be fastened. P.C. 2164. *Ha'y holon whék a ranné, me a lever, rág trystans, rág an grayth ynhy esé na's gwethé an Spyrys Sans*, and her sweet heart would have parted, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost preserved her for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. W. *yndhi*, †*yndi*, †*endi*. Arm. *enn-hi*, †*enhy*. Ir. *inte*, *innti*, †*inti*, †*indi*. Gael. *innle*. Manx, *aynje*.
- YNNY, s. m. A denial, refusal. *A Dás, del ós luen a rás, my a wra ol del vyny; dhe worhemmy yn púp plás del degoth dhym hep ynny*, O Father, as thou art full of grace, I will do as thou wishest; thy command in every place, as it becomes me without denial. O.M. 1942. *Syr Arluth kêr, del vyny, my a wra prest hep ynny ol dhum gallus vynytha*, dear Sir Lord, as thou wishest, I will do at once, without refusal, all in my power ever. O.M. 2148.
- YNNYA, v. a. To deny, to refuse. *Pryce*.
- YNNYA, v. a. To press on, to urge. *Un venyn hardh a ynnys war Pedyr y vós tregis gans Ihesus; ef a nachas y Arluth a dhesympys*, a bold woman urged on Peter that he was staying with Jesus: he denied his Lord forthwith. M.C. 84. *Mas rê war Gryst a ynnys, ydh o dewas a yrchy*, but some urged on Christ, that it was drink (that) he asked. M.C. 201. *Yn médh Pylat pan a dra a ynnouch wy warnodho*, says Pilate, what matter do ye urge against him? M.C. 99. W. *ynnio*.
- YNNYAS, s. m. A repulse, a denial. Plur. *ynnyadow*. *Pryce*. Written by Llwyd, 242, *inniadow*. *Arluth cûf, dhe archadow, y wruthyl rês ew dhymmo; ydh áf hep ynnadow dhe wonys a dro dhodho*, dear Lord, thy commands, need is to me to do them; I will go, without denials, to work about it. O.M. 999.
- YNS, v. subs. They are. 3 pers. pl. pres. of *bós*. *Avel olow aga threys, sých ýns ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry, like herbs. O.M. 761. *Yn plath may môns y a sêf, dredho ef pan ýns plansys*, in the place where they are they shall stand, through him when they are planted. O.M. 2092. *Dhe resons ýns da ha fýn*, thy reasons are good and fine. P.C. 822. *War an beys ny ýns parow*, on the earth they are not equals. R.D. 1820. Written also *éns*, qd. v. W. *ýnt*. Arm. *int*. Ir. *it*. Sansc. *anti*.
- YNTA, adv. Well. Llwyd, 249, *ynlá*. See *Yn* and *Ta*.
- YNTER, prep. Between, among. *Ena hy a ve sevys yn ban ynter benenas*, there she was raised up again among the women. M.C. 172. More generally written *yntré*. *Par del won, lavaraf dhys yntré Du ha pehadur acordh del ve kemerys*, even as I know I will tell to thee between God and sinner how accord was taken. M.C. 8. *Pan varwo gorry, hep fal, yntré y dhýns ha'y davas*, when he dies put them, without fail, between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *A Dás yntré dhe dhewlé my a gymmy ow ené*, O Father, into thy hands I bequeath my soul. O.M. 2362. It enters into composition with the pronouns, as *yntredho*, between him, &c. (Unknown to Welsh, where *rhung* is used.) Arm. *entre*, *etre*. Ir. *idir*, *eadar*, †*indir*, †*etar*. Gael. *eadar*. Manx, *eddyr*. Lat. *inter*. Fr. *entre*. Sansc. *antar*.
- YNTERDHOCH, pron. prep. Between ye. *A dhew har-*

- lot, yma dheuch mûr a dhylyt a ymknouké; me a dhy-barth ynterdhoch, hag a wra dheuch pennow couch*, O two knaves, there is much delight to you to beat each other; I will divide between you, and will make to you red heads. P.C. 2325. Another form of *yntredhouch*, qd. v.
- YNTREDHE, pron. prep. Between them. (*Yntré—y*.) *Wharé y a'n kemeres, hag a'n sensys yntredhé*, anon they took him, and held him among them. M.C. 70. *En Edhewon yntredhé a whelas dustuncow*, the Jews among them sought witnesses. M.C. 90. *Par del won lavaraf dhys yntré Du ha pehadur acordh del ve kemerys, rág bonas gan péch mar vûr, mayn yntredhé a ve gurýs*, even as I know I will tell to thee between God and sinner how accord was taken; because our sin was so great, a mean was made between them. M.C. 8. (W. *rhynghynt*.) Arm. *entrezhó*. Ir. *eatorra*, †*etorru*, †*eturru*. Gael. *eatorra*. (Manx, *mastoc*.)
- YNTREDHO, pron. prep. Between him. (*Yntré—o*.) *Benen na cows muscochneth, rák an keth dén-ma byth-queth ny'n servyes, war ow ené, na rum fay my ny'n guyls may wodhfen tremyn yn beys yntredho ha'y gowethé*, woman, speak not folly, for this same man never did I serve, on my soul; nor by my faith have I seen him, that I should know the look in the world between him and his companions. P.C. 1288. (W. *rhyngho*.)
- YNTREDHON, pron. prep. Between us. (*Yntré—ni*.) *Dús gené pols dhe wandré, ha dyso my a lever yntredhon taclow pryvé*, come to walk with me a while, and I will tell thee between ourselves things private. O.M. 936. *Pan yllyn ny yntredhon drey dour a'n meen flynt garow*, when we can between ourselves bring water from the sharp flint stone. O.M. 1859. *Me a vyn lemmyn ranné yntredhon ol y dhyllas*, I will now divide between us all his clothes. P.C. 2842. (W. *rhynghom*.) W. *entrezomp*, †*entromp*. Ir. *eadrainn*, †*etronn*. Gael. *eadrainn*. (Manx, *maslain*.)
- YNTREDHOUC, pron. prep. Between ye. (*Yntré—chui*.) *Lemmy ol crés yntredhouch, omma kepar del esouch worth ow gortos*, now all peace among you, here like as ye are waiting for me. R.D. 2433. Written also *ynterdhoch*, qd. v. (W. *rhynghoch*.) Arm. *entrezhoch*, †*entroch*. Ir. *eadraibh*, †*ettraib*, †*etruib*. Gael. *eadraibh*, *eadruibh*. (Manx, *masteu*.)
- YNWEDH, adv. Also, likewise. *Ha hanter cans kevelyn ynwedh ty a wra y lés*, and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width. O.M. 958. *A búb echen a kunda, gorow ha benow ynwedh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe worhel abervedh*, of all sorts of species, male and female also, thou shalt put them in thy ark within. O.M. 990. Comp. of *yn*, id. qd. *un*, one; and *gwédh*, form. W. *un wédh*.
- YNWYTH, adv. Once. Llwyd, 248. Id. qd. *unwyth*, qd. v.
- YOLACIT, s. m. A bird. *Pryce*. A strange word, unknown elsewhere, and evidently a wrong reading of *volatil*. See Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 435.
- YONC, adj. Young, youthful, juvenile. Super. *yonka*. *Púb ér dhe dhén gwra lewté, beva dén yonk bo dén cóth*, always do thou loyalty to man, be he a young man or a old man. M.C. 175. *Worth an pen y a weles dhe'n bédh, yw leveris kens, un flouch yonk guyn y dhyllas, eyll o ha y ny wodhyens*, they saw at the head of the grave,

(that) is mentioned before, a young child, white his raiment; an angel it was, and they knew it not. M.C. 254. *Scullyas y wôs rāk yonk ha lōs*, he shed his blood for young and grayheaded. R.D. 333. *Cayn ydhew ow mab cotha, hag Abel ew ow mab yonka*, Cain is my eldest son, and Abel is my youngest son. C.W. 78. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *iouenc*, *youonc*. W. *ieuanc*, † *iouenc*. Arm. *iaouanc*. Lat. *juvenis*. Sansc. *yuvan*.

YORCH, s. m. A roe. Corn. Voc. *caprea*. See *Iorch*.

YOW, s. m. Jupiter, Jove. *Du Yow*, Dies Jovis, Thursday. *Llwyd*, 232. See *Iow*.

YOWYNC, adj. Young, youthful. Pl. *yowynces*, used as a substantive, youth, young people. *Yowynk ha lous, kyn fo tollys dre y deunos, mercy gylwys*, let young and grey, though they be deceived by his subtilty, call for mercy. P.C. 19. *Ol ny a pŷs, yowynk ha hēn, war Dhu pŷp prŷs mercy gan kēn*, all we pray, young and old, to God always mercy with pity. P.C. 39. *Ihesu pendra leverta a'n flechys ūs ow canē; yowynkes menoch a wra yn yowynkneth mŷr notyē*, Jesus, what sayest thou of the children (that) are singing? Young people often in youth do much to be noted. P.C. 433. Another form of *yonc*, qd. v.

YOWYNCNETH, s. m. The state of youth, youth, youthfulness. See the authority in the preceding article. W. *ieuencyd*, † *yewencyt*. Arm. *iaouankiz*, *iaouanktiz*, *iaouankled*.

YRCHSYS, v. a. Thou hast commanded. *Arluth kēr, dhe arhadow my a'n gura hep falladow, kepar del yrchsys dhynny*, dear Lord, thy commands I will do them, without fail, as thou hast commanded us. P.C. 187. *Arluth cŷf kēr, ny a wra kepar del yrchsys dhynny*, dearly beloved Lord, we will do as thou hast commanded us. P.C. 642. 2 pers. s. preterite of *archa*, qd. v.

YRCHY, v. a. He asked for. *Mas rē war Gryst a ynnys as ydh o dewas a yrchy*, but some urged on Christ that it was drink (that) he asked for. M.C. 201. 3 pers. s. imperf. of *archa*, qd. v.

YRCHYS, v. a. He charged, commanded. *Gor dhe gle-dhé yn y goyn, dhe Pedyr Crist a yrchys*, put thy sword in its sheath, Christ commanded Peter. M.C. 72. *Ha dhyso Dew a yrchys*, and God has commanded thee. O.M. 1491. 3 pers. s. preterite of *archa*, qd. v.

YREDY, adv. Surely, verily, indeed, readily. *Me ny'th dampnaf yredy, ha na wra na moy pecha*, I will not condemn thee indeed, and do thou sin no more. M.C. 34. *Y hwalsons ol adro, mar caffons gōff yredy*, they sought all about if they could find a smith readily. M.C. 154. *Godhfos guŷr ol yredy, my a vyn mōs dhyworthys*, to know all the truth indeed, I will go from thee. O.M. 821. Written also *credy*, qd. v.

YRHIAN, s. m. The edge or brink, a margin. *Llwyd*, 86. W. *or*. Ir. *or*, *ur*. Gael. † *or*. Manx, *oir*. Lat. *ora*.

YRHYS, v. a. I asked for. *Wogē ow da oberow, dywes a yrhys dedhé; dhym rosons bystyl wherow, bŷth ny fynnys y evē*, after my good works, drink I asked for of them; they gave me bitter gall, I would never drink it. R.D. 2600. A softened form of *yrchys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *archa*. It is also used for the 3 pers. *Ef a yrhys dhym kyrhas a mount Tabor gueel a rās, ma'm vedhen dredhé sylwans*, he ordered me to bring from Mount

Tabor rods of grace, that I may have salvation through them. O.M. 1956.

YRHYS, part. Commanded. *May hallo vōs kerenys kepar del fue dhyn yrhys gans y dās kyns tremenē*, that he may be crowned, like as it was to us commanded by his father before passing away. O.M. 2375. A softened form of *yrchys*, part. pass. of *archa*, qd. v.

YRVYRE, v. a. To consider, to observe, to devise, to enjoin. 3 pers. s. fut. *yrvyr*. Part. pass. *yrvyrys*. *Na dybreuch, my a yrvyr, kŷc gans gōs bŷs worfen veys*, eat ye not, I command, flesh with blood to the end of the world. O.M. 1219. *Yrverys ew rum lewtē sol-a-dhŷdh dhe avonsyē a'n kynsē benfŷs a'n been*, it is thought of, on my truth, for a long time, to advance thee to the first benefice I have. O.M. 2611. *Symon, del ōf yrvyr-yys, yma dhymmo rum lautē nebes dhe leverel dhys, gosleuw orthyf vy wharrē*, Simon, as I am considering, I have, by my truth, something to say to thee; hearken to me presently. P.C. 493. *Ty ny's golhyth yn nēp cās, war beyns ol ōf yrvyrys*, thou shalt not wash them in any case, for all the penalty I can think of. P.C. 854. *Ha bedhouch wār colonow, rāk Satnas yw yrvyrys, avel ŷs, y nothlennow dh'agas kroddrē*, and be of cautious hearts, for Satan is desirous, as corn in winnowing sheets to sift you. P.C. 880. Written also *ervyrē*, qd. v.

YRVYS, part. Armed. *Y ēth yn un fystenē, peswar marrek yrvys ēns*, they went in a hurry, four armed soldiers they were. M.C. 241. *Yrvys fast bŷs yn dhew-en*, armed quite to the jaws. M.C. 242. *Gor ost genes yrvys da, dhe omladh, del y'm kerry*, take a host with thee well armed to fight, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2141. Written also *ervys*. Part. pass. of *arva*, to arm.

YS, conj. Than. *Gwel vya ys y scollyē*, it would be better than to spill it. M.C. 36. *Yn nōs haneth, kyns ys bōs colyek clewys, Pedyr, ty a'm nāch tergweth*, this very night before that a cock is heard, Peter, thou wilt deny me thrice. M.C. 49. *Moy pēch o pan dyspresyas ys del o pan y'n gwerthē*, greater sin it was when he misprized him than when he sold him. M.C. 104. *Bŷth moy ys Edhow yn ta a bechas orth ow thrayta*, ever more than a Jew well he has sinned, in betraying me. M.C. 145. *Kyn wyllly mŷr wolowys, na dhout, ny fŷdh ken ys da*, though thou see much light, fear not, it will not be other than good. O.M. 718. *Saw kyns ys yn toar mones levereuch dhym*, but before going to the palace speak ye to me. O.M. 2030. *An luef a'm grūk me a wēl, ha'y odor whekkē ys mēl ow tōs warnaf*, the hand that made me I see, and his odour sweeter than honey, coming upon me. R.D. 144. Written also *es*, qd. v.

YS, comp. pron. Her, it. Used when the 3 personal pronoun feminine is the object of a verb in the indicative or subjunctive mood, before which it is placed and affixed to the verbal particle. (*Yn* is similarly used with masculines.) *Dre dhe vōdh, lavar pyw ōs, dyllas rūdh yn a'n codhfos, prāk y's guyskyth*, by thy will, say who thou art, red raiment in our knowledge, why dost thou wear it? R.D. 2549. It is also used for the 2 and 3 persons plural. *Aban ōf sefys a'n bēdh, godhfedheuch y's bŷdh sylwans*, since I am risen from the tomb, know ye that salvation shall be to you. R.D. 1574. *Dh'y dhyscyplys y trylyas, y's cafas ol ow coské*, to his disciples he turned, he found them all sleeping, M.C. 55. *Kemmys a wrūk bōdh an Tās, y's gorras dhe*

- lowené*, as many as wrought the will of the Father, he placed them in bliss. R.D. 2636.
- YS, pron. adj. Your. † *Dho ys cridzhé*, to believe you; † *thera vi war ys pisi*, I desire you. Llwyl, 244, 250. A late abbreviated form of *agys*, qd. v.
- YS, s. m. Corn. Pl. *ysow*. *Ys bara*, bread corn. *Ys sevel*, standing corn. *Pen ys*, a ear of corn. *Ha bedh-ouch wâr colonow*, rák *Satnas yw yrvyrys*, avel *ys y nothlennow dh'agas koddre*, and be of cautious hearts, for Satan is desirous, as corn in winnowing sheets, to sift you. P.C. 881. *Me a wrûg oblashion vrás*, hag a *loskas lower a ys*, I have made a great oblation, and have burnt much corn. C.W. 86. *An gwás a vynsé lesky agan ysow yn tefry*, ny *yllan porthy henna*, the fellow would have burnt our corn indeed, I could not bear that. C.W. 82. A later form of *yd*, qd. v.
- YSCARN, s. m. Bones. *Ellas*, bones dhe *treys squerdys*; ol dhe *yscarn dyscavylsys*, tel *y'th dywluwef*, alas, that thy feet are torn; all thy bones strained; holes in thy hands. P.C. 3173. *Myres y gorf*, del *yw squerdys*, *yscarn máp Dew dygavelsys*, ha *Dew warbarth*, to see his body, as it is torn; all thy bones strained, and a God at the same time. P.C. 3179. *Dre mûr hyreth ydhof pûr sguyth*, ha'm *corf dhe wêdh yscarn ha lÿth*, through great longing, I am quite weary, and my body also, bones and limb. R.D. 848. Pl. of *ascorn*, qd. v.
- YSCERENS, s. m. Enemies. *Pylat a yrchys dhedhé*, war *beyn kyllly an bewnans*, monas dhe'n *corf dh'y wethé*, na'n *kemerré y yskerans*, Pilate commanded them on pain of losing their life, to go to the body, to keep it, that his enemies might not take it. M.C. 241. *Me a lever guyroneth*, onan *ahanouch haneth rum guerthas dhom yskerens*, I tell the truth, one of you this night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 737. Plural of *escar*, qd. v.
- YSCRYBEL, s. m. A labouring beast, used in carriage or tillage. Llwyl, 74, *yscrybl*. W. *ysgrubyl*, *ysgrubl*.
- YSCYNNE, v. a. To ascend. *Kepar yn beys ha dues*, dhe'n *nêf grusses yskynné*, as thou camest into the world, to heaven thou wouldst ascend. O.M. 156. *Lemyn pép ol yskynnens*, now let every one mount. O.M. 2001. *Yskyn yn ban*, mars *yw prÿs*, mount thou up, if it is time. P.C. 222. *Rág pan yskynnyf dhe nêf*, me a *fyn cafus gynef kekeffrys eledh ha sÿns*, for when I ascend to heaven, I will take with me also angels and saints. R.D. 188. *Kepar del sevys a'n bédh dhe'n nêf gans mûr a eledh*, ny *dh'y weles yskynnys*, like as he rose from the tomb to the heaven with many angels, that we saw him ascended. R.D. 668. *A le-na ydh yskyn-naf yn ban bÿs yn glascor nêf*, from that place I will ascend up even to the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2401. *Yn ban dhe'n nêf Ihesu a wrûk yskynné*, up to heaven did Jesus ascend. R.D. 2640. Written also *ascenna*, and *escynya*, qd. v.
- YSCYS, adv. Soon, speedily. Llwyl, 249. See *Uscys*.
- YSEDHE, v. a. To sit, to be seated. 2 pers. s. imp. *ysé*. Part. *ysedhys*. *Ke war pynakyl an temple*, hag *ena gura ysedhé*, go thou upon the pinnacle of the temple, and there do sit. P.C. 85. *Me a vyn môs ow honan war an pynakyl yn ban dhe ysedhé*, I will go myself up on the pinnacle to sit. P.C. 89. *Huhel ydhos ysedhys*, high thou art seated. P.C. 93. *Dues nês*, hag *ysé gené*, come thou nearer, and sit with me. P.C. 576. *Yn creys me re ysedhas*, in the midst I have sat. P.C. 803. *Ysedh-*
- ouch*, syre *iustis*, sit you, sir justice. P.C. 2230. *Rák yma owdh ysedhé*, for he is sitting. P.C. 2342. *A dhyow barth dhe Dhu Tás ydh ysedhaf*, at the right side of God the Father I shall sit. R.D. 1173. *Ysé dhymmo a dhyow*, sit on the right to me. R.D. 1627. *Uch pûb él ty a ysé*, above every angel thou shalt sit. C.W. 4. *Ha warnodho a ysedh él benegas lowenek*, and on it sat an angel blessed joyful. M.C. 244. Written also *esedhé*, qd. v.
- YSEL, adj. Low. See *Isel*.
- YSOUCH, v. subs. Ye are. *Ysouch goky ha fellyon*, ha *teul yn agas colon*, ye are foolish and silly, and deceit in your heart. R.D. 1273. A reduplicate form of *ouch*, qd. v. W. *ydych*.
- YSSE, comp. n. In thy seat. *A Ddew yssé*, fuef *goky pa na vynnann vy crygy a'n bédh y vós dasserschys*, O God in thy seat, I was indeed foolish, when I would not believe that he was risen again from the tomb. R.D. 1565. A contraction of *yn-dhe-se*.
- YSSOS, v. subs. Thou art. *Yssos goky*, thou art foolish. R.D. 1464. A reduplicate form of *ós*, qd. v. W. *ydwyt*.
- YSSYW, v. subs. He is. *Yssyw hemma trueth brás*, bós *dhe corf kêr golyys gans tebel popel*, this is a great sorrow, that thy body is watched by wicked people. P.C. 3182. A reduplicate form of *yw*, qd. v. W. *ydyw*.
- YSTIFERION, s. m. An eavesdropper, a talebearer. *Pryce*.
- YSTYNE, v. a. To extend, to stretch out, to reach. *Adam ystyn dhym dhe dhorn*, Adam, reach to me thy hand. O.M. 205. *Ty, losel, ystyn dhe vrêch war an pren*, thou knave, stretch out thy arm on the wood. P.C. 2753. *Iosep dhe Grist a wynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whêk*, hag *a's ystynnas pûr dég*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs, and sweet arms, and stretched them out very fairly. M.C. 232. *Me a ysten an skoran*, I will reach the bough. C.W. 50. W. *estynu*, *ystynu*. Arm. *astenn*. (Ir. † *eiscsin*, porrectio. Gael. *eite*, *eiteadh*, a stretching.) From the Lat. *extendo*.
- YSY, v. subs. That is. Llwyl, 245. The same as *usy*, qd. v.
- YSYLY, s. m. Limbs. *Dén yw corf gans ysyly*, man is a body with limbs. P.C. 1733. *Ol ow ysyly yn ten*, all my limbs stretched. R.D. 2583. *Vytheth powes my ny'm bÿdh*, mar *vrew ew ow yssyly*, there is never rest to me, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1012. Written also *ysely*. *Goy's a'y ben ha'y ysely a dhroppyé war y dhew ver*, blood from his head and his limbs dropped on his legs. M.C. 173. Llwyl, 242, has *yssilli*. Plural of *esel*, qd. v.
- YT, pron. prep. In thy. *Pu a woras yt colon cows yn delma worth iustis*, who put it into thy heart to speak thus to a Justice? M.C. 81. To be read *yth*, qd. v.
- YTA, adv. Lo, behold. *Adam, yta an puskas*, edhen *yn ayr*, ha *bestas*, Adam, behold the fishes, birds in the air and beasts. C.W. 30. A later form of *ota*, qd. v.
- YTA, v. subs. He is. *Ha meer*, *Cayn yta ena devedhys dha dré tothda*, and see thou, Cain is there returned home in great haste. C.W. 90. *Nyns yta an sêth tennys*, ha'n *bést yma gweskys*, now is the arrow shot, and the beast is struck. C.W. 114. *Del o an kensa dén a ve gans an Tás formys*, yn *bédh yta ef lemyn*, as he was the first man that was by the Father formed, in

the grave he is now. C.W. 152. This form occurs only in late Cornish. Written by Llwyd, 245, *otté*. W. *ydi*. Ir. *ata*, *ta*. Gael. *ta*, *tha*. Manx, *ta*.

YTAMA, v. subs. I am. *Dhum shape ow honyn ytama*, why a wél omma, *treyllys*, to my own shape I am turned, ye see here. C.W. 68. A reduplicate form of *oma*, qd. v.

YTOWNS, v. subs. They are. *Ages gwarack ha sethow*, *genaf ytowns y parys*, your bow and arrows, with me they are ready. C.W. 108. *An pillars ytowns parys*, *gorrouch ynna an leverow*, the pillars are ready, put in them the books. C.W. 158. *Nynges bêst na preif yn beys*, *benow ha gorow omma genaff dhe why yma dreys*, *yn lester ytowns yna*, there is not a beast or reptile in the world, male and female by me to you are brought, in the vessel they are there. C.W. 176.

YTTASEFSONS, v. a. They desired. *Yttaseffsons oll yn wêdh dre an golon y delly*, they all desired also to pierce him through the heart. M.C. 216. Comp. of *y* and *tesefsons*, a mutation of *deseffsons*, 3 pers. pl. preter. of *deseff*, qd. v.

YTTEREVYS, v. a. He declared. *Ytterevys dre sor brás*, *dustencow drók na da*, *ny reys dhynny dhe welas awos dampnyé an dên-ma*, he declared in great warmth, witnesses good nor bad we need not seek on account of condemning this man. M.C. 94. Comp. of *y* and *terevys*, a mutation of *derevys*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *der-evas*, qd. v.

YTTERN, s. m. Pity, compassion. *Pryce*. In one MS. written *ynten*. *Calmana, ow hoer ffysten*; *gás ny dha vós a le-ma*, *râg nangew hy prýs ytlern*; *ma thew rés yn ker vaggya*, *Calmana*, my sister, make haste; let us go hence, for it is now time to retire; it is necessary for us to go away. C.W. 96.

YTH, v. n. He went. *Govy vjth pan yth dhodho*, *pan ôf fythys tergwyth hydheow*, woe is me when I ever went to him, when I am vanquished by him three times to day. P.C. 145. *Drefen ow bós noeth hep quêth*, *ragos ydh yth dhe gudhé*, because I was naked without a cloth from thee I went to hide. O.M. 260. Another form of *êth*, 3 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *mós*.

YTH, pron. prep. In thy. (*Y—ath*.) It aspirates the mutable initial. *Mylygé a wráf defry an môr yth whyth-res hogen*, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 272. *A Dás kûf yth wholowys*, O wise Father in thy lights. O.M. 285. *Pandra synsyth yth luef lemyrn*, what holdest thou in thy hand now? O.M. 1442. *A'n lôst kymmer dhedhy yn ban*, *yth torn hep gér sens dhe honan*, by the tail take it up, in thy hand, without a word, hold it thyself. O.M. 1455. *Ow ben-nath yth chy re bo*, my blessing be in thy house. P.C. 1803. *Cafus an bows-na hep gwry, ús yth kerchyn*, *me a vyn*, have that robe without seam, that is about thee, I will. R.D. 1922. This form is also used in Welsh. *Yth berson dy hunan*, in thy own person. (Mabinogion, iij. 262.) *Vy nagrau dód i'th gostrel*; *onid yw pób pêth i'th lyvrau di*, *a wneuthum i yn dhirgel*, put my tears in thy bottle; is not every thing in thy books, that I have done secretly? (*Prys's Metr.* Version of 56th Psalm.)

YTH, comp. pron. Thy. Used when the second person singular is the object of a verb in the indicative or subjunctive mood, and is placed before it, when it is

affixed to the verbal particle. *A Dhew a'n nef, clew agan léf, del yth pysaf*, O God of heaven, hear our voice, as I pray thee. O.M. 1390. *Mar a'th caffaf, re iovyn, yth ladhaf kyns ys vyttyn a'm dew luef*, if I shall find thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1533. *My ny wodhyen a'th vernans, na vjth moy a'th daserchyans, pan yth whylsyn deuedhys*, I knew not of thy death, nor any more of thy resurrection, when I saw thee come. R.D. 2546. *Yth* is similarly used in Welsh, as *pan yth welais*, when I saw thee.

YTH, a particle used in construction before verbs beginning with vowels, as *y* is before consonants. More correctly written *ydh*, qd. v.

YTHENS, pron. prep. In them. *Râg yn whêh dydhyow Dew a rás an néf, ha'n oar, ha'n môr, ha mýns és yth-ens y, ha powesas an seythvas dýdh, hag a'n uchelhas*, for in six days God made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day, and hallowed it. *Pryce*. This form, like *ettans*, qd. v. is found only in late Cornish, the classic form being *ynné*, qd. v. *Ythens* however cannot be of late formation, as it contains *ns*, the characteristic of the third person plural, and agrees closely with W. *yndhynt*.

YTHO, adv. Now, then. *Ytho bedhyth mylyges púr wýr drys ol an bestes a gerdho war an nôr veys*, now thou shalt be accursed very truly above all the beasts (that) walk on the earth of the world. O.M. 311. *Ytho kymmer hy dew hýs, râg cafos dhys ha'th wregty*, then take two lengths of it, for thee and thy wife to have. O.M. 387. *Lavar dhymmo pandra wrama*; *y'n guráf ytho scon yn torma*, tell me what I shall do; I will do it now immediately at this time. O.M. 1275. *Ow Arluth kêr cúf colon, pyw ytho a's hembronk dhy, mar ny wráf vy nag Aron aga ledya venary*, my beloved Lord dear heart, who then will conduct them to it, if I nor Aaron do not lead them ever? O.M. 1874.

YTHYS, v. n. Thou wentest. *Ow benneth geneuch yn wêdh, a Cryst del ythys yn bêdh, ioy dheuch guthyl da hedheow*, my blessing with you always, as thou wentest to the grave of Christ, joy to you to do well to-day. R.D. 824. 2 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *mós*. Written also *ethys*, qd. v.

YTHYW, v. subs. He is. See *Ydhyw*.

YUDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Pl. *Yudhewon*. *Dreuch býs omma dhum tyller an harlot guás a lever y vós mychtern Yudhewon*, bring ye even here to my place the knave fellow (that) says he is king of the Jews. P.C. 982. Written also *Yedhow*, and *edhow*, qd. v.

YUH, prep. Above. ‡ *Yuh an môr*, above the sea. *Llwyd*, 249. A late form of *uch*, qd. v.

YUHAF, pron. prep. Above me. (*Yuh—mi*.) *A yuhaf*. *Llwyd*, 244. A late form of *uchaf*, qd. v.

YUHAL, adj. High, tall, lofty. *Llwyd*, 128. A late form of *uchel*, qd. v.

YUHELLAS, v. a. To ascend. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *uchellas*, qd. v.

YUNNYE, v. a. To become one, to be united, to unite. *An thyyr guelen defry a ve gans Davyd plynsys, hag a iunnys dhe onan yw token da a'n try person yn drynsys*, the three rods (that) were by David planted, and united to one, are a good token of the three persons in the Trinity. O.M. 2651. W. *uno*.

YURL, s. m. An earl. Corn. Voc. *comes vel consul*. More correctly *yarl*. W. *iarll*. From the English.

YUS, prep. Over, above. *Mychterneth war aga tús a fe arlythy a-y-yus kyns ys lemyñ, ha nêp a's tefo gallos, a vjdh gans yowynk ha lós henwys tús vrás púp termyn*, dominion over their people has been to the lords over them before now, and he (that) has power will be by young and gray called a great man always. P.C. 786. Another form of *uch*, qd. v.

YW, v. subs. He is. *Drók dhén ós kepar del vés, ny dhowtyth Du; te yw dall, rág genen cregis nêb és dén glán yw a bêch heb fall, ynno eff dyfout nyng-es, agan cregy ny yw mall, rág ny rebé laddron dres*, thou art a bad man, as thou wert; thou fearest not God; thou art blind, for he (that) is hung with us is a man pure from sin, without fail, in him is no default; our hanging is not wrong; for we have been froward robbers. M.C. 192. *Agan traytour yw kefys; rýs yw dheso y dhamnyé dhe mernans a dhesempys*, our traitor is found; need is for thee to condemn him to death forthwith. M.C. 98. *Pandra yw dhe nygys*, what is thy business? O.M. 733. *Ef yw an oyl a versy*, he is the oil of mercy. O.M. 815. *Yw guyr dhym a leveryth*, is it true (which) thou sayest to me? P.C. 1941. *Yw war ow ené*, it is upon my soul. P.C. 2207. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, yw ty mychtern Yedhewon*, tell me directly, art thou king of the Jews? P.C. 1998. Written also *ew*, qd. v. W. *yw*, † *eu*. Arm. *eo*.

YWEGES, s. m. A steer, a young bull, or ox. Pryce. *Gaver, yweges, carow, daves, war ve lavarow, hy hanow da kemeres*, goat, steer, deer, sheep, after my words let them take their names. O.M. 126. More likely a *hind*, the feminine of *ewic*, qd. v.

YYNC, adj. Young. † *An dén yync-na*, that young man. *Llwyd*, 242. A late form of *yonc*, qd. v.

YZHI, v. subs. It is. † *Pall yzhi a cylywi ha trenna*, how it lightens and thunders! *Llwyd*, 248. A late form of *ysy*, qd. v.

Z.

THIS letter has properly no place in the Cornish alphabet. It is only used in late Cornish to express a softened and corrupted sound of *s*.

ZAH, s. m. A sack. *Llwyd*, 30. A late corruption of *sách*, qd. v.

ZAH, adj. Dry. *Llwyd*, 30. A late corruption of *séch*, qd. v.

ZAHAS, s. m. Thirst. *Llwyd*, 151. Written by Pryce, *zehas*. A late corruption of *seches*, qd. v.

ZAL, adj. Salted, salt. *Pesk zál*, salt fish. Pryce. See *Sál*.

ZALLA, v. a. To salt. Pryce. See *Salla*.

ZANZ, s. m. A saint. Pl. *zanzow*. Pryce. See *Sans*.

ZANZ, adj. Holy. Pryce. Hence *Penzance*, i. e. holy head. See *Sans*.

ZAWZ, s. m. An Englishman. Pl. *zawzen*. Pryce. See *Saws*.

ZAWZNAK, s. f. The English language. Pryce. See *Sawsnec*.

ZEAG, s. m. Grains after brewing. Pryce. See *Seag*.

ZEH, adj. Dry. *Haffa zéh*, a dry summer. Pryce. A late form of *séch*, qd. v.

ZEHAR, s. m. Dryness, drought. Pryce. A corrupted form of *sechter*, qd. v.

ZETHAN, s. f. An arrow. Pryce. See *Sethan*.

ZETHAR, s. m. A sea mew, cob, or gull. Pryce. A late corruption of *seithor*, qd. v.

ZIGYR, adj. Slow, sluggish. Pryce. See *Sigyr*.

ZILGWETH, s. m. Sunday tide. Pryce. See *Silgweth*.

ZILLI, s. f. An eel. *Zillidouryr*, a conger. Pryce. See *Silly*.

ZOH, s. f. A ploughshare. *Llwyd*. A late form of *sóch*, qd. v.

ZONA, v. a. To charm, to hallow. See *Sona*.

ZOUL, s. m. Stubble, halm, reed to thatch with. Pryce. See *Soul*.

ZOULZ, s. m. A shilling. See *Sowls*.

REFERENCES.

THE letters M.C. denote examples from Mount Calvary, a Cornish Poem, of the fourteenth century.

O.M. from Origo Mundi, or the Beginning of the World.

P.C. from Passio Christi, or the Passion of our Lord.

R.D. from Resurrectio Domini, or the Resurrection.

These three Dramas, of equal antiquity with Mount Calvary, were published from the Manuscript in the Bodleian Library, in two vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1859.

C.W. from the Creation of the World, by Jordan.

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. THE CREED.
THE LORD'S PRAYER, &c.
IN THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE CORNISH DRAMAS.

AN CENSA CABYDUL A'N LYVYR AN GENESIS.

- 1 Yn dalleth Dew a wrûg nêf ha'n nôr.
- 2 Hag ydh esé an nôr heb composter ha gwâg ; ha tew-olgow esé war enep an downder, ha Spyrys Dew rûg gwaya war enep an dowrow.
- 3 Ha Dew a leverys, bydhens golow, hag ydh esé golow.
- 4 Ha Dew a welas an golow may fe da : ha Dew a dhyberthas an golow dheworth an tewolgow.
- 5 Ha Dew a henwys an golow dýdh, ha'n tewolgow ef a henwys nôs : ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an censa dýdh.
- 6 Ha Dew a leverys, bydhens ebren yn creys an dowrow, ha gwrêns e dhybarthy an dowrow dheworth an dowrow.
- 7 Ha Dew a wrûg an ebren, ha dyberthas an dowrow esé yn dan an ebren dheworth an dowrow esé a uch an ebren : hag yn delna ydh o.
- 8 Ha Dew a henwys an ebren nêf : ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an nessa dýdh.
- 9 Ha Dew a leverys, bydhens an dowrow yn dan an nêf cuntullys warbarth dhe un tyller, ha bydhens an týt sých dyscudhys : hag yn delna ydh o.
- 10 Ha Dew a henwys an týt sých an nôr, ha cuntelly-ans warbarth an dowrow ef a henwys môr : ha Dew a welas may fe da.
- 11 Ha Dew a leverys, gwrêns an nôr dry râg gwels, ha losow ow tôn hâs, ha'n gwýdh ow tôn avalow warlerch aga echen, nêb usy aga hâs ynné aga honan, war an nôr : hag yn delna ydh o.
- 12 Ha'n nôr a dhrôs râg gwels, an losow ow tôn hâs warlerch aga echen, ha'n gwýdh ow tôn avalow, nêb usy aga hâs ynné aga honan warlerch aga echen ; ha Dew a welas may fe da.
- 13 Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an tressa dýdh.
- 14 Ha Dew a leverys, bydhens golowys yn ebren nêf dhe dhybarthy an dýdh dheworth an nôs, ha bydhens y râg tawasow, ha râg termynow, ha râg dydhyow, ha râg bledhynnow.
- 15 Ha bydhens y râg golowys yn ebren nêf dhe rey golow war an nôr : hag yn delna ydh o.
- 16 Ha Dew a wrûg dew golow brâs ; an brassa golow dhe rewlyé an dýdh, ha'n behanna golow dhe rewlyé an nôs ; ha'n stêr ef a's gwrûg yn wêdh.
- 17 Ha Dew a's goras yn ebren nêf, dhe rey golow war an nôr.

18 Ha dhe rewlyé an dýdh ha'n nôs, ha dhe dhybarthy an golow dheworth an tewolgow, ha Dew a welas may fe da.

19 Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an pesweré dýdh.

20 Ha Dew a leverys, gwrêns an dowrow dry râg pûr vêr an taclow ús ow gwaya gans bewnans, hag edhyn dhe nýgé dres an nôr a lês yn ebren nêf.

21 Ha Dew a wrûg an morvilow brâs, ha ceniver tra bew ús ow gwaya, nêb a rûg an dowrow dry râg pûr vêr, warlerch aga echen, ha ceniver edhen gans ascal warlerch hy echen ; ha Dew a welas may fe da.

22 Ha Dew a wrûg aga benygé y, ha leverys, bydhouch luen a hâs, ha drouch râg pûr vêr, ha lenouch an dowrow yn môr, ha gwrêns an edhyn dry râg pûr vêr yn nôr.

23 Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an pempes dýdh.

24 Ha Dew a leverys, gwrêns an nôr dry râg an tac-low bew warlerch aga echen, an lodnow, ha'n taclow cramyas, ha bestes an nôr warlerch aga echen ; hag yn delna ydh o.

25 Ha Dew a wrûg bestes an nôr warlerch aga echen, ha'n lodnow warlerch aga echen, ha ceniver tra ús ow cramyas war an nôr, warlerch aga echen ; ha Dew a welas may fe da.

26 Ha Dew a leverys, gwrên dên yn agan del ny, warlerch agan havalder ; ha gwrêns y cemerer gallos dres an pusces an môr, ha dres an edhen an ebren, ha dres an milyow, ha dres ol an nôr, ha dres ceniver tra cramyas ús ow cramyas war an nôr.

27 Yn delna Dew a wrûg dên yn havalder y honan, yn havalder Dew ef a'n gwrûg ; gorow ha benow ef a's gwrûg.

28 Ha Dew a wrûg aga benygé, ha Dew a leverys dhe-dhé, bydhouch luen a hâs, ha drouch râg pûr vêr, ha lenouch an nôr, ha bydhouch dresto ; ha cemerouch gallos dres pusces an môr, ha dres an edhyn yn ebren, ha dres ceniver tra vew ús ow gwaya war an nôr.

29 Ha Dew a leverys, mirouch, yma reys genef vy dheuch ceniver losow ow tôn hâs, nêb ús war ol an nôr, ha ceniver gwedhen, ús an avalow an gwedhen ynny ow tôn hâs, dheuch y fydh râg boys.

30 Ha dhe oll an bestes an nôr, ha dhe geniver edhen an ebren, ha dhe geniver tra ús ow cramyas war an nôr, ús bewnans ynné, yma reys genef ceniver lusuan glâs râg boys, hag yn delna ydh o.

31 Ha Dew a welas ceniver tra esé gwreys ganso, ha mirouch, ydh o ve pûr dha ; ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an wheffes dýdh.

AN DEC ARHADOW : PO, AN DEC GORHEMMYNADOW
DEW.

Dew a gewsys an gerryow-ma ha leverys; Me yw an Arluth dhe Dhew, neb a's drôs dhe vês a'n Tŷr Misraim, dhe vês a'n chy habadin, (al. gwasanaeth.)

1 Te ny's bŷdh Dewyow erell mës ve.

2 Na wra dhys honan nêp del gravys, na havalder tra vŷth ūs yn nêf awartha, po yn nôr a woles, po yn dour yn dan an nôr. Na wra ty plegy dhe remma, na 'ga wor-dhyé; rŷg me an Arluth dhe Dhew yw Dew a sor, hag a vyn dry pechasow an tasow war an flechys bŷs an tressa ha'n pesweré denythyans a'n nêb na'm pertho ve; hag a vyn dyscudhé trueth dhe milyow a'n nêb ūs ow caré, hag ūs ow gwythé ow gorhemmyadow.

3 Na wra cemerer hanow an Arluth dhe Dhew dhe scul, (al. hep ethom,) rŷg an Arluth dhe Dhew ny vyn sensy e dipêh, nêb ūs cymeres y hanow ef dhe scul, (al. yn gwâg.)

4 Perth côf dhe gwythé sans an dŷdh Sabboth; whêh dydhyow te wra whêl, hag a wra mŷns ūs dhys dhe wâl, mës an sythves dŷdh yw an Sabboth an Arluth dhe Dhew. Yn dŷdh-na te nyn wra echen a whêl; te na dhe vâb, na dhe verch, na dhe dhên whêl, na dhe vôs whêl, na dhe lodnow, na'n dên uncouth ūs aberth dhe dharasow. Rŷg yn whêh dydhyow Dew a wrŷg an nêf, ha'n môr, ha mŷns ūs ynné y, ha powesas an sythves dŷdh, hag a'n uchellas.

5 Gwra perthy dhe dâs ha'th vam; may fo dhe dhydh-yow hŷr war an tŷr ūs reys dhys gans an Arluth dhe Dhew.

6 Na wra ladhé mâb dên.

7 Na wra growedhé gans gwrêc dên arall vŷth.

8 Na wra ladré.

9 Na wra tyé gow erbyn dhe gontrevec.

10 Na cemer whans warlyrch ty dhe gontrevec, na cemer whans warlyrch gwrêc dhe gontrevec, na'y dhên whêl, na'y vôs whêl, na'y odion, na'y asen, na tra vŷth a'n pew ef.

Arluth, cemer trueth ahanan, ha scrŷf oll remma dhe arhadow aberth agan colonow, ny a'th pŷs.

CREGYANS A'N CANNASOW CRYST : PO, AN CREGYANS
A'N ABESTELEDH.

Cresaf yn Dew an Tâs Olgallosec, gwreear a'n nef, ha'n nôr: Hag yn Ihesu Gryst y un mâb ef, agan Arluth ny: nêb a ve denythys dre an Spyrys Sans, genys a'n Werches Vary, a wodhevys yn dan Pontius Pilat, a ve crowsys, marow, hag ancledhys; Ef a dhyescynnas dhe iffarn; an tressa dŷdh ef a dhedhoras dheworth an marow; hag a escynnas dhe'n nêf; hag yma ow sedhé war dorn dychow an Tâs Olgallosec; alena ef a dhue dhe vrusy bew ha marow. Cresaf yn Spyrys Sans; an Eglos Sans dres an bŷs; cowethyans an Sansow; dewyllyans pechasow; de-dhoryans an corf; ha'n bewnans hep dywedh.

PESAD AN ARLUTH; PO, PADER AN ARLUTH.

Agan Tâs, nêb ūs yn nêf, bydhens uchellys dhe hanow, dênas dhe wlasor, dhe vôdh re bo gwreys yn nôr cepar hag yn nêf. Ro dhynny hydheow agan pŷb dŷdh bara. Ha gâf dhynny agan cammow, kepar del gevyn ny nêb ūs ow cammé er agan pyn ny. Ha na dôg ny yn antel, mës gwŷth ny dheworth drôc; rŷg genes yw an mychterneth, an crevder, ha'n wordhyans, rŷg bysqueth ha bysqueth.

Gordhyans dhe'n Tâs, ha dhe'n Mâb, ha dhe'n Spyrys Sans.

Cepar del ve yn dalleth, yma yn ūr-ma, hag y fŷdh bŷth tranc hep worfen.

Grâs agan Arluth Ihesu Grist, ha cerensé Dew, ha cowethyans an Spyrys Sans, re bo genen ny oll bŷs venytha. Amen. Yn delna re bo.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- A, def. art. The. *Fystyn duwhans, gueres vy, ow tón a plos casadow*, hasten thou quickly, help me, bringing the foul villain. O.M. 892. *Rák dyswythyl an bylen, mar keus erbyn a laha*, to destroy the villain, if he speaks against the law. P.C. 572. *Pan êth dreyn yn empynyon a pûp parth dre a grogen*, when the thorns went into the brain from every part through the skin. R.D. 2558. An abbreviated form of *an*, qd. v. In modern Welsh *yr* is similarly abbreviated into *y*, which is generally used before consonants.
- ABEM, s. m. A kiss. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *am*, by the common placing of *b* before *m*. See *Ammé*.
- ADRYFF, adv. Behind. *Yn splan me a's derevas, ny gowsyn yn tewolgow, adryff tûs yn un hanas*, clearly I declared them, I spoke not in darkness behind people in a whisper. M.C. 79. Arm. *adreff*.
- ANCOMBRYIS, adj. Not of one mind. *Pan ethons oll dhe wary, ancombrys y rebea*, when they were all gone out, they were not of one mind. M.C. 34. Comp. of *an*, neg. *com*, with, and *brÿs*, mind.
- ARTHELATH, s. m. Lordship. *Pryce*. This is a wrong reading of the manuscript, where it is correctly *archelath*, or *archeledh*, archangels, being the plural of *archel*, id. qd. *archail*, qd. v.
- ASEDHE, v. a. To sit down. *Ené ydh esé sedhek; orto ef y usedhas, may clewo lêff Ihesus whêk*, there was a seat there; he sat down upon it, that he might hear the voice of sweet Jesus. M.C. 77. Written also *ese-dhé*, and *ysedhé*, qd. v. Arm. *azeza*. *Hag a azezas enô*, and sat there. Buh. Nonn. v. 1. *Hag azez aman*, and sit thou here.
- AWAYL, s. m. Gospel. Wrongly rendered by *Pryce* a tragedy. *Puppenak may fo redys an awayl-ma, lavethlys hy a vÿdh pûr wÿr neffrê*, wherever may be read this Gospel, spoken of she shall be very truly ever. P.C. 550. *Reys yw vôs guÿr an awayl*, need is that the Gospel be true. P.C. 924. *Hag yn wêdh why dew ha dew a pregoth yn aweyl grew yn ol an beys*, and also ye, two and two, do preach the Gospel in all the world. R.D. 2464. See *Geaweil*.
- AWEL, s. m. A strong desire, eagerness. *Dewugans dÿdh ow penys y speynas y gÿk ha'y woys; ha wotewedh râg densys ef a'n gevê awell boys*, two score days in doing penance, he spent his flesh and blood; and at last through manhood, he had a strong desire for food. M.C. 10. W. *awydh*.
- AWHER, s. m. Sorrow, grief, sadness. W. *avar*.
- BALLOC, s. m. A flap, a valve. See *Valloc*.
- BARLYS, s. m. Barley. In South Wales *bârlys* is the common name, and *haidh* in North Wales.
- BEN, s. f. A woman. In construction *ven*, qd. v.
- BEN, v. subs. We have been. *Tru, a Dhu, elhas, gans un huyn re bèn tullys*, sad, O God, alas, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246. 1 pers. pl. preter. of *bôs*; written also *buen*, qd. v.
- BER, s. m. A shank, a leg. *Goys a'y ben ha'y ysely a dhroppyê war y dhew ver, râg dodho ef na ylly dôn an grows râg gwander*, blood from his head and his lips dropped on his two legs, for on him he could not bear the cross for weakness. M.C. 173. W. *ber*.
- BESY, adj. Important, needful. *Besy yw dhys bôs vuell, ha spernabyll y'th servys, manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bonas trylys*, it is needful for thee to be humble and willing to be despised in thy service, that the evil one may not be turned near thee. M.C. 19. Written also *bysy*, qd. v.
- BEWE, v. n. To live, to exist. 3 pers. s. fut. *bew*.
- BEWHY, v. a. Thou mayst possess. *Oll an tÿr a bewhy ew malegas y'th ober*, all the land (that) thou possessest is cursed in thy deed. C.W. 84. A mut. of *pewy*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *pew*, qd. v.
- BLYN, s. m. A point. W. *blaen*. Arm. *blîn*.
- BOMMEN, s. f. A blow. Pl. *bommennow*. See *Vommennow*.
- BOXSCUSY, v. a. To strike a blow, to buffet. *Ena mûr a vylyny Pedyr dhe Gryst a welas, y scornÿé hay voxscusy*, there much of villainy Peter saw (done) to Christ, mocking him and buffeting him. M.C. 83. From *boxes*, a blow.
- BREILU, s. m. A rose. Dr. Owen Pughe is quite correct in inserting this word in his Dictionary. It is a genuine Welsh word, and *breila*, and *breilwy*, are also frequently used, especially in poetry.
- BRYIS, s. m. The womb, the matrix. Compare Gr. *ἐμβρυον*.
- BY, v. subs. Thou mayest be. *Kepar del ôs luen a râs, venytha gordhyys re by*, as thou art full of grace, for ever mayest thou be worshipped. O.M. 107. *Mylleges nefrê re by*, cursed ever mayest thou be. O.M. 580. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction it changes into *vy*, and *fy*, qd. v.
- BYGYENS, s. m. Victuals, food. In construction *vygyens*, qd. v.
- BYNS, v. subs. They may be. In construction *vÿns*, qd. v. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. Written also *bêns* and *bôns*, qd. v.
- BYNYN, s. f. A female, a woman. In construction *vynyn*, qd. v. Written also *bynen*, and *benen*, qd. v.
- BYYN, v. subs. We may be. In construction *vyyn*, and *fyyn*, qd. v. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. Written also *bên*, *been*, *beyn*, qd. v.
- CABYDUL, s. m. A chapter. *An kensa Cabydul a'n lyvyr an Genesis*, the first chapter of the Book of Genesis. *Keigwin*. Ir. *caibidil*. Gael. *caibideal*. From the Lat. *capitulum*.
- CEF, v. a. He shall have. 3 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *cafôs*, qd. v. In construction *gef*, qd. v.
- CEFE, v. a. He did have. 3 pers. s. imperf. of irr. v. *cafôs*, qd. v. In construction *gefê*, qd. v.
- CEFES, v. a. I found. 1 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *cafôs*, qd. v. In construction *gefes*, qd. v.
- CEFO, v. a. He should have. 3 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *cafôs*, qd. v. In construction *geffo*, qd. v.
- CLOR, s. m. The face of the earth. *Adam, sâf yn ban yn clôr, ha treyl dhe gÿk ha dhe woys*, Adam, stand up on the face of the earth, and turn to flesh and blood. O.M. 65. W. *clawr*.
- COLON, s. f. A heart. Under this word read, *A vâp whêk ydhof culhys, ow colon yw marthys clâf*, O sweet son, I am grieved, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1337.
- CROHEN, s. m. A skin. Pl. *crehen*.

- CUSTA, v. n. Thou knowest. *A vyn Dew budhy an bŷs?* *Mara custa, lavar dhym, me a'th pŷs*, will God drown the world? If thou knowest, tell me I pray thee. C.W. 170. A mut. of *gusta*, an abbreviated form of *godhes-te*.
- CY, conj. Though. *Me a vyn mŷs dhe gudha yn nêb bush, ky 'dh ew dhym greyf*, I will go to hide in some bush, though it is a grief to me. C.W. 112. An abbreviated form of *cyn*, qd. v.
- DEGEN, v. a. Let us carry. *Degen genan agan pegans*, let us carry with us our necessities. C.W. 96. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *degy*, qd. v.
- DEGEVY, v. a. To tithe, to give tithe. *Ha penvo reys degevy, gorouch y dha'n mount Tabor, hag ena gwrewh aga lysky*, and when there is need to give tithe, put them to the Mount Tabor, and there do ye burn them. C.W. 78. W. *degymu*. Arm. *deogi*. Ir. *deachmhuigh*. Gael. *deachamhaich, deichmhich*. Lat. *decimo*.
- DELYOW, s. m. Leaves. One of the plurals of *delen*, qd. v.
- DEN, v. n. Let us come. *Râg mêdh dén ny a lemma, dhe gudha yn tellar clôs*, for shame let us come from hence, to hide in a close place. C.W. 2. 1 pers. pl. imp. of irr. v. *dôs*. Written also *dûn*, qd. v.
- DEWSCOL, adv. All abroad, all to pieces. *Pryce*. This is a wrong reading, and is correctly given from the manuscript by Mr. Stokes, *dowstoll*. It means *all to dust*. *Dowst* is now commonly used in Cornwall for Eng. *dust*.
- DUETH, v. n. He came. 3 pers. s. preterite of *dôs*, qd. v.
- DUI, card. num. Two. Used with substantives feminine.
- DY, pron. prep. To her, or it. (*Do—hy*.) *Un sarf yn guedhen yma, bêst uthek hep falladow: ke wêth tressé treveth dhy, ha mŷr gwel orth an wedhen*, the third is a serpent in the tree, an ugly beast without fail: go yet the third time to it, and look better at the tree. O.M. 799.
- DYDHY, pron. prep. To her, or it. (*Do—hy*.) *Yn pûb maner may hylly, y vam prest asonoré: yn delma comfort dhydhy y máp a vynnas dygtyé*, in every way that he could, his mother he readily honoured: thus her Son would provide comfort for her. M.C. 199. *Pilat, gyn-ef nynsyw mêdh, avos guyské an quéth, a fue yn kerch-yn Ihesu, râk dhydhy yma dhym whans; dŷsk y dy-whans*, Pilate, with me there is not shame because of wearing the cloth, (that) was about Jesus, for there is to me a desire of it; take it off quickly. R.D. 1938. Written also *dedhy*, qd. v.
- DYFFONS, v. n. They may come. In construction *tyff-ons*, qd. v.
- DYFFOUCH, v. n. Ye may come. In construction *tyff-ouch*, qd. v.
- DYR, prep. Through. *Benyn dyr vûr cheryté y box rych, leun a yly, a uch Crist râg y untyé hy a vynnas y derry*, a woman through much charity her box rich, full of salve, over Christ to anoint him she wished to break it. M.C. 35. Another form of *dre*, qd. v. In late Cornish, *der*, qd. v.
- DYR, card. num. Three. *Mŷs dhe blansé my a vyn yn dôr an dŷr guelen-ma*, I will go to plant these three rods in the ground. O.M. 1888. A mutation of *tŷr*, qd. v.
- DYSOSY, adj. Bound, obliged. *Pryce*. *Pûr wŷr mar lyha ow grêf, my a'n a fŷdh dysosy; ken arluth aresso*

- ef ny'n gordhyaf bŷs vynary*, very truly, if he will lessen my pain, I shall be bound to him; other Lord than him I will not worship for ever. O.M. 1788.
- EGA, v. n. To groan, to moan. *Ow fryas, gwella dha gear, gâs dhe ola ha'th ega*, my spouse, make better thy word, leave off thy weeping and thy groaning. C.W. 94. W. *ochi*.
- ELYN, adj. Clean, fair. Written also *yllyn*, qd. v.
- EN, pron. adj. Our. *Ha dhe'n Tâs gwrên oll peggy, na skydnya an kêth vengeans yn nêb termyn warnan ny, nag en flehys*, and to the Father let us all pray, that the same vengeance may not fall at any time on us, nor our children. C.W. 160. Another form of *an*, qd. v.
- ENCOIS, s. m. Frankincense. Corn. Voc. *thus*. Regularly formed from the Lat. *incensum*, *n* before *s* being omitted, as in Corn. *moys, muis*; W. *mwys, †muis*; a table, from Lat. *mensa*. Corn. and W. *mis*, a month, from Lat. *mensis*.
- ENEP, s. m. A face. In modern Welsh *wyneb* is the form; *wy*, as in numerous other instances, being substituted for *ê*, but in the Oxford Glosses, (*Vocabula in Pensum Discipuli*. Bodl. 572,) the early Welsh form is found, and the manuscript is not later than the eighth century; *et totam faciem meam*, is there glossed by *ham oll enep*. In this sentence there is not the difference of a single letter between Cornish and Welsh.
- ESCAR, s. m. An enemy. Pl. *yscerens*. W. *ysgar*, pl. *ysgeraint*.
- ETTEN, pron. prep. In it.
- ETH, v. n. He went. Written also *ŷth*, qd. v.
- ETHYS, v. n. Thou wentest. Written also *ythys*, qd. v.
- FEYNYS, s. m. Pains. A mutation of *peynys*, pl. of *peyn*, qd. v.
- GWEVYE, v. a. To flee. *An pesworé a gewsys, na whel-yn gwevyé an pow, kepar del ve dhe'n Iustis, dûn, leveryn war anow*, the fourth said, let us not seek to flee the country; let us come, let us say to the Justice by mouth how it was. M.C. 247. W. *chwivio*.
- GYSEUCH, v. a. Ye left. 2 pers. pl. preter. of *gasé*. See under *Gyssy*.
- GYSSYS, v. a. Thou leftest. 2 pers. s. preterite of *gasé*. See under *Gyssy*.
- HANAS, s. m. A low sound, a whisper. *Pûr apert hag yn golow y leveris ow dyskas; ow lahys ha'w lavarow, suel a vynna y clewas; yn le may'th ên yn trevow yn splan me a's derevas; ny gewsyn yn tewolgow a dryff tûs yn un hanas*, very openly and in light I spake my doctrine; my laws and my words, whoever would heard them: in the places where I was, in towns clearly I declared them; I spoke not in darkness behind people in a whisper. M.C. 79. Ir. *sanas*. Gael. *sanas*.
- HAVALLA, adj. More like. *Ty a vŷdh mab denethys a dhe gorf, na wra dowtya; henna a vŷdh haval dheis, na ŷll dén bŷs havalla, ha genaf y fŷdh kerrys*, thou shalt have a son begotten of thy body, do not doubt; he shall be like to thee, so that man cannot be more like, and by me he shall be loved. C.W. 96. Comparative of *haval*, qd. v.
- UCHAF, pron. prep. Above me. (*Uch—mi*.) *My pan esen ow quandrê, clewys a'n nŷl teneuen un êl ow talleth cané a uchaf war an wedhen*, when I was walking about, I heard on the one side an angel beginning to sing above me on the tree. O.M. 216. The late form *a yuhaf* is given by Llwyd, 244.

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